

Saloniki, Oct. 25, 1924.

THE DANCE OF THE SOCIETY
OF ST. GEORGE.



p. 3.. On last Sunday, October 19th, St. George's Society, an association of Kastrites, and one of the oldest and strongest Greek organizations in Chicago, gave its annual dance in the aristocratic Tyrian Hall, where thousands of our countrymen had a merry time. Admission was free to all, and all expenses were paid by the Society.

There were Greek folk-dances as well as American dances; so everybody was happy. All were enthusiastically appreciative of the courtesies extended by the committee and by the administrative council. We congratulate the Kastrites.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 15, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

APHISIOTES ASSOCIATION

The Association of Aphisiotes will give its first annual dance this following Sunday, December 16, at the West Side Auditorium.

The collections from this dance will be spent to build a church in the village Aphisiou, Sparta. The purpose is very sacred; the committee has worked, so those who shall be present will spend a very lovely evening.

Speakers of the evening will be: John W. Gibson, State Representative of the 6th Senatorial District; Charles Reinhart, President of the National Bond and Mortgage Co.; and Thomas M. Devaney, Precinct Captain of the 47th Ward. Senator McCormick has been invited.

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GREEK



Saloniki, Nov. 24, 1923.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION AMALIADITES

(Notification)

The Supervisory Board of Elections of the Association of Amaliadites, have fixed Sunday, Nov. 25, 1923 as the date for the election of their Executive Committee. Ballots may be cast from 3:00 to 7:00 p. m. at 2449 Indiana Avenue.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 1, 1923.

THE TRANSFIGURATION SOCIETY OF TSATISTAS

On August 19, the anniversary of its foundation, the association of the Tsatistas of nothern Epirus, called the Society of the Transfiguration, celebrated the Transfiguration of Christ.

On this day a sumptuous dinner was served in the restautant at 511 North Clark Street. Music was provided with the banquet. Many toasts were proposed for the success of the Society. At the conclusion of the dinner a collection was taken, and the contributions amounted to \$635. This sum will be augmented by collections soon to be taken in other cities of the United States.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 17, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 33275

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE MESSINIAN BROTHERHOOD.

p. 3- We hereby notify the members of the Messinian Brotherhood that on Sunday, March 4, 1923, will occur the election of the executive committee of the Brotherhood, in accordance with article no. 8 of its constitution.

The election will take place in the offices of the Brotherhood, Minerva Hall, 522 South Halsted street.

Applications for candidacy will be accepted up to February 26, 1923.

The auditing committee:

P. Katsavos, chairman.

Th. Spiropoulos, secretary.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 5, 1921.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE GREEK WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The total receipts of the Greek Women's Association of Chicago for the past year, derived from dues, donations, and proceeds of the dance given on February 15, amounted to \$2,503.36. Of this sum, \$417.72 was paid out to meet the cost of the dance, the printing of bylaws, and for sundry expenses. The sum of \$971.50 was distributed to the poor, including \$200 which was sent to the refugees of Asia Minor.

In accordance with our constitution, one-third of the receipts, or \$844.45, was deposited with the Central Trust Company of Illinois. This money will constitute the nucleus of a fund to be used for the establishment of an orphanage.

The balance of the total receipts, or \$279.69, was deposited with the same bank.



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Saloniki, Jan. 24, 1920.



GREEK

THE HEPTANISOS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

At the last meeting of the Society an election of the members of the advisory board was held. President is Spyros Becatoros, and vice president, Nicholas Varzos; the councillors.

A financial statement of the previous year is published to acquaint all the members with the expenditures and receipts of the club.the net profit for the year is \$416.75.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 29, 1919.

EPTANISOS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY IS FOUNDED

All the Greeks who came from Eptanisa [Seven Islands] met on March 9 and proceeded to organize a benevolent society. The purpose of this organization is to give aid to its members in sickness and in death. Another meeting was held last Sunday in order that a board of councillors could be elected. The results of the elections follows:

Spiros Becatoros, president; S. Hondromras, vice-president; N. B. Vasilatos, general secretary;....S. Tsouloufis, treasurer; and F. Gerolimatos, vice-treasurer.....The Saloniki congratulates the individuals who conceived this fine plan of fellowship, brotherhood and aid for the progressive and congenial natives of Eptanisa, and wishes them much success and progress in the future.



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GRLK

Saloniki, Feb. 22, 1919.

DANCE GIVEN BY MESSINIAN BROTHERHOOD

Among the noteworthy events of the past week, is included the dance given by the Messinian Brotherhood last Sunday at Turner Hall. The dance was well attended and Mr. and Mrs. Xanthopoulos, Mr. and Mrs. C. Salopoulos of the Saloniki, Mr. and Mrs. K. Theodore and....were among those present.

....The dance committee....worked very hard and succeeded in making this affair a success. Its members acted as a reception committee and saw to it that a good time was had by all.



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GREEK

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Saloniki, Aug. 17, 1918.

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THE TEGEANS UNITE

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Who does not know the Tegeans, those patriotic, noble, and progressive fellow countrymen who hail from Tegea, Arcadia?

Next to the Chicago Spartans, they are the first Greek immigrants of Chicago. They built a Greek church about twenty years ago, and from this busy church they founded the Greek community of Chicago. The Tegeans led in establishing the first local Greek organization in America. They contributed more than three-quarters of the cost for building the Holy Trinity Church of Chicago, our first Greek church. The well-known and energetic Mr. James Kogionis was one of the hardest-working Tegeans.

We do not know why this first organization of theirs was dissolved. We will leave this matter with our forefathers who bequeathed to us the fatal and

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Aug. 17, 1918.

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V A 1 mortal germs of civil strife and hatred now existing among us. It is
IV this curse that destroys all our plans for any fine and worthy institution. It is a wonder how, with all this internal strife, the Parthenon stands erect.

But, we should let the heavy veil of forgetfulness cover up the tragedies of the past. We might as well turn to the present and the future, as they are the only things which should interest us now.

So today the Tegeans--and there are more than two thousand of them in Chicago--have decided to organize and reshuffle their ranks; they have forged that golden chain, which in our beautiful language is called "unity".

Unity! who in the world has uttered a more beautiful, a more divine word? Unity is our country's protector. It is strength, power, progress, and democracy. Oh, Unity! when will you reign supreme in all your majesty among all the Greek people?

WPA (H) 100-100000

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Aug. 17, 1918.

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V A 1 Those who conceived of the idea of a union of the Tegean people were
IV less in number than the founders of the Philike Etairia. [Translator's
note: A famous secret revolutionary Greek society, translated: Society
of Friends. It contributed greatly toward the gaining of Greek independence
from the Ottoman Empire in 1829.] They met, discussed, and made the necessary
arrangements for the formation of the union with energy and determination.

According to an understanding reached at a previous meeting, they assembled in
the hall of Hull House one Sunday in order to ratify the bylaws and constitu-
tion. During this conference, the ablest, the wisest, and the most experienced
Tegeans discussed all the questions which concern our status in America; our
present situation in regard to matters of organization, church, education and
general social improvement were also extensively dealt with.

Mr. Nicholas Salopoulos, a Tegean and prominent physician, with twenty years'
experience in the economic and professional field in Chicago, eloquently set
forth the aims of the new Tegean Society. He advised those present of the

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Aug. 17, 1918.

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V A 1 indivisible and marvelous force of unity and concord. He enumerated the
IV benefits that may be derived from such a force.

Mr. Chris Malires, a prominent and highly respected Tegean, and a pioneer in the Tegean Society, spoke enthusiastically about the brilliant future of the present endeavor. It is no exaggeration when we say that Mr. Malires is a man of indomitable strength of will, and inexhaustible energy. He has set aside all personal ambition and desire for power and is satisfied to serve as a simple soldier. Mr. Malires proposed the establishment of a special fund to be formed by the profits of the annual picnics, and contributions by other Tegeans outside of Chicago. He also expressed the hope that one of the Greek people's fondest desires, the founding of a Greek high school in Chicago with the support and co-operation of the three Greek parishes and the various organizations of Chicago, will be fulfilled. This institution will attract many American children also, according to Mr. Malires. This indefatigable worker is willing to travel through all the states at his own expense, for the purpose

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Aug. 17, 1918.

III H

V A 1 of collecting subscriptions from all Greeks.

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Then Mr. James Kogionis proposed the erection and financing of a hospital in Tegea, Greece. This great patriot, with a fiery and dynamic personality, expressed the conviction that the Tegean Society will become one of the greatest Greek organizations in the United States. He said: "From experience I know that many great things are accomplished by the determination, energy, and unselfishness of even a few, and not by the wrangling and confusion of the many. Therefore, I prophesy that the Tegean Society will do great things. As a reporter, I wish to congratulate the enterprising and ambitious Tegeans, those who conceived of the benefits to be derived from their organization, and the generous supporters and donors for their help toward the building up of a strong treasury."

Mr. Gregory Karkazis had the honor of making the greatest single donation.

We congratulate you again, Tegeans, and offer you our sincere wishes for the

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V A l realization of all your noble objectives.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 17, 1918.

Nikos Labropoulos

[Translator's note: prominent Greek reporter and writer of Chicago.]

WPI (11) : 113

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 10, 1918.

THE TEGEAN SOCIETY

Under the most auspicious circumstances the organization of the Tegean Society was completed last Sunday. The bylaws and the constitution of the Society were adopted by the members at the meeting held in spacious Hull House.

The constitution includes, among other things, provisions for the proper treatment and hospitalization of its members in case of illness.

Mr. James Kogionis proposed that the receipts from all picnics, and part of the contributions of the Tegeans in the United States should be kept in a special account, which would be used for the erection of a hospital in the town of Tegea, Greece. This institution would serve not only Tegea, but also the many other surrounding counties.

Mr. Kogionis' proposal was enthusiastically and unanimously accepted. We firmly hope that this institution will be established. Mr. Kogionis who

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Aug. 10, 1918.

III H

IV has been in Chicago for twenty years, is the founder of our first Greek church and community center of Chicago. He was responsible for the purchase of the first Greek church in the United States.

The following members made substantial contributions for the afore-mentioned philanthropic institution: Gr. Karkazis, \$25; A. G. Bitakis, \$20; John Ganas, \$20; Nicholas and Constantine Salopoulos, \$10 each; B. Doukas, \$10; James, Nicholas, and Emmanuel Kogionis, \$30, etc.

The number of the original members of the Society was forty-four. The sum of \$306.00 was collected for dues and contributions for the hospital to be built at Tegea. The temporary governing committee of the Tegean Society is composed of the following members: Constantine Salopoulos, P. Bafes, G. Karkazis, Chris Maliris, James Pasialis, Elias Sountras, Chris Tzinieris, Par Koliopoulos, Spiro Notopoulos, Elias Bafes, G. Koliakos, A. Bitakis, G. Haritos, B. Doukas, and D. Karkazis [Translator's Note: Full names of these gentlemen are not given].

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, July 27, 1918.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TEGEAN SOCIETY

It is about time that the numerous natives of Tegea [Translator's note: important province in the Peloponnesus, southern Greece] living in Chicago made their voices heard.

Apparently the activities of our numerous local Greek societies and organizations during the past years did not excite or arouse the patriotism of the Chicago Tegeans, nor did they goad them on to organize a society or an organization composed exclusively of Tegeans. Such an organization would have benefited both them and our homeland. But, "better late than never."

Judging from the huge number of Tegeans that were present at their first general meeting, the Tegean Society will become one of the first and greatest Greek organizations in Chicago. It is estimated that more than three thousand Tegeans live in Chicago; most of them own their business and are doing very nicely.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, July 27, 1918.

More than one hundred and fifty prominent Tegeans from various parts of the city gathered in the hall above Mr. Constantine Salopoulos' drug store after reading the announcement in Saloniki that the organization of a Tegean Society was planned. By the way, Mr. Constantine Salopoulos himself is a Tegean.

With Mr. Nicholas Salopoulos, formerly Greek consul in Chicago, presiding, all, with one voice and a common desire, decided to obtain a charter from the State of Illinois, legalizing the organization. A membership committee was also appointed.

Besides Mr. N. Salopoulos, many other Tegeans spoke with great enthusiasm about the work and future plans for the Society. It was suggested that not empty and endless talk but practical results and fruitful accomplishments should be the principle topics discussed in the meetings and councils of the Society.

After discussing many questions concerning the details of the organization

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 3 -

GREEK

Saloniki, July 27, 1918.

and administration of the Society, the following gentlemen were selected to write the bylaws and constitution of the Club, and to obtain a charter:

P. Anastopoulos, Nicholas Salopoulos, former consul; Doukas, Tsoulos, P. Zakos, T. Spirrison, Pasialis, Ganas, Demetropoulos, Koutsouris, Belleson, and Karkazis. [Translator's note: first names not given.]

Upon the completion of the work entrusted to them, these gentlemen will call a general meeting to vote upon the acceptability of the constitution, and appoint a membership committee.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 30, 1918.

THE MESSINIAN BENEVOLENT BROTHERHOOD

It was about time the Messinians got together for the establishment of a benevolent brotherhood. They have understood that by unity and mutual support they can do much. They can hardly bear the thought that previous efforts to organize and establish strong and lasting Messinian associations have resulted in complete failure. So, two hundred Messinians [Translator's note: natives of Messina, a historic, beautiful, and rich province in the southwestern tip of Greece] came together and vowed that they would work with all their might for the progress and prosperity of the brotherhood.

We are confident that in a short time the newly organized Messinian Benevolent Brotherhood, composed of members from all five districts of Messina--Kalamon, Messinis, Pylias, Triphylias, and Olympias--will become one of the greatest and strongest Greek organizations in Chicago.

On March 21 the following members were elected as the governing body for the current year:



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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 30, 1918.

Andreas Petracyannis, dentist, president; Vasilios Karamitsos, vice-president; Anastasios Tragos, treasurer; S. Pouloupoulos, secretary; trustees [Translator's note: there follows a list of ten names of trustees.]

Saloniki extends to those who took the initiative in organizing the Messinian Benevolent Brotherhood, hearty congratulations and sincere wishes for progress, success, and prosperity.

The Brotherhood's temporary headquarters will be the office of Mr. Petracyannis, 600 Blue Island Avenue.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 24, 1917.

CRETAN BROTHERHOOD OF CHICAGO

In spite of the fact that the Cretan Brotherhood is a comparatively new organization, its list of patriotic, philanthropic and national accomplishments is very long. This organization works silently--without the usual ballyhoo that, unfortunately, is characteristic of most Greek societies--and it lives up to its purposes and ambitions.

There are Greek clubs all over America which are either national or local in their relationship to the homeland [Translator's note: meaning that either they are composed of any Greek who wishes to join--or are composed of Greeks, from a certain locality in Greece, as, in this case, the Cretans]; these groups are supported, not only by their respective members, but by all the Greeks in the community. These organizations are not only interested in their own members, but they are ever ready to support any movement that will help the Greeks, not only in America, but in Greece as well.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 24, 1917.

The Cretan Brotherhood, in the face of terrific handicaps, due to the unsettled conditions of this country, has accomplished more than was thought possible. During the past year, it has paid for the hospitalization of two of its members, for many funerals of deceased members, and has contributed over eight hundred dollars for various philanthropic purposes. The Club subscribed three hundred dollars to the Liberty Loan drive, to which all the Greeks in America should subscribe, because by doing so they not only prove their patriotism and their support of their adopted land, but they also help their homeland.

Twenty members of the Brotherhood are soldiers in the United States Army. They have sworn to uphold the American flag and they hope to bring honor to the Cretans and the mother country.

During the general meeting the following men were elected to office: John Volikos, president; P. Kaloedas, vice-president; and.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30000

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Nov. 24, 1917.

The Brotherhood and its new officers appeal to all the Greeks in America to join the Cretan Brotherhood of Chicago. It is their duty to do so, as the Greeks will benefit by a closer unity and a more brotherly feeling. It is a patriotic duty to the homeland, because the Cretans have formed centers at which meetings are held and discussions concerning the political situation in Greece are heard. Among the aims of the organization, is the liberation of Greece from her enemy, the Mussulman Turk.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3000

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GREENK

Saloniki, Nov. 25, 1916.

FORM CRETAN CLUB
Announcement By I. N. Bolikos
To the Chicago Cretans and their Friends.

Dear Fellow-patriots: All the various sections of Greece are represented in Chicago by various Clubs; such as the Ipirotes, Islanders, and the Steriolladitons. Only one group so far has had no organization--the Cretans. This condition has been strongly felt by the Cretans; and finally, last week, they held a meeting for the purpose of organizing a benevolent and patriotic society. It was decided to call it "The Cretan Brotherhood Of Chicago".

The purpose of the society would be charitable, and the Club would also provide medical aid and make arrangements for burial of its members. All Cretans are urged to join this so anxiously awaited organization; for by doing so they are aiding both themselves and their beloved Crete.



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GREEK

Saloniki, May 6, 1916.

NEW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

The patriotic Leekouriotes of Chicago decided to form a benevolent association. The following were elected to office: C. Karamaras, president; G. Economopoulos, vice-president; [names of minor officers omitted].....

We wish them every success.

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GREEK

Star, March 23, 1916.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS OF THE PAN-HELLENIC SOCIETY.

p. 2--Charm, beauty, and magnificence marked the ceremony of the installation of officers of the Pan-Hellenic Society last Sunday.

The Corinthian Hall of the Masonic Temple and the halls adjoining were packed with members of the Society, and with friends and admirers of both sexes. The rooms were decorated with huge American and Greek banners and an abundance of flowers, presenting a spectacle of artistic beauty such as only the Greek imagination can produce.

The Reverend Leontios Pegreas, archimandrite of the Greek Church, distinguished for his fine presence and his culture, officiated in the recitation of the liturgy and the ceremony of installation was conducted with great solemnity and decorum.

The orchestra of the recently organized Homer Club played several delightful selections, after which the retiring president, Mr. E. Karavelis, took the floor and enumerated the accomplishments of the Pan-Hellenic Society, which is

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GREEK

Star, March 23, 1916.

APR 1 1916 10775

the largest and strongest Greek organization in the United States.

The musical society conducted by the Misses Poule and Palamare sang "The Vigil of Crete (Crete is Girded in Flame for Battle)".

Thereafter the new president, Mr. D. Manousopoulos, mounted the platform and delivered a speech of fraternal and patriotic character. His speech is published in full on page four.

Refreshments and a dance followed, lasting into the early hours of the morning.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 18, 1916.

KASTRITON SOCIETY "ST. GEORGE"

One of the oldest clubs in Chicago is the benevolent and patriotic Kastriton Club called "St. George".

It lists among its members some of the most influential and progressive (Greek) citizens of Chicago. It has donated large sums of money to patriotic causes, and has built many necessary institutions in Kinouria, Greece. The Society, together with the Tarean Society, gave ten thousand dollars for Greek relief.

At the recent elections Mr. G. Collias was elected president,.....

The well-known Dr. C. Haloulas was re-elected as the organizations' doctor. This is the third year the doctor has been elected.....



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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 18, 1916.

TANAEEAN SOCIETY

There are very few local organizations in Chicago whose progress can in any way be compared to that of the benevolent Tanaean Society of Chicago.

This Society was organized fifteen years ago, and now has four hundred members. It has given many thousands of dollars to various patriotic and philanthropic causes.

.....

The President of this Society is Mr. E. Katerinis....the Clubs' physician is Mr. C. Haloulas.

The Tanaeans of Chicago are well-deserving of the esteem and praise of the entire Greek community.

Loxias, Feb. 16, 1916.

WPA (ILL) PP 3

THE PHOENIX SOCIETY

p. 2. -- Among Greek societies the Phoenix is one of the most active and successful organizations. The "help one another" policy of the Phoenix has made this society one of the leaders. At the end of the year 1915 the organization had spent \$3,186.20 for the benefit of its members and still had \$3,436.73 in the bank. A good administration is responsible for the success and the growth of the society.

Saloniki, Jan. 29, 1916.

NEW CLUB ORGANIZED

On the first of January, 1916, the Ipirotes of Chicago took steps to form a benevolent association composed of the natives of Ipiros.

The meeting was held in the Knights of Pythias Hall at 92nd Street and Cottage Grove Avenue. It was decided that the club should be called the "St. Nicholas Club".

A committee was chosen to write a charter, enlist new members, and, in other words, undertake all the various duties necessary to form a new organization. The names of the men are.....

The names of the charter members are also listed below.....

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 30, 1915.

THE GREEK BROTHERHOOD VERVAINON

One of the most progressive and most active Greek organizations of Chicago is the Vervainon Greek Brotherhood. One of the aims of this organization is to build a new church on the ancient site of the Koimisis Tis Theotokou church in Vervainos, Greece.

The society presents the following financial report:

Assets for the year 1913 were \$1,800.

.....

Income was \$1,242.50, and expenditures \$69.05.

The sum of \$1,067.05 was sent to the Church committee in Vervainos, Greece, on January 9, 1914. This left a balance of \$173.45. A total of \$17,000 has been sent to Greece for the aforesaid purpose during the period from 1901 to 1914.

.....

WPA (ILL.) P203.30

Saloniki, Jan. 23, 1915.

NEW GREEK CLUB

Last Sunday the residents of the North Side were invited to an open meeting to discuss the formation of a Greek club. This organization intends to provide some sort of security to its members in these critical times, and will pay sickness and death benefits.

It was agreed that the name of the organization would be the "Benevolent Society of Greater Greece". The following men were elected to office: G. Kyriakopoulos, president; J. Bumbas, vice-president; B. Roumbos, secretary;.....

Many persons joined at this meeting, and it is hoped that within a month the Society will have a membership of three hundred. There are no membership restrictions since this is not a sectional organization; therefore, each and every Greek is welcome. Unity is the basis, and brotherly love is

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- 2 -

GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 23, 1915.

the purpose of the Society. Inasmuch as it is a wholly Greek organization, the Society will favor no particular group.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Loxias, Dec. 14, 1913.

THE SELLASIAS SOCIETY

p. 2 -- A unique get-together dance was recently given by the members of the Sellasias Society at Hastings Hall, 201 South Halsted Street.

The affair was a signal success, since there was no charge for dancing or refreshments. All the expenses of the hall, the orchestra, and the refreshments were defrayed by the treasury of the society, for it was a good-will occasion. Many of the participants, appreciating the novelty of the affair, became members of the society.

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Loxias, Feb. 1912, p. 3

GREEK

PHOENIX.- THE BIGGEST SOCIETY IN UNITED STATES. WPA (ILL) PRO 30275

Phoenix, is the name of a Greek Society in Chicago. It is the biggest Greek organization in America, with 1,000 regular members and \$4,137.89 surplus money in the bank.

The object of the Phoenix is to promote friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. Every Greek in Chicago is invited to become a member of this society, which is ready and willing to assist its members in every way possible.

Mr. Andrew Vlachos, is president of this organization and Mr. Ep. Petropoulos, treasurer.

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GREEK



Loxias, July 9, 1910

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE KOSMITANS

p. 3.- On February 4th the Kosmitans had an account of \$1,213.42. Three hundred and fifty dollars was deposited on March 3, and \$100 on March 24th. The total sum deposited at the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago is \$1,663.01. The treasurer has \$92.41. The money is deposited under the name "Association Kosmitan St. Anargyros" with the signatures of the president, treasurer, secretary and four trustees.

Chicago, July 8, 1910

A. Apalodimas
5853 Wentworth Ave.
Treasurer.

II D 1
V A 1

GREEK



Loxias, March 5, 1910

A GREAT DANCE

p. 2.- The Kosmitan Society, St. Anargyros, is giving a dance tomorrow evening, March 6, 1910 at Sivorce's Hall, 4300 S. State Street. We don't need to describe Kosmitan dances. They always have Greek orchestras and the entire family is invited. Everybody is welcome.

That is why the dances are always successful. Free refreshments will be served as well as beer, wine, lamb, chicken, fruits, pastries, etc. Kosmitans will be required to pay fifty cents for admission. Everyone else can enter free.

II D 1
V A 1

GREEK



Loxias, Feb. 19, 1910

CANONISM
OF THE CHICAGO STEREOLADITAN
BROTHERHOOD "ATHANASIOS DAIKOS"

p. 3.- Art. 1. In Chicago, Illinois, of the United States of America, the Stereoladitans, today, Feb. 9, 1910, have organized a Greek brotherhood, Athanasios Daikos, whose purpose is the development and cooperation of fellow members.

Art. 2. Each member will pay an initiation fee of \$1, and monthly dues sixty cents. If dues are not paid in three consecutive months, members will be dropped from the organization.

Art. 3. (This deals with the countries of Greece from which members are eligible.)

Art. 4. No member can ask for a return of his initiation fee and dues on any excuse whatsoever.



Loxias, Feb. 19, 1910

Art. 5. Any member who is examined by one of our doctors and advised to go to Greece can obtain \$75 from the organization for this purpose.

Art. 6. \$100 will go towards defraying the expenses of a member's funeral and all other members are required to accompany him to his last resting place as a tribute to his memory.

Art. 7. If any member causes bodily harm to or takes the life of any, he is to be given \$75 from the organization, and no longer be regarded as a member.

Art. 8. All voting will be done secretly.

Art. 9. Any member who breaks his trust and betrays his Brotherhood in any way will have his fate decided in a general meeting with all members present.



Loxias, Feb. 19, 1910

Art. 10. Anyone wishing to join must have a doctor's certificate of good health.

Art. 11. All members are required to cooperate with one another and better the development of the Greek people in Chicago. Quarrels among the members will not be tolerated.

Art. 12. The offices will include 19 members who will be elected every year, the second Sunday in January. Officers will include 1 treasurer, 1 secretary, 10 committeemen who will individually take over the presidential duties monthly, 3 election clerks, and 1 sergeant-at-arms.

Art. 13. All members are required to abide by the above laws and cooperate with one another to the best of their ability.

II D 1
V A 1
IV

GREEK



Loxias, Feb. 12, 1910

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

p. 2.- A Stereoladitan Society was organized last Wednesday in Chicago. It was given the name "Athanasios Laitos". Over 100 members have already joined and \$257.30 have been raised from contributions. Doctor of the club will be Christ Petroulas. It is hoped that the treasury will have \$700 by the time the charter is granted to the Society. We wish this new organization speedy progress.

(Summary)

Another new organization has been started. It is known as the Society of "Mantineias." E. Noliopoulos has been elected president; G. Alexopoulos, vice-president; C. Kouimelis, treasurer, A. Stauroopoulos, secretary; G. Eliopoulos, recording secretary; and G. Papageorge is doctor.

(Summary)

GREEK

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IV

Loxias, May 20, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

p. 2.- We have often wondered what became of the money from the auction of the furniture from the Macedonian Society. Six months ago, Mr. I. Sakellarakis promised us a report. He is still promising it seems.

This is a very important question and we want it answered. What happened to the money? This much we do know -

Mr. K. Loomos was supposed to buy the entire set of furniture for \$125. A large desk was taken from the collection, so the price came down to \$95. Mr. Loomos promised to pay the money the following Sunday, but failed to show up. As a result, the furniture was auctioned. Dr. Papaeliou bought seven chairs, two tables and two spittoons for his office. Mr. Karkazis bought a desk. Messrs. Floros and Maropoulos bought some chairs and pictures. Mr. Karkazis also bought the curtains. The last item, a piano, went to Mr. Biokaris for \$145.

We know where the furniture went but where is the money?

II D 1
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GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Loxias, Feb. 24, 1909

AN EXCELLENT MEETING

p. 1.- Last Friday at 47th and State, the Kosmitan club elected officers for the coming year. These officers are C. Rigopoulos, president; A. Apalodimas, vice-president; J. Chamales, treasurer; T. Montzias, secretary; N. Libanos, recorder; and advisers are A. Lambros, L. Notsonis, N. Milavos, A. Zografos, A. Libanos and N. Roris. Speeches followed the election and the program for the coming year was discussed. The meeting lasted three hours.



Loxias, Feb. 10, 1909

THE DANCES

p. 1.- This coming Thursday, two dances will take place in Chicago, given by two of our most prominent societies. One dance will be given by the Kosmitans and the other by the Brontamito-Kosmitans. In other words the dances will be given by mother and daughter. They should have given their dances together. We believe that a greater number of people would turn out and the proceeds, naturally, would be greater.

The real truth is that the two societies are like David and Goliath. The small organization of Brontamito-Kosmitans wanted to join the large organization of Kosmitans. In this way both sides would be mutually benefited.

But the stronger society would not see it that way so all friendly relations were severed. Each side is determined to ruin the other, so they will hold their important dance on the same day.



Loxias, Feb. 10, 1909

Isn't it a great shame that on the most celebrated day of the year, these countrymen are bitter and jealous instead of joyful and happy?

There are so few of them here, they should stick together instead of being rivals. It is a great shame!

II D 1
V A 1



Loxias, Feb. 10, 1909

THE DANCE OF THE KOSMITANS

n. 2.- "Let's go to the show, Nick. I have two tickets for the second row. An American friend of mine gave them to me. Let's go, Faust is playing tonight."

"Don't talk to me about Faust, brother. I don't like theaters. When I want enjoyment, I dance Greek, I eat hearty, I sing and remember my youth in the old country. I don't like theaters and European dances. I am a married man and refuse to let my wife be seen in dance halls, rubbing her skirts with the skirts of the common rabble. Let's go to the Kosmitan dance on February 11 at Sivores Hall, 4300 S. State St. He will meet all the prominent Greeks of our city."

"But, my friend, must we pay for more tickets to go there?"



Loxias, Feb. 10, 1909

"Don't be so dumb, brother. If you are not a member, admission is free. You can eat and drink to your heart's content; only Kosmitans pay."

"Why didn't you say so in the first place. Let's go!"

They go.

On the way, they meet some Greek people and are asked the way to 4300 State St. Everyone seems to be headed for the Kosmitan dance.

II D 1
V A 1

Loxias, Nov. 18, 1908.

GREEK



[KALVRITANS' DANCE]

p. 2.- On Nov. 28, Saturday, 8 o'clock, the Kalavritan Club "Agia Lavra" is giving its first annual dance at Brand's Hall, 162 North Clark St. Admission 50¢. Ladies free.

II D 1
V A 1

GREEK



Loxias, Oct. 21, 1908

ANNOUNCEMENT

n. 3.- All members of Macedonia Society are invited to hear a report by the officers of the society as to the results of auctioning the furniture and as to where the money went.

Chicago, Oct. 25, 1908

I. P. Sakellarakis.



Star, May 24, 1907.

FORMATION OF A NEW SOCIETY, "THE HOLY VIRGIN MARY"

With delight we hear that Koliniates, established in Chicago, have come together and founded a society to be known as "Holy Virgin Mary."

Officers of the society are: Mr. K. N. Shiones, president; Mr. Elias K. Koulouris, vice president; Mr. S. Stanthas, secretary; Mr. George Remendjoulas, treasurer, and Mr. H. Layandreas, collector.

The goal of the newly organized fraternity is mutual assistance and its scope of operation is not only local but national as well.

As usual The Star wishes the Koliniates society, success and harmony.



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GREEK

WPA (ILL) PH 1 30275

Star, Jan. 25, 1907.

THE PHOENIX SOCIETY AND ITS RESOLUTION.

p. 3 - While negotiations are still in progress (though from all indications the accomplishment of their object is near at hand) to unify the Chicago Greek societies and fraternities, the Phoenix Greek Society is striving to obtain some share of the honors and the credit which have been accorded to the Panhellenic Society, hitherto regarded as first in philanthropic and patriotic activities.

After the recent installation of its new officers the Phoenix resolved that since the Society has among its members many spirited and talented young Greeks, a dramatic performance should be given with the object of raising money for the national defense fund of Greece. The drama "Golpho" is to be played in the West Side Auditorium at a future date; announcement will be made through the press.

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- 2 -

GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Star, Jan. 25, 1907.

This Society so avid of honors has become the talk of the community for its generous contributions to local and racial affairs and for its genuinely philanthropic activities, wearing as its motto not "epea akraanta (words of none effect)," but "am' epos am' ergon (with the word, the work)." The retiring officers and their successors are to be congratulated on their unselfish interest in the Society's activities. And all the members of the Phoenix Society are to be commended for they are the source of the power and the energy of the fraternity which works these wonders.



Star, Oct. 5, 1906.

FORMATION OF A NEW GREEK FRATERNITY IN CHICAGO

Appeal To Natives Of Aphsiou Elsewhere To Join

P. 4- Natives of the town of Aphisou who have settled in Chicago met last Sunday at 12 South Clark Street and founded a fraternity to be known as the Holy Sunday Society of Aphisiotes.

A collection was taken up among those present, and the sum of one thousand dollars was raised immediately.

As temporary officers until a regular election can be held Messrs. Constantine A. Honoros, Pan Elias Liapacos, Theodore D. Colovos, Pan John Alemeses, and Charalampos Synadinos were appointed.

An Appeal was sent out to all Aphisioted in America to join the newly- formed Society.

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GREEK

Star, July 6, 1906.

PICNIC OF THE PAN-HELLENIC SOCIETY



P.3--The progressive Pan-Hellenic Society, always ready to aid the cause of Hellenism, resolved at its last meeting to hold a frolic on July 29 at Petersen Park.

Thirteen hundred tickets were bought immediately by those present at the meeting. From all indications four or five thousand people will attend the picnic.

The Society's executive committee indirectly let it be understood that the affair will be given for the benefit of the newly-established church.

Anyhow, the Pan-Hellenic always does things right and always attracts the community to its beneficent affairs, and undoubtedly the forthcoming event will be crowned with the usual splendid success.

Members and non-members who intend to be present are requested to invite their American friends and their families to attend the frolic, which to judge by the activity of those who are preparing for it will be unique in the history of picnics.

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GREEK

Star, May 25, 1906.

THE PHOENIX SOCIETY'S CHARITY PICNIC.



p. 4 - On next Sunday, June 3, the Phoenix Greek Society of Chicago will hold its annual picnic at Peterson Park, Fifty-ninth Street and Western Ave. The frolic is given for the benefit of charity.

All the members of the organization and our other fellow-Greeks are invited to attend and are requested to gather at Hull House at 1:00 P. M. A special train of six electric cars has been chartered by the organization to take the crowd to the grounds without charge.

The program is as follows:

- 2 P. M. A sumptuous repast in Greek style.
- 3 P. M. Greek folk dances.
4. P. M. Athletic contests and songs.
5. P. M. Various dances, including the "Chamico."



Star, May 25, 1906.

6. P. M. Barbecue.
7. P. M. Taking a moving picture of the picnic.
8. P. M. Return to the city in the train of electric cars.

P. S. Persons who are not Greeks who wish to attend the picnic must be accompanied by Greeks.

From the office of Phoenix.

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GREEK

Star, Apr. 6, 1906.

WFA (ILL) (RC) 30276

ANNOUNCEMENT TO ALL THE NATIVE SONS OF TANIA IN THE UNITED STATES.

p. 4 - The St. George Greek Society of Taniates of Chicago hereby announces that the retiring officers of this fraternal organization have left a bank deposit of \$2,518.80 and a stock of books and gold emblems valued at \$927.00. Total, \$3,445.80. It further informs the public that \$3,850.00 has been sent to the National Bank of Greece to be added to the funds to be used in the erection of St. George's Church in Tania. A balance of \$509.10 collected for that purpose is on deposit in the First National Bank of Chicago.

The St. George Greek Society of Taniates.

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GREEK

Star, Mar. 16, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

FORMATION OF A NEW SOCIETY.

p. 3--Native sons of Vryne in Olympia, Greece, who are established here in Chicago, met last week and formed a new Greek society to be known as the Fraternity of Vryniotes. One object of the new organization is mutual assistance among its members. But the real motive for the foundation of this society is the founders wish to extend liberal and systematic financial and moral assistance to their native town. A new church and new schools and public works are on the program of the Chicago Vryniotes.

The unquenchable fire of Greek patriotism is again manifested in the action of the newly-organized fraternity, one of the many Greek societies in Chicago which by their contributions to Mother-Greece have banished poverty and injected life and vitality into every part of the land of their origin.

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GREEK

Star, Aug. 18, 1905.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE FORMATION OF A NEW SOCIETY

P.2--Natives of St. John the Theologian, Lacedaemon, Greece, numbering about forty, met last week and founded a society to be known as the Theologitan Fraternity, with the object of rendering service and assistance to one another and to their fellow-townsmen in Greece. At their first meeting the sum of \$785 was collected for the fraternity fund. They elected as officers: G. A. Maniatis, president; Demosthenes A. Gian-nacopoulos, treasurer; and Charalampos Marinakos, secretary. The offices of the new fraternity are at 1345 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Good luck to you, boys!

Star, Aug. 4, 1905.

PAN-HELLENIC PICNIC AT FIFTY-NINTH STREET AND WESTERN AVENUE



P.3--On Sunday, August 6, the Pan-Hellenic Society of Chicago will hold its annual picnic at Fifty-ninth Street and Western Avenue. All the Greeks in Chicago and its environs are invited to attend.

Devotees of nature, of conviviality, and of jollity, and epicures as well, will find their hearts' desires satisfied. Men, women, and children, girls and boys, lovers of beauty and rhythm will be there to enjoy themselves and to give enjoyment to others. The music, the singing, and the dancing will charm every heart, young and old. And as for the gourmands, there will be a variety of viands and beverages to supply their gastronomic needs, and they may eat and drink at will and as much as they will. Everything is included in the \$1 ticket. Buy your tickets early.

Pan-Hellenic Society.

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IV

GREEK



Star, Mar. 10, 1905.

THE GREEK SOCIETY IS FORMED

P.3--Native sons of Gerakion, Sparta, Greece, who for many years have been established in Chicago, came together last week and decided to form a fraternity of their own. The aim of the fraternity is to effect mutual cooperation and assistance among members and to render financial and moral assistance to their native Gerakion.

At this very first meeting thirty-three became charter members, and from these thirty-three \$8.50 was collected as a fund to build a church in their native town. The name of the Society is Hoinisis Tis Theotokou.

All Gerakiotes in Chicago are invited to attend the next meeting of the Society, which will take place at 3103 South State Street tomorrow, Saturday, at 7 P. M.

The temporary officers elected were Mr. Nicholas Protopapas, president, Mr. Geo. Lissaris, treasurer, and Mr. N. Kontaxis, secretary.

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GREEK

Star, Aug. 19, 1904.

THE SOCIETY OF TRIPOLITANS



p. 1- The native sons of historic Tripolis believe in organization as the only means of promoting their interests here in their adopted country and the interests of the country which they left behind.

After the announcement made last week all the Tripolitans of Chicago assembled and founded the Society of the Tripolitans. The following officers were elected:

Attorney Andrew J. Vlachos, president; Geo. Kapantaes, vice-president; Al Katsaounes, general secretary; and Ch. Politopoulos and Th. Loukaites, treasurers. The executive board; Pericles Galanopoulos, Elias Patrinnakis, and Dr. Geo. Papageorge. Other officers are B. Spyropoulos, G. Tsarouchas, B. Constantakis, S. Nicopoulos, N. Karydes and Elias Alexiou.

The Star, knowing all the officers elected by the newly-founded society, unhesitatingly predicts the progress and success of the organization.

Star, April 29, 1904.

PAN-HELLENIC UNION ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

p. 3- The Pan-Hellenic Union, which for many years has functioned like a clock, and which is known for its valuable services to members and to the community, held its election last week, and the following officers were chosen:

Eustathios Karavelis, president; Messrs. Christ Vlachandreas and Nicholas P. Stathacos, executive committee; Messrs. Geo. Koutumanos, Geo. Kyriakopoulos, Geo. Chicknias, and Geo. Demetrakopoulos, members of the board.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions

3. Hospitals, Clinics and Medical
Aid

Greek-American News, March 1, 1937

THE AHEPA SILVER DISTRICT SANATORIUM
HAVEN OF HEALTH AND HAPPINESS
FOR HELLENISM IN AMERICA

(From the Ahepa Magazine)

The Place is in the Sun.

On the highest, brightest and healthiest spot of the famous health center in the "Empire of the Sun", geographically designated and politically known as Albuquerque, New Mexico, the Order of Ahepa has established a haven of refuge for those of our people who are subjected to the ravaging attacks of tuberculosis.

This sanctuary is officially known as the Ahepa Silver District Tuberculosis Sanatorium--because it was purchased by the members of the Order in the Silver District composed of the States of New Mexico and Colorado, and parts of the States of Texas, Nebraska and Wyoming---

Greek-American News, March 1, 1937

and is dedicated to the health and happiness of Hellenism in America.

The Invitation is Real

Therefore, the invitation, "Come--Let's Dance to Their Health" is not an **empty** phrase or an **idle slogan**, but a reality. It is an honest-to-goodness, cordial invitation, extended heartily, earnestly and in all sincerity by the Order of Ahepa, asking the people to patronize the dances which will be held by its three hundred and twenty-five Chapters, during the months of February and March, for the benefit of this newly established harbor on the hill.

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GREEK



The Greek Star, Jan. 1, 1937

CONCERNING THE AHEPAN SANITARIUM DANCE

On the tenth of March, 1937, the united chapters of the 13th district, are giving a Ball for the New Mexico Ahepan Sanitarium in the famous ballroom, Trianon.

This exceptional philanthropic action of the Ahepa needs the support of every Greek in Chicago and we are asking all other clubs and organizations that are planning a dance or other such enterprises not to take into consideration the date of March 10, 1937.

The Board of Directors wish to make known to the public within the Ahepan boundary that on that same evening there will be a performance of the most excellent and select talent that Organizations of Music have to offer as well as other artistic performances.

We beg of you, therefore, if you have children of exceptional talent, to communicate at once by letter, phone, or personal interview with the Board for future details.



The Greek Star, Jan. 1, 1937

The age limit set by the directors for those wishing to participate in this contest is seventeen years.

Markos P. Mamalakis

President of Publicity Committee

11 S. La Salle Street, Chicago

Phone: Central 2577

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The Greek Star, Dec. 25, 1936.

GREEK



AHEPA TO GIVE DANCE AT TRIANON.

The united chapters of Ahepa of the 13th district will hold a grand ball at the famous Trianon, the proceeds of which will go for Ahepa's sanatorium in New Mexico.

This exceptional philanthropic act of Ahepa's will be appreciated, we hope, by all, and we ardently appeal to all societies and organizations to keep in mind the date, March 10, 1937, and not to appoint any other affair for the same day.

The managing committee wishes to announce that on that evening the best talent will appear in music and in the other arts which our compatriots have to display.

All parents, therefore, who have children with exceptional ability are requested to apply to the committee at the address below for further details.

The age of those desiring to take part in this artistic contest must not exceed seventeen years.

Markos P. Mamalakis,
Chairman of the committee,
11 S. La Salle St.

II D 3
II D 10

Greek Press, Feb. 8, 1934.

AN ANSWER TO THE GREEK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

It was with great regret that we read the article by the Greek doctors regarding the program and affiliation of our club. We were greatly surprised, since the exact purpose of our club was fully explained to the doctors at one of the club's recent meetings. We feel that it is necessary to answer these gentlemen and enlighten them.

The Greek auxiliary of the Chicago Maternity Center was formed to help needy Greek women who go to the Center. This Center was founded by the famous obstetrician, Dr. De Lee, and has been in existence for over forty years. During its existence hundreds of Greek women have received medical aid there during and after pregnancy. According to the usual practice at the Maternity Center the patients give birth at home and are attended by doctors and nurses from the clinic. Complicated or serious cases are sent to the Lying-In Hospital. However, as it was known that many Greek women do not

II D 3
II D 10

- 2 -

GREEK

Greek Press, Feb. 8, 1934.

like to give birth at home, we arranged with Dr. De Lee that these cases should be received at the Lying-In Hospital. All the members of our club know of this arrangement and no one has the right to say otherwise.

According to our arrangement with Dr. De Lee, as soon as the Club pays a certain amount to the clinic, patients who wish to do so will go to the Hospital. Unfortunately, up to the present our treasury fund has been very low, and we have been unable to pay any money to the clinic.

During the last two months two needy Greek women came to us for aid. These women were unable to give birth at home so it was decided that they should enter the Chicago Hospital because its fees are so low. This decision was made because of the extraordinary circumstances and the illness of the women. It did not seem right to demand that the clinic pay for the care of these two patients in the Lying-In, since the Club has not as yet contributed

II D 3
II D 10

- 3 -

GREEK

Greek Press, Feb. 8, 1934.

one penny for this purpose. In the future all the patients will be sent to the Lying-In Hospital and in no case to the Chicago Hospital.

The Medical Association was fully informed of the facts in this case and there is no justification for the accusations made in that article.

The Association also heard us say that our Club does not intend to confine its charitable deeds to pregnant cases alone. But the Association certainly cannot expect that our treasury will grow so rich overnight that we can immediately help all the Greek needy hospital cases. It would be wonderful if any organization could do this, but it is an impossibility.

We shall work very hard to accomplish as much good as is humanly possible..... But at present we are aiding those women whom we feel need aid more than the others--some who are awaiting the birth of a child do not have enough

II D 3
II D 10

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GREEK

Greek Press, Feb. 8, 1934.

nourishment to keep themselves alive. We know that the Greek women agree with us in our plans because they have hastened to join our ranks.

The reason for our affiliation with the Chicago Maternity Center is because it is world famous and is considered the outstanding maternity clinic in America. It is also our duty to remain in such a relationship, because it was this Center which gave us the inspiration to form our Club, and also because it has helped Greek women of our community for many years.

The doctors who give home care at birth are all specialists in obstetrics. Again we repeat, however, that our intention is that Greek women will be sent to the Lying-In Hospital.

Let us cease being egoists and let us work harmoniously for the common good. This organization, although it may seem to be of service to a restricted

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GREEK

Greek Press, Feb. 1, 1934.

GREEK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO

The members of the Greek Medical Association of Chicago discussed the program of the newly organized Greek auxiliary of the Chicago Maternity Center. This women's club was formed for the express purpose of giving financial aid and home care to needy Greek expectant mothers. The membership of the Medical Association was puzzled by the following omissions in the program of the new organization:

They are unable to understand why this philanthropic club has limited itself to aiding only pregnant women; for it might just as easily have been organized as a Greek charitable club to provide assistance for all needy Greeks in hospitals or those trying to obtain medical care.

They also ask why this woman's club will work with and recognize only one hospital in Chicago. If they expand their program a woman patient will be

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

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- 2 -

GREEK

Greek Press, Feb. 1, 1934.

free to select the hospital most convenient to her. They question the fact that only one doctor was chosen to give medical care, thus preventing women from feeling free to have their own regular physicians.

Why has the Chicago Hospital been chosen by this auxiliary when our Medical Association and the American Medical Association does not recognize it? The members of this philanthropic club are mistaken when they say their clients will go to the Lying-In Hospital. Only complicated and dangerous births will be assigned there; all the other cases will be sent to the Chicago Hospital, and, in the majority of cases the deliveries will be made under the care of students.

This selection of only one hospital and one doctor will be a tremendous handicap to the rest of the Greek doctors in Chicago. Greek doctors have repeatedly entered charity patients in most of the Chicago hospitals and have

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Greek Press, Feb. 1, 1934.

given their services free. When it becomes known that the Greek community of Chicago is raising money to pay for its charity cases in only one hospital, the other hospitals will no longer allow the Greek doctors to enter Greek charity patients, as heretofore.

The Greek Medical Association acknowledges the good intentions and the charitable hearts of the Greek women, but it feels that they are ignorant of the facts pertaining to the organization of such a club. As it is outlined now the Greek Auxiliary of the Maternity Center will only cause trouble and instigate scandal, and those who give money to it will be helping that to happen [sic].

The Greek doctors in Chicago have never ceased giving free services and care to needy people, and shall continue to do this in the future--despite the fact that none of them are very secure financially. The various relief and

WPA (ILL.) FILE

II D 3
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GREEK

Greek Press, Feb. 1, 1934.

charity stations are accustomed to assigning Greek patients to Greek doctors. We feel sorry to see that Greek money is being amassed to pay someone who has always been paid for his services when there are Greek doctors who have often worked without pay.

The Greek doctors are willing and able to co-operate with any club or group for any philanthropic purpose, but it cannot recommend this newly organized women's club.

(Signed) The Members:

K. Theodore, S. Loumos, Nittis, P.
Pitsios, N. Nicholson, S. Zaph, S.
Soter, G. Anagnos, E. Touloupan, E.
Pernokis, G. Choulos.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3
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GREEK

Greek Press, Oct. 12, 1933.

PROGRAM OF MOTHERS' AID CLUB

The Greek Women's Auxiliary of the Chicago Maternity Center desires to make known its program:

1. The Auxiliary will give aid and assistance to all needy Greek women who apply to the Center for help during their pregnancy. Aid will also be given to Greek women in charity wards of hospitals.
2. An educational series of monthly lectures will be given by various professional men.
3. Post-natal care will be provided for both the mother and child, and, if necessary, a layette will be provided for the baby.

An appeal is made to all Greek women to join this philanthropic organization.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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II D 10

- 2 -

GREK

Greek Press, Oct. 12, 1933.

Membership is only one dollar a year.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Greek Press, June 1, 1933.

When a large group of Greek women visited the Center, they were amazed at the efficiency of the staff and at the consideration shown the patients. They marveled, too, that American women--most of them social leaders--were giving their time and energy so unselfishly and willingly. In a center such as this, volunteer workers provide all needed equipment. They also give advice concerning the care and rearing of children to expectant mothers. These "good Samaritans" visit and arrange for the care of women who are ill. They ask no questions concerning religion or nationality. They welcome the Negro just as freely as one of any other race. In this Center, philanthropy knows no bounds and no nationality.

Our Greek women are not lacking in philanthropic instincts. After having visited the Center and observed the service rendered there by American women, they immediately decided to form the Service Club, designed to help needy Greek women. Under the guidance of Dr. Martin, this Club will work in co-operation with three American organizations who are helping to maintain the Center. The great Jane Addams, philanthropist and

Greek Press, June 1, 1933.

humanitarian, organized these three American auxiliaries. This fact, in itself, should be trustworthy testimony to the splendid service which is being rendered by the Chicago Maternity Center, for Miss Addams represents the highest type of individual.

The Greek women in this Club take pride in their ability to serve their sisters and have applied themselves zealously to their assigned tasks. Such acts help to raise our standard of living and earn added respect for the Greek people as a whole. This is the first opportunity we have had to show our charitable and humane traits. Let us support organizations such as this one. By so doing, our entire community will be benefited. This is the first time Greek women have taken such a meritorious step. May it be the first of a series that will lead us to the top. Other national groups have taken such steps. Why not ours?

WPA (111) 111111

Greek Press, Mar. 30, 1933.

WOMEN ORGANIZE CLUB TO AID NEEDY EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Last Friday afternoon, more than seventy Greek women met at the Chicago Maternity Center, 1336 Newberry Avenue, near the Holy Trinity Church.

These ladies, representative of the finest type of Greek womanhood in Chicago, came from all sides of the city at the invitation of Dr. A. Martin [Marantes]. His purpose in calling them together was to discuss the possibility of the formation of a club that would aid needy Greek pregnant women. At present, such cases are being taken care of, free of charge, by the Center. Dr. Martin has been in charge of this department. His action, which is most worthy, is a step that has never before been taken by any Greek doctor--or for that matter, by any Greek.

Various medical men gave speeches encouraging the ladies to do all they could for their needy and, often, desperate countrywomen. Mrs. Morris Fishbein, wife of the editor of the American Medical Journal, emphasized the direness

Greek Press, Mar. 30, 1933.

of the need of many destitute Greek women. She pointed out that it was the duty of the Greek people to help the Center, which had been created by Dr. DeLee to fill an enormous need. The Center is associated with the Lying In Hospital.

Mrs. A. Voulis was elected president of this newly organized club; Mrs. L. Yohs, vice-president; Mrs. G. Alex, secretary; Mrs. J. Astounis, treasurer. [Names of members of board of directors omitted in translation.]

The second meeting will take place next Friday, and it is hoped that many more women will attend and become members of this philanthropic society. The dues are one dollar a year. This money will be used for the mothers. The Club members will make layettes and help their less fortunate sisters in every way possible.

Democrat, May, 1930.

THE POOR GREEK ORPHANS OF CHICAGO

For ten years our community has heard about nothing but churches, priests, bishops, Venizelists and Royalists. In the coffee-houses, in the restaurants, on the streets,--these subjects are discussed everywhere.

The one problem which should have more attention--that of Greek orphans and poor children--does not receive a single word, as if there were no orphans or poor children in our Greek community.

Have our societies ever thought about the lives of these orphans? Have they thought about how they live, how they are dressed, how they sleep, how they get their education?

No!

The philanthropic and benevolent societies spend thousands for affairs where

Democrat, May, 1930.

they can be seen and heard. How much do they spend for the needy orphans?

There are plenty of Greeks in America. They should form a club for "Poor and Orphaned Greek Children." They should give them clothes, send them to camp where they can get fresh air and sunlight, instead of being locked up all day long.

The Youth problem is our greatest problem, because it is the safeguard of future Hellenism in America. If we don't preserve the Greek language in our young people, what is the use of having ecclesiastical establishments? There won't be any future Greek people to go to them.

We have the greatest opportunities in the world for helping orphans and every kindly deed we do for them will help solve the problem of future Hellenism in America.

Saloniki, Apr. 30, 1921.

HOSPITAL FUND DANCE

On May 15, at eight o'clock a huge dance will be given at the Coliseum Annex, 15th Street and Wabash Avenue. Its purpose is to begin a fund for the erection of a Chicago Greek Hospital. Mrs. Maria Polizaki is in charge of the dance.

It is true that this work should have been started a long time ago, but alas, our community did not unite soon enough for its own interests. The proceeds of the dance will go into a bank under the name of the hospital, which is **The Holy Apostles**. Members of the committees will be the leading citizens of our community.

Attend this dance.



II D 3
II D 1
III C
V A 1
IV

GREEK

Loxias, June 9, 1909

POINTED PARAGRAPHS



The plans made for the first Greek hospital have been disclosed. There will be a personnel of 330 members. There will be 40 doctors, 60 nurses, 15 cooks, 35 dishwashers, 5 janitors, 5 veterinarians, 25 ambulance drivers, 10 embalmers, 25 undertakers, 5 priests and 125 horses for the ambulances.

Can you imagine such a hospital? The treasury hasn't money for stamps and it wants to build a hospital,--not a little one, but with a personnel of 330 people. So far in our treasury we have a \$1,757.77 expense unpaid. This includes \$1,625 for the three lawyers and \$132.77 for the receiver.

The report of April 30 showed that we had \$769 in the treasury, but today is June 9. April 30 we've had to pay priests, choirmasters, secretaries, coal bills, etc. How much of the \$769 is left, if any?



Loxias, June 9, 1909

The president of the community, Ch. Petroulas, promised to abide by the laws of our constitution. One of these laws says that a monthly report must be presented to the people saying where the money has gone and for what purpose. We hope Dr. Petroulas does not disappoint us in this.

We have recently learned something about the church lease made by Rev. Kyrillos Georgiadis that displeased us very much. The lease, in the name of the priest, is only for five years. In other words, as soon as our church is established and organized, there will be danger of losing it altogether. We do not like this.

We still want to know what happened to the money from the furniture of the Macedonian Society.

II D 3
I C

GREEK

WPA (ULL) PROJ. 30275

Loxias, March 17, 1909

GREEK HOSPITAL

p. 1.- The greatest work which our Greek Community plans to do is to build a hospital. It will give health and life to those of our countrymen who need medical care of any sort. A community which has over 20,000 Greeks should have already had two or three hospitals as other foreign nationalities have. The members of our community enthusiastically voted to build a hospital, but we must do it soon before the enthusiasm dies down. We have ten Greek doctors in our community and we are expecting them to help us very much in this matter. These doctors have much influence and we are placing all our confidence in them. Except for a priest, the doctor is the most important man in a community. We hope the good work will get under way very soon.

II D 3
III A
IV

GREEK

The Star, July 26, 1907.

OUR PRESENT CONDITION

The Organization of Clubs and Lodges Must Be
Followed by the Erection of a Hospital

The Greek Community of Chicago seriously lacks an indispensable institution, a hospital of our own. Some of us will say that most Greeks are prosperous enough to receive medical attention and hospitalization in the best American hospitals and private clinics. But if we consider the average Greek of Chicago, it will be found that because he is unable to speak and write English, or because he cannot readily become accustomed to the American way of doing things, he is not given proper attention and care in the American hospitals. One can imagine how much some Greeks are handicapped by not being able to express themselves in English and thus to receive comfort and good cheer in his American surroundings. It is particularly painful for a sick patient of ours, in a completely strange environment, to have no one to talk to in his native tongue. It is in time of illness,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3

III A

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- 2 -

GREEK

The Star, July 26, 1907.

of physical and mental pain and agony, that a patient needs a comforting word of encouragement, and the company and kindness of friends and people whom he can understand and with whom he can talk.

Many of us no doubt experience the dreadful pangs of loneliness in this strange land. These agonizing moments become even more painful when we lie on a sick bed. It is then that we yearn for home, for our loved ones, for the tender kindness of our mother. We then realize how painful it is to be separated from one's own people. Such loneliness, worry, and pain often prolong the illness and increase the patient's pain and anguish.

It is natural for a Greek to seek a Greek environment; it is natural for him to want to die among his own people. He wants to be treated by a Greek doctor and cared for by a Greek nurse. This is what his heart desires, for he is greatly relieved and comforted by the thought that his brothers, his fellow countrymen, are sharing his pain and are doing all

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3

III A

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- 3 -

GREEK

The Star, July 26, 1907.

they can to help.....

There are many hundreds among our people who are poor, ill, and despairing. Unfortunate circumstances have undermined their health and have demoralized them to such an extent that they need immediate medical attention. But to whom will our poor and ailing people turn for hospitalization? Where will they find the money?

We are asking, then, whether there is any extenuation for the failure of this great community of ours, reputed to be one of the most populous and prosperous, to provide and maintain a fully equipped hospital for the needs of our people. Individuals may be excused for being ignorant and for failing to realize that we need a humanitarian institution. The entire community, however, which is supposed to be the collective soul and mind of our people, the social and intellectual center of all our activities, cannot be excused for its blindness, for its failure to see that no community, nor organized group, can live happily--can even exist--without

APA (ILL.) PROJ. 30210

II D 3

III A

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- 4 -

GREEK

The Star, July 26, 1907.

having a few philanthropic institutions and public welfare agencies. It is not merely a philanthropic but a patriotic duty to provide medical care for our poor people free of charge.

We are not so naive as to believe those who say that the humanitarian impulse is not sufficiently developed among our people. There must be some philanthropists among the twenty thousand Greeks of Chicago.

We must act now! Regardless of the general attitude on the question of the immediate need of a hospital, and especially on the question of a free institution, we must co-operate and consult our numerous organizations; we must raise money, and make adequate plans for the construction or the purchase of a suitable hospital building. Why should so many thousands of dollars be paid annually to the American hospitals? Why should not we, too, have a large and magnificent hospital of our own, with reasonable rates, ready to serve all our people at any time? We can certainly raise the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3

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- 5 -

GREEK

The Star, July 26, 1907.

money, and we certainly have educated, well-trained, and experienced Greek doctors in our community who would be very willing to offer their services to organize and to staff a purely Greek medical institution. Are there any among us who blame the doctors for not having already undertaken to equip and maintain a hospital of their own? Many would accuse the doctors of selfish, profit-seeking motives, unqualified to undertake such a task.

Therefore, most of us expect the community to become the active and responsible leading force among us which will take the initiative in raising the necessary funds for the maintenance of a hospital, our indispensable need.

We are sure that our people will contribute generously to such a great purpose.

Soterios J. Georgiadis

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

II D 3

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- 6 -

GREEK

The Star, July 26, 1907.

[Note by the editor of The Star: The Star agrees fully with the ideas and proposals of Mr. Georgiadis. We, too, have been proclaiming the need of a hospital for the Greeks of Chicago. Our repeated appeals proved to be a voice in the wilderness. When are we going to forget about the golden church lamps and other foolish expenditures, and start thinking about our more essential and fundamental needs, such as our schools and a hospital?]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent
and Protective Institutions
4. Orphanages and Creches

II D 4

GREEK

The Greek Press, Mar. 17, 1932.

ST. BARBARAS



The society of St. Barbaras is giving a dance on Sunday, May 15, 1932, at the Metropolitan Temple, 3151 Wilcox St. All Greeks are invited to attend.

President

A. Nikoletseas

Secretary

M. Nikolaropoulos

II D 4
III H

GREEK



Saloniki, Jan. 31, 1931, p. 5

DANCE FOR THE ORPHANAGE OF ST. BARBARA.

The ladies society of St. Barbara will give a dinner dance at the Palmer House, Feb. 13th (Friday the 13th) for the benefit of St. Barbara's Orphanage.

The forthcoming dance will be honored by the presence of Miss Alice Diplarakou, "Miss Europe," who will dance Macedonian and other Greek Dances.



DANCE BY THE GREEK LADIES SOCIETY ST. BARBARA.

The Greek Ladies Philanthropic Society, St. Barbara, on April 22nd gives its first dance at Plasters Temple Hall, 330-332 South Marshfield Avenue.

The object of the dance is to raise money to build a Greek Orphanage and shelter Greek children who are scattered in various institutions. Everybody is invited to attend the dance and help the patriotic idea of the Greek ladies society, which works so wholeheartedly to achieve its goal.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and
Protective Institutions
5. Homes for the Aged

II D 5
II D 4
II D 10
II D 1

GREEK

Greek-American News, Oct. 1, 1936

AHEPA TO ERECT ORPHANAGE HOME

p. 8.- During the convention of the Order of Ahepa, at Minneapolis, last August, Mr. William G. Hellis, prominent oil man of New Orleans, La. announced that plans are being made for a \$1,000,000 orphanage and home for the aged to be erected by the Order of Ahepa.

The present plans call for the site to be either in the state of Louisiana or California. The institution will occupy ten thousand acres of ground. The plans are now being drafted in New Orleans.

This worthy and honorable project, as befitting the sponsor, will be known as the Williams G. Hellis Foundation Home.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions

6. Settlement Houses and
Community Centers

THANKS

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30271

The Board of Directors of the Greek Community Center extends thanks to the following for their generous contributions. Anyone wishing to follow their good example can do so by communicating with our office, 1101 Peoria St.

Contributors

N. Palivos	\$50
M. Nikoletseas	25
N. Kapeleris	25
G. Kopitas	25
Rev. Dimakopoulos	23
L. Velissaris	20
J. Giannoulis	20
L. Blahos	10
A. Tsidianites	10
N. Kokkines	10
Z. Maltas	10
B. Michalopoulos	10
K. Stavrakus	10
S. Trakas	10

II D 6

The Greek Press, Sept. 11, 1937.

GREEK

S. Tsouloufis	\$10	WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 38275
J. Kominakis	10	
A. Spiropoulos	10	
N. Pangiotopoulos	10	
Nikolaou Brothers	10	
G. Rehas	10	
J. Lalagos	10	
J. Maintanis	10	
P. Bougas	8	
P. Kcubelakis	5	
J. Antonopoulos	5	
J. Houzias	5	
G. Genas	5	
S. Fotopoulos	5	
N. Anastopoulos	5	
P. Apostolopoulos	5	
G. Drosos	5	
G. Gretsia	5	
J. Javaras	5	

II D 6

The Greek Press, Sept. 11, 1937.

GREEK

N. Kerkilis
S. Kanellopoulos
P. Maniates
L. Karagiannis
A. Zafiratos
K. Kolothinos
G. Georgaklis
N. Giannakakos
P. Tambourlis
J. Giannopoulos
K. Dimitrelis
K. Dimos
G. Gordon

\$5
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5
2
2
2
25
15
10
8
3

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30278

Total

\$888.00

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 28, 1929, p. 4

HOW THE GREEK COLONY IN CHICAGO COULD BE ORGANIZED.



To form an educational, social and philanthropic association under the name of Central Greek Association, and united to work for the erection of a residential Greek Educational institution of higher type, including a Greek orphanage, is the subject of this article.

This institution should be a center for receptions and hospitality for eminent parsonages also a center for the distribution of Charity, in money and goods, to our needy Greek families and Greeks who are poor.

Members of the Association must be the Greek clergy who are in accord with the ecclesiastical authority, the management and publisher of Greek newspapers and magazines, the professional men the presidents of the various Greek societies and organizations, and contributors of \$100 or more.

Saloniki, Dec. 28, 1929.



The aim should be to bar from membership, person of questionable conduct and those who lack morality. The organization must be composed of healthy and ethical elements in order to acquire the confidence of the people and succeed in achieving the lofty ideals of its creation.

Means of support will be the dues of the membership, donations and proceeds from social affairs, and other gatherings. The association organized in such a spirit will highly serve the interests of the Greek colony in Chicago.

Upon such terms and conditions the management of Saloniki is willing to undertake the organization of the association and invites all, who wish to take part, to notify us in order to begin preparations for the preliminary work of the aforesaid association.

II D 6

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 2, 1916.

HULL HOUSE

Hull House arranged a celebration in honor of Miss Alexandrakis, who will soon leave the House. It was attended by a large number of people who came to bid Miss Alexandrakis goodbye. Refreshments were served to all the guests. A summary showing the benefit of Hull House to the Greek community was read.

A program for an entertainment consisting of Greek dancing and singing was arranged for December 3, to be held in Bowen Hall of Hull House. The entertainment was planned for the young Greek people mostly.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, Feb. 14, 1914.

A NEW GREEK HALL

A new Greek hall has been opened at the intersection of Polk and Blue Island Avenues, above the drug store of Mr. Constantine Salopoulos. This spacious hall is the first large gathering place available to the Greeks for all kinds of social, cultural, and political affairs. It has been beautifully decorated, and it has been furnished with a handsome speaker's rostrum and several hundred comfortable seats.

In the future, this hall may very probably become the hub of our social gatherings and the meeting place for businessmen, clergy, and laymen....

Adjoining this attractive hall, there is a new restaurant which will be operated by Greeks. This will provide the public with easy access to meals and refreshments.

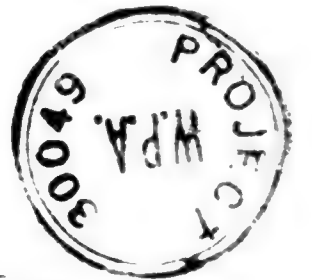
II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and
Protective Institutions

10. Foreign and Domestic Relief

Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 22, 1936.

[CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION]



Our community is well aware of the classed and philanthropic task that the ladies auxiliary of the Charitable Brotherhood of Chicago perform. This philanthropic work, which is acknowledged and so recited by the Hellenic Greek community of Chicago, has been an institution for years. Because of that, whenever an appeal is made to this Greek Society for support, it is given in full measure.

Among the best gatherings, that the Charitable Brotherhood auxiliary have organized, are the afternoon gatherings in which informal games and bunco are played. A small art program is presented and refreshments are served.

Such a gathering is to be organized by the ladies auxiliary, Saturday, Oct. 24th, in the gymnasium of St. Basil's Church. Saturday's affair is expected to be the most brilliant one yet given. Mrs. and Misses of our city will be there; the husbands to give their support to the Brotherhood.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 23, 1936.

PHILANTHROPIC ACTIVITY

Inspired by the Holy Week church services to perform some service to our less fortunate fellow countrymen in various hospitals and institutions, we appealed to our community for financial aid.

We wish to express sincere thanks to all those who so generously contributed to this philanthropic cause. Especial thanks are due the Ladies' Society of the St. Andrews' Church for its generous financial contributions, the Lake View Dairy Company for the case of eggs, and the well-known Halsted Street business houses: Atlas Grocery, Deligianno Brothers, Mouzakeotis Brothers, and Mallers & Company.

The food and money were divided among Greek patients in the Crawford Sanatorium, Oak Forest, Dunning and Hines Hospital.

President of Philanthropic Sisterhood

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GREEK



YEAR BOOK OF ST. CONSTANTINE CHURCHES AND KORAI SCHOOL, 1936, p.129

The Now Functioning Societies of Greek Ladies of the Community of St. Constantine and St. Helen, "New Generation" "St. Helen" and the Society of Mothers.-

Excellent and brilliant services were extended to the career of St. Constantine Church, by the societies of Greek ladies who are composed of the best, noble, and most religious elements of our community ladies. Their cardinal stone and fundamental aim is philanthropy. They appear and function and do service, to everything that tends to the needs of the Chicago Greeks. For charitable, religious educational and national purposes, the societies of the Greek ladies were, and are, shining everywhere in the horizon.

The Society of "New Generation" was formed at the beginning of 1922 and flourished like a flower in the spring. The zeal, enthusiasm and devotion of those noble ladies, became the by-word of the Greeks. Shining stars of this Society were Miss Evagelia Metou, Panagiota Roumpa, Stavroula Flouda, Helen Komninos, and later, Miss Hariklia Mitsoula and Polytimi Mazarakos.

The Now Functioning Societies of Greek Ladies of the Community of St. Constantine and St. Helen, "New Generation" "St. Helen" and the Society of Mothers.-

None of our community will forget the dance banquets given at the Trianon, sponsored by the "New Generation" for the purposes above mentioned.

When the cornerstone of the church was laid, the society turned over to the church authorities the sum of \$6,151. Later, the same society, turned over \$17,782 for poor and needy families, for the Church and School.

But they did not stop their activities of mercy with the institutions of their community, money was raised also for the Greek School, "Socrates", and for needy students of Manna's Sanatorium in the old country.

The Society of "St. Helen" differs from its sister society on one point. Instead of the poor and needy coming to knock at the door of the society, "St. Helen Society" goes and knock at the door of the poor, the needy, the sick, and on the doors of the churches and schools.



YEAR BOOK OF ST. CONSTANTINE CHURCHES AND KORAI SCHOOL, 1936, p. 129

The Now Functioning Societies of Greek Ladies of the Community of St. Constantine and St. Helen, "New Generation" "St. Helen" and the Society of Mothers.-

At the laying of the cornerstone of the church, this society turned over \$2,000 to the church authorities. The sum of \$5,000 was given by the society for the purchase of the church's seats. The society of "St. Helen", stands ready and willing to act in any need of the Church, School, and needy and sick families.

It is an honor for us to print the names of the initiators of this society, who are guided and directed by the Rev. Mark E. Petrakis. Olga Marinakis, Helen Ioannou, Phani Tzatha, Elisabeth Haloulis, Catherine Stamos, Panagiota Stamos, Panagiota Karanastasis, Maria Kontonicolaou, Politimi Georgopoulos, Euthihi Galanos, Basiliki Koutsouli, Soteria Anagnostopoulos, Katherine Bouzanis, Demetra Stathopoulos, Avrocome Rakintzis, Paraskevi Kyriacopoulos, Athanasia Kougioufa, Demetra Kaltsas, Alexandra Nicolaou, Styliani Petrakis, Penelope Kalimeris, Despina Varveris, Helen Lymberopoulos, Angelika Karantzas, Merope Papadopoulos, Smaro Kambosou, Maria Drousia, Thalia Tzovani, Kalliroe Theodorou, Athena Pitas, Maria Kouvalis, Maria Antonopoulos, Augeri Kotsoni, and Angeline Hronis.



YEAR BOOK OF ST. CONSTANTINE CHURCHES AND KORAI SCHOOL, 1936, p. 129

The Now Functioning Societies of Greek Ladies of the Community of St. Constantine and St. Helen, "New Generation" St. Helen" and the Society of Mothers.-

This Society of St. Helen, under the auspices of God and its Patron Saint, was honored by the presidency of the following noble ladies, Styliani Petrakis, Georgia Chrisos, Basiliki Koutsoulis, Ifigenian Kopadis, Phani Tzathas, Zaharia Papadopoulos, and again Styliani Petrakis. The title of these ladies is known among the Greeks, as "Sisters of Mercy."

The Greek Community of St. Constantine's Church, hopes and wishes, the perpetuation of these two societies. It is said that the longevity of these societies, is attributed to the fact, that they are under the immediate supervision of the Church. The societies are worthy of assistance, for, besides their other benevolent duties, they perpetuate the Faith of the Orthodox Church, and immortalize the Greek Language.

The Society of Mothers, which was based upon American ideas, was formed under the supervision of the Priest's wife, Styliani Petrakis, for the sole purpose advising and aiding the School. The welfare, guidance, activities and government of the above said societies always rested in the hands of the priest's



YEAR BOOK OF ST. CONSTANTINE CHURCHES AND KORAI SCHOOL, 1936, p. 129

The Now Functioning Societies of Greek Ladies of the Community of St. Constantine and St. Helen, "New Generation" "St. Helen" and the Society of Mothers.-

wife, who was, and is, the forerunner of charity and mercy.

The community prays for the noble souls of the members of these societies, and invokes God to keep them united in their duty of mercy.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 10, 1935.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY OF GREEK WOMEN

The Philanthropic Society of Greek Women, the purpose of which is to give financial aid to needy, pregnant Greek women, has great need of funds. In order to acquire the necessary funds, this organization is again appealing to the generous Greek Community for aid. No one can justly refuse to contribute toward such a worthy cause. Show your generosity, and don't forget how much good will come from your contribution.

A committee of Greek women has been formed, to contact all Greek merchants and organizations in an appeal for contributions.

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I E

III H

The Greek News, Oct. 6, 1935.

An appeal by the Greek Democratic Union for funds for families of Greek officers in Greece, of democratic convictions can be found on page five of the above paper.

Contributions from Chicago amount to \$2,201, as follows: John Mantas, President of the Union - \$200; Evangelos Nomicoos, Treasurer - \$200; Basil Vasilopoulos - \$200; Rex Theater - \$300; D. Chrysos - \$100; G. Christopoulos - \$100; also including a list of other contributors.

II D 10

III H

II D 3

GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 14, 1935.

BENEFIT DANCE

The Chicago Tripolitan Society, "Kolokotronis," which is soon going to give its annual benefit dance in behalf of the Evangelismos Hospital of Tripoli, has just received a letter from the head of that Hospital. Since it is of great interest to all Greek people, we print the most important parts of it.

"As for the effort to enlarge the usefulness and, in general, improve the Hospital, we are sorry to say that the funds (or perhaps the zeal to supply them) have not been sufficient to give greater help than before to the needy sick. During 1934, 230 destitute patients received 5,500 days of hospitalization. These figures indicate the immense need of greater facilities and more space for the needy. The paying patients received but 3,200 days of hospitalization. Therefore, the hospital spent 300,000 drachmas (\$3,900) for the 5,500 days of care for nonpaying patients. Such a large sum has never before been set aside for the care of needy sick from all sections of Arcadia. The doctors and nurses in the hospital have pledged themselves to do everything within their power to further relieve the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
III H
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GREEK

- 2 -

Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 14, 1935.

plight of the destitute people who appeal to them for medical care. They cannot perform miracles, however. So please urge your members to make additional efforts to help us perform our work unhampered by lack of materials or funds.

"The Tripolitan Society has been very generous in the past, but we hope that this year all the Arcadians will contribute to this fund; for we do not serve the Tripolitan sick alone, but all of the Arcadians.

"Enclosed are pictures of the building and the staff members. Again we desire to thank the Greeks of Chicago for their understanding and philanthropy."

(signed)

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(Note to Greek Press (sic):

Every Tripolitan and, in general, all the Arcadians owe much to this philanth-

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10

- 3 -

GREEK

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II D 3

Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 14, 1935.

ropic organization which yearly sends benefit funds for the assistance of the friends and relatives of its members who are still in Greece. Therefore attend the dance to be given, as a matter of duty, if not of pleasure.)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
II D 3

GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 14, 1935.

BENEFIT FUND DRIVE ENDED

The Philanthropic Society of Greek Women, whose purpose is to help needy and **expectant** mothers, desires to thank the Greek community of Chicago for its generosity. This society has not given any social affairs for the purpose of raising funds during these last two months. It was considered better to carry on a campaign among the Greek people. Such a procedure entails no loss or disappointment, as dances and dinners often do.

The campaign committee, composed of twenty energetic, sincere Greek women, succeeded in amassing \$624.50 during November and December of 1934. Their task was not easy because Greek merchants are continually being asked to give of their meager funds; but the perseverance and activity of the committee enabled them to collect this sizable amount of money. The members of the committee were....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
II D 3

- 2 -

GREEK

Saloniki-Creek Press, Feb. 14, 1935.

All contributors are thanked in the name of the **needy** Greek mothers who will receive help from this money.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
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IV

GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Jan. 25, 1935.

BRILLIANT BENEFIT AFFAIR

Last Sunday afternoon the long-awaited benefit program was given to aid the work of the Greek Women's Philanthropic Society. The hall of St. Andrew's Church was entirely filled with the finest people of our community. Even before the program began, only standing room was left because the Greek women had spared neither time nor effort to sell tickets for this benefit entertainment.

The artistic program began promptly at three o'clock. The program started with an introductory speech by the club's president, Mrs. M. Hatsos. Then Miss Virginia Petzing performed two aesthetic dances which betrayed her love for Greek culture. She was followed by the well-known Greek soprano, Miss Bertha Flaros, who sang three selections, accompanied on the piano by Catherine Varzos. Then a rising young pianist, Mr. Nick Sotiras, played the "Norwegian Dance" by Olson, and the "Hopak" by Rachmaninoff. Miss D. Argiris, a classical dancer, recited a famous epic poem, proving her versatility.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

II D 10
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IV

- 2 -

GRENK

Sloniki-Greek Press, Jan. 25, 1935.

The program continued until eight o'clock; but, of course, there were dancing and refreshments during the intermissions. Music was provided by Nick Varzos and his fine ensemble.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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IV

II A 3 d (2)

II B 1 a

GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Dec. 6, 1934

GLORY OF GREEK HISTORY LIVES AGAIN AT BALL

Enormous Crowd Attends Colorful
Affair in all Nations Series

By Dempster Mac Murphy

Greece, that cradle of civilization that wielded a greater influence over the course of history than any other nation, found all her glory and her greatness echoed last night at the Aragon Ballroom. There Chicago's Greek-Americans gathered for their charity in the Carnival of Nations. It was a ball to be remembered.

Greeks were first to show the world what real civilization was and civilization in its most comprehensive meaning flowered at this festival.

II B 1 c (3)

IV

II A 3 d (2)

II B 1 a

Saloniki-Greek Press, Dec. 6, 1934

Beautiful girls, beautiful music, beautiful entertainment, a beautiful setting--and with it, all the charm and grace and culture of a people who have understood all there was to understand about art and science and literature and politics for 3,000 years.

More than 4,000 had arrived at midnight, and they were still coming. Everyone enjoyed the occasion, even Paul Demos, the chairman. The Greek and American National anthems introduced the entertainment program at 11 o'clock and Mr. Demos greeted the Greek committee's guests. Then Nickolas A. Christy took over the job of master of ceremonies, and while what he said was all Greek to everyone, it was an all-Greek audience who could understand it.

Dance Team First Star Act

The first stars introduced were Mario and Floria, the handsome young dance team from Chez Paree. Mario, an Athenian, was given reception, and he and his lovely partner responded with two enchanting and spectacular dances.

II B 1 c (3)

IV

II A 3 d (2)

II B 1 a

Saloniki-Greek Press, Dec. 6, 1934

Bertha Floros then sang, winning a well-dressed ovation, and Elias Nickoletseas and Athena Boussios led a group in the Greek national dance. Young Mr. Nikoletseas, a cute little devil in his Greek costume has all the poise and assurance of seasoned professional.

A high moment in the dances came with the dances of Miss Demetra Argyris and Miss Agle Argyris. Framed by a semi-circle of maidens in Greek costumes, the former interpreted "Anoixis" ("Spring") and the later "Theros"--which is summer.

Mark Mamalakis led a Cretan dance of men and maids from Crete, and it was both amusing and delightful.

Committee Sells Flowers

Mr. Demos had scores of exquisite young women, worked hard for weeks, to put the Greek ball over in a big way, and they worked right up until the last patron entered the ballroom. You couldn't get by them without

II D 10

- 4 -

GREEK

II B 1 c (3)

IV

II A 3 d (2)

II B 1 a

Saloniki-Greek Press, Dec. 6, 1934

buying a flower, and in this and other ways a large sum was made available for Greek charity. Each one of those girls deserves a column of credits; but they will get the credit that really counts and that is the credit that comes from the hearts of the unfortunates of their own nationality whom their efforts will aid through the winter.

(Chicago Daily News)



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Nov. 25, 1934

The Feast At Aragon.

The Greek ladies who compose the committee for the arrangements of the feast to be held Dec. 3, to benefit Greek poor families, are: (See photograph) First row-seated: Misses D. Papagianne, S. Mahera, Irene Salopoulos, Mrs. S. Petraki, Miss Tompari, Miss D. Papangeli, Mrs. A. Nikolitsea. Middle row: Mrs. K. Moujakioti, F. Kapantay, Anast. Eliopoulos, K. Trapsoni, P. Vagopoulos, Nike Yannaki, Lily Zeta, S. Athanasiadou, Maria Touelati, Anton. Vereni, Vas. Lazou, S. Stamou. Last Row: Misses K. Kostakou, Adriani, Latoufi, Andro. Latoufi, Vertha Florou, Soph. Stamou, Stella Karameha and Helene Stamou.

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GREEK

St. Constantine Parish News, Nov. 18, 1934.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

BENEFIT OF POOR

The Chicago Daily News, in collaboration with the Greek women's charitable organizations, is planning the Third Annual Carnival of Nations at the Aragon Ballroom on Monday, December 3. Tickets are only 50 cents and the proceeds will go to benefit the Greek poor of Chicago. Such a worthy cause should be well supported by everyone.

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III B 3 b

GREEK

Greek Press, Dec. 7, 1933.

THE SPIRIT OF GIVING

Now that the beautiful Christmas holidays are approaching each one feels the spirit of goodness and love in his soul. This year let us encourage that spirit, and let it imbue us all with a love for our needy, sick, or troubled neighbor.

We know that nearly all the Greek organizations of Chicago, and especially those composed of women, are planning various benefits for needy Greek families. These organizations should be helped in their charitable deeds by all the Greeks who are fortunate enough to have retained their economic security. Although money is raised for the poor by these affairs, each one of us who purchased a ticket or made a contribution did so more as a matter of duty than because of any pronounced philanthropic tendencies. The giving was too abstract. The human contact was missing.

In order to achieve the personal satisfaction which is obtained from helping

(ALL) PROJ. 30275

Greek Press, Dec. 7, 1933.

your fellow man, your giving must be of a different nature. Instead of helping some unknown person, choose a particular needy family and do everything in your power to make that family happy during the Christmas season. It is well known that the greatest deeds of charity and kindness are done without noise or fanfare; and without the instigation of any club or charitable organization.

Unfortunately, many, many Greek families in Chicago are in dire need of financial help. I do not believe that there is one among us who does not know of such a family. Let us put aside the fact that these families are of our own race and that it is our patriotic duty to help them. From a purely humane standpoint we are obligated to relieve the distress of our suffering countrymen. Just a little economy in the lavish and frequently-wasteful expenditure for our holiday dinner tables will supply some poor family with a plentiful dinner, too.

Therefore, we appeal to all the Greek shoppers to remember their needy neighbor

II D 10
III B 3 b

- 3 -

GREEK

Greek Press, Dec. 7, 1933.

when they start shopping for the holidays. Tell your grocer and butcher to send all the necessities for a dinner for two or three days to the family whom you have chosen to give a brighter and happier Christmas.

The finding of a needy Greek family is pathetically easy; for they are so very plentiful.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

II D 10

II B 1 c (3)

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GREEK

Chicago Daily News, Oct. 26, 1932.

GREEK GROUP STARTS DRIVE FOR CARNIVAL

The first unit of the city-wide Carnival of Nations organization of Greek-Americans charged into action yesterday when the members of St. Andrew's Women's Club met at St. Andrew's Greek Orthodox Church, 5658 Winthrop Avenue, loaded their handbags and coat pockets with tickets for the Greek program, which will be held Nov. 30th; posed for a photograph, hurriedly partook of light refreshments, then dashed out into the rain and began selling them.

Paul Demos, chairman of the Greek committee of the Carnival of Nations, viewed their enthusiasm with a graceful and approving eye. "Let's see", he said, "twenty women in this club, each of whom will sell 500 tickets - twenty times 500 is 10,000. Well, it looks as if the whole city will be on hand to see our show."

"This is a fine beginning, and other organizations of Greek-Americans will start selling tickets this week. The program will be given at the Aragon ballroom, Broadway and Lawrence Avenue, just as it was last year, and in general it will follow along the lines of last year's show. But it will be bigger and better and more magnificent this year, and I look forward confidently to raising a huge sum for the relief of citizens of Greek origin who are in want."

Chicago Daily News, Oct. 26, 1932.

Photo. Already hard at work for the success of the Greek-American Carnival of Nations program at the Aragon ballroom, Nov. 30th, are the energetic members of the St. Andrew's Women's Club, shown at their initial meeting. The ticket sale was launched more than a month in advance, and the plans for Hellenic participation in the carnival were outlined by Paul Demos, group chairman. Seated in the front row are, Mrs. Peter Refakes, Mrs. Peter Kepreos, Mrs. Phillip Kaskas, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Peter Nickas, secretary; Mrs. George Beohiaras, president; Mrs. C. Terzakis, vice-president; Mrs. John Pappas, Mrs. Thomas K. Valos, and Mrs. John Raklios. Standing: Mrs. George Margarites, Mrs. Gus Markos, Mrs. C. T. Grenias, Mrs. Frank Kakarakis, Mrs. Adam Porikos, Mrs. James Rempas, Mrs. George Cokins, Mrs. Nickolas Vasels, Mrs. Dan Chirigos, Mrs. E. M. Chirigos and Mrs. Peter Colter.

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GREEK

Proodos (Progress), Oct. 19, 1932.

APPEAL TO HELP THE SUFFERERS FROM
THE EARTHQUAKE IN CHALCIDICE

To Reverend Priests and Honorable Presidents of Organizations:

No doubt you are informed about the disastrous results of the earthquakes in the district of the peninsula of Chalcidice. The catastrophe is of such magnitude that the damage is inestimable, and hundreds of the victims were made homeless and are in need of everything to save their lives.

It is difficult for us from such a distance to have a real conception of the disaster, the condition of the thousands of homeless, the sufferings of the hundreds of widows and orphans, and in general, the difficulties for the settlement of new refugees in the already overcrowded cities.

The conditions created by this calamity are unbearable, and now is the time to show brotherly love and sacrifice, as it is proper on such occasions imposed by human sympathy.



II D 10

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GREEK

III H

III C

Proodos (Progress), Oct. 19, 1932.

IV

No doubt the government of the Country in its paternal interest, does its best to relieve the suffering of the needy. The fleet of the foreign powers in the Aegean Sea helped greatly in giving first aid to the victims of this calamity, but it is hoped and expected that we, being far away, will show our sympathy and brotherly love in coming to their help and doing our duty, in answering the call of our conscience, being sure that Almighty God will repay us manifold.

Therefore, we ask you, as soon as you receive this letter, to arrange for an extra contribution to be collected in the churches, and that among the members of the various organizations, collections will be conducted for the benefit of the suffering victims in Chalcidice.

The sums of all these collections should be sent to the Consul General of Greece, in Chicago, whose address is given below.

We are confident that you will do your utmost to have a grand success for



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- 3 -

GREEK

Proodos (Progress), Oct. 19, 1932.

this philanthropic endeavor to help the victims of the earthquake calamity in Chalcidice.

With felicitations and brotherly love,

Yours truly,

His Grace, Right Rev. Bishop Kallistos,
of San Francisco.

Mr. George Depastas, Consul General,
General Consulate of Greece,
201 North Wells Street,
Chicago, Illinois.





Greek Press, March 17, 1932.

FILOPTOHOS ORGANIZATION

p. 5.- The Women's Filoptohos Organization of Chicago at the last general meeting held elections for the coming year, 1932. As is known, this organization is the first Greek one to join in on Tag Day.

The new officers of the club are: K. Mouzakiotis, president; M. Dallas, vice-president; T. Eliopoulos, secretary; and A. Mexis, treasurer. Directors are K. Traosanis, G. Spirrison, F. Kapentais, E. Mogiali, K. Michael, M. Chirigos, G. Diamantopoulos, and K. Giannara. Election officers were S. Benetsanos, A. Marinos, and P. Latsonis. The sick committee are E. Bergopoulos and P. Simopoulos.

II D 10
III C

GREEK

The Greek Press, Feb. 11, 1932.

ST. HELEN

The St. Helen Women's Club of St. Constantine Church, is giving a bunco party on Tuesday, February 16. Proceeds will go towards a fund which is for needy Greek families in the neighborhood of the parish.

II D 10
III C

GREEK

The Greek Press, Feb. 11, 1932.

WPA (ILL) FILE 427

ST. HELEN

The Women's Club of St. Constantine Church, St. Helen is giving a bunco party on Tuesday, February 16. Proceeds will go towards a fund which is for needy Greek families in the neighborhood of the parish.

WPA (ILL) 7-6-32

Greek Press, Jan. 14, 1932.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD FOR THE NEEDY TOOK PLACE IN
THE CHURCH OF SAINT JAMES

p. 3.- The priestly head of the church of Saint James, venerable Dionysios Sakellariou, is one of those who believe that the poverty stricken always have need of food, in other words that they must be helped.

With this idea in mind he went around to the different centers of the city, and gathered all kinds of provisions which he kept in one of the chambers of the church. Then by a systematic method of his own, he notified all the different needy families that they should go to the church and receive the surplus food.

All of those notified, at the date set for them, got enough food to suffice for several days to come.

This splendid and meritorious work of the venerable Sakellariou must be adopted by all the priestly heads, who by cooperating with Greek newspapers and well-known organizations, will succeed in feeding the needy.

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II D 1

GREEK

The Greek Press, Jan. 7, 1932

GAPA

p. 2.- The Women's chapter of the Gapa organization, upon hearing of the needy plight of many Greek families through the United Greek charities, hastened to the rescue.

They prepared baskets of foods under the supervision of Mrs. Katsules, president; Mrs. Paropoulos, secretary; and Mrs. Matsinis, treasurer. George Lambos directed the loading of the trucks and the delivering of the baskets.

We heartily congratulate these charitable women for the work they are doing.

The Greek Press, Jan. 7, 1932, p. 6

THANKS

The Womens Charitable Organization of Chicago wishes to thank individually, and publicly every philanthropic person who aided them last week. Sixty-four baskets of food, clothing and togs were delivered to needy families in and around St. Basils' parish last Wednesday. The people who contributed time, money and labor unselfishly are as follows:

A. Peopnis, J. Venizelos, Nicholson Brothers, Demets Brothers, Faklaris, Kolobos, Karidis, Angelakos, Malliaries, Chigouris Brothers, Deligiannis, Giannoukas, Lakas, Tsalapatas, E. Makrogiannis, Tom Cokins, Gianakopoulos, G. Alexandrakis, Palivos, Bene Cicero, Konstantovdakis, George Pappas, Athenian Agora, Atlas Grocery, Collias Brothers, N. Kobosis, Becharas Brothers, Tselepis Brothers, K. Spirrison Family and Sellas Brothers, Mid-City Dairy Co.

II D 10
III B 3 b
I A 2 a



Saloniki, Dec. 12, 1931

KLAS FETE DE "OTHERS" SOCIETY

p. 5.- The "Others' Society," of Socrates School, next Sunday, will hold a Christmas tree festival with the distribution of presents to poor pupils.

The festival will take place in the auditorium of the Greek-American school, Socrates.

Any of our fellow-Greeks who wish to brighten the affair, by sending presents to be distributed, or know that this will be highly appreciated. Their presence also will give more life and vigor to the festival.

Greek Press, Dec. 10, 1931.

WPA... 30275

BEYOND TOMORROWS

By Graeco-Americanus

Most of the readers of the Greek Press have received, sometime ago, an envelope containing two hundred Christmas Seals. And everyone of the recipients of these Seals has placed the return envelope within sight, so that at the first opportunity it may be sent back to the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, with a two dollar check.

The proceeds of this 25th annual Seal, as it is well-known to everyone, are used to help fight tuberculosis throughout the entire Union.

Of all the ingenuities conceived by man to fight the rampages of disease, this annual sale of Christmas Seals is the most commendable and effective.

The money which has been collected from the sale of the Seals, during the

Greek Press, Dec. 10, 1931.

APR 11 1932 PROJ 30275

past twenty five years, has relieved the sufferings of thousands upon thousands of unfortunate sufferers from this scourge of humanity.

The results of this campaign are evident. Tuberculosis cases have been reduced by thirty per cent, in the last ten years. That is the best proof of the soundness of the Christmas Seals idea.

Graeco-Americanus is not in the habit of suggesting anything to his readers. But here is a case that touches him very deeply and he ventures to remind all that may happen to read these lines, to send in their mite for this worthy cause.



Saloniki, Nov. 21, 1931, p. 5

BUNCO PARTY BENEFIT THE POOR

- . The philanthropic society of Greek ladies from Tripolis, is organizing a bunco party to take place Nov. 23rd, in the Ionian Hall, Masonic Temple, Logan Square, 2451 N. Kedzie Blvd.

The object of the party is to raise funds to take care of orphans and needy in the Christmas holidays. Maidens and ladies from Tripolis are invited to take part in this entertainment, so we can bring cheer and assistance to those who are destitute.

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IV

GREEK

Greek Star, Nov. 6, 1931.

GREEKS SCORE TRIUMPH AT ARAGON BALLROOM

Greek-Americans of Chicago, last Monday evening set up a high mark for every other national group, large or small, to shoot at.

Jamming the huge Aragon ballroom until not another dancer could find room, thronging the mezzanines, standing packed together in the boxes overlooking the main floor, applauding again and again as Greek-Americans danced and played and sang, Chicagoans showed the sponsors of this first program that Chicago is proud of the citizens of foreign birth or extraction who have made the city great.

This gala event was given under the auspices of the Chicago Daily News for the benefit of the unemployed, and Mr. Paul Demos was chairman of the Program committee.

II D 10
II B 1 a
II B 2 c
IV

- 2 -

GREEK

Greek Star, Nov. 6, 1931.

Our own Mr. Andrew Karzas once again displayed his good will and cooperation in the things that are worth while. He generously contributed his Aragon Ballroom, the music and his personal efforts which were a great contribution toward making the event a success.

If any one had wondered how Chicagoans in general would react to an actual **carnival** of nations, that doubt was set at rest by the ovation given the Greek-American sponsors of the show at the Aragon. From the moment when, long before 8:P.M. the scheduled opening hour, crowds gathered outside the doors, until long after midnight the orchestra played "Home Sweet Home," the program was vivid and varied and constantly entertaining, and the crowd grew and grew until Andrew Karzas, who donated the hall and the two orchestras as his contribution to the

II D 10
II B 1 a
II B 2 c
IV

- 3 -

GREEK

Greek Star, Nov. 6, 1931.

Greek-American program, said he never had seen as great a crowd in the Aragon, which is famous for its crowds.

Miss Europe, Aliki Diplarakou, danced gracefully, slowly, to Wayne King's orchestra. Thousands stood silent, watching her, studying the slim, graceful girl in long Greecian robes who was chosen last year as "the most beautiful girl in all Europe."

Then there was dancing, first to Wayne King's music, then to the music of Ted Weem's famous orchestra. Then Greek girls from St. Constantine's school danced again with Miss Diplarakou, then there were songs, musical trios, more dancing and more solos.

The crowd kept growing. Greek-Americans in evening clothes, Greek-Americans who had come straight from work because they did not want to miss so fine a program, people of every national background, were there to see and applaud.

II D 10

GREEK

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

Chicago Daily News, Nov. 3, 1931.

GREEKS SCORE TRIUMPH IN FIRST CARNIVAL EVENT

Greek-Americans of Chicago, 165,000 strong, today set up a high mark for every other national group, large or small, to shoot at.

Hosts to 6,000 cheering Chicagoans last night at the first spectacular show in Chicago's first carnival of nations, Greek-Americans tabulated returns today, reported success passed even their own expectations, and heard the cheers of leaders of every other national group in Chicago - applauding a triumph which stands as the key for the greatest international celebration the city has ever seen.

Jamming the huge Aragon ballroom, crowding the dance floor until not another dancer could find room, thronging the mezzanines, standing packed together in the boxes overlooking the main floor, applauding again and again as Greek-Americans danced and played and sang, Chicagoans showed the sponsors of this first program that Chicago is proud of the citizens of foreign birth or extraction who have made the city great.

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II B 1 o (2)

II B 1 a

Chicago Daily News, Nov. 3, 1931.

And today, when leaders of all other national groups gathered at the Daily News Building to set dates for their celebrations, they heard what Greek-Americans achieved last night - and pledged themselves to make every one of their programs equally successful.

If anyone had wondered how Chicagoans in general would react to an actual carnival of nations, that doubt was set at rest by the ovation given Greek-American sponsors of the show last night at the Aragon. From the moment when, long before 8 P. M., the scheduled opening hour, crowds gathered outside the doors until after midnight, the orchestra played "Home Sweet Home", the program was vivid and varied and constantly entertaining - and the crowd grew and grew until Andrew Karzas, who donated the hall and two orchestras as his contribution to the Greek-American program, said he never had seen as great a crowd in the Aragon, which is famous for its crowds.

"Miss Europe", Alikí Diplarakou, danced gracefully, slowly, to Wayne King's Orchestra. Thousands stood silent, watching her, studying the slim, graceful girl in long Grecian robes who was chosen last year as "the most beautiful girl in all Europe". Then there was dancing, first to Wayne King's music, then to the music of Ted Weems' famous orchestra.

II B 1 o (3)

II B 1 o (2)

II B 1 a

Chicago Daily News, Nov. 3, 1931.

Then Greek girls from St. Constantine's School danced again with Miss Diplarakou. Then there were songs, musical trios, more dances and more solos, and the crowd kept growing. Greek-Americans in evening clothes, Greek-Americans who had come straight from work because they did not want to miss so fine a program; and people of every national background were there to see and hear and applaud.

Not all of them knew that every cent they spent for tickets would go direct to emergency relief. Many came simply because they had been promised "the biggest show for \$.75". And nobody made speeches about charity; nobody said, "This is a benefit show, so you must enjoy it". Nobody needed to. It was so excellent a show, the evening was so crowded with events, that speeches would have been out of place. But today and tomorrow and all winter long, hundreds of needy Chicago-ans will be fed and housed, because Chicago turned out for the Greek-American show last night.

Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 31, 1931



A GREEK PROGRAM FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNEMPLOYED

The Greeks of Chicago who have undertaken to present the first entertainment program for the unemployed of Chicago, already have complete preparatory arrangements for the most beautiful presentation ever given.

Monday night, at the Aragon, a rich program will be staged with Miss Matli, dancer, recently arrived from Greece and forty Grecian girls in ancient costumes who will enact an old tragedy, the Antigoni of Sophocles, under the direction of Mr. N. Tsoukalas, dancer.

Another group will give various songs. The Greek program will inaugurate the starting of the International programs for the benefit of the unemployed. Other nationalities will follow.



Saloniki, Oct. 31, 1931

ARTISTIC BALL GIVEN BY THE GREEK COMMUNITY AT ARAGON IN
BENEFIT OF THE NEEDY

p. 1.- Leaders of all the foreign language groups, comprising the various communities of Chicago, are organizing their forces to give festivals with the object of raising funds for the poor of Chicago.

These activities and the dances which will be given, are under the auspices of The Chicago Daily News.

Attorney Paul Demos, prominent social leader, and President of the Greek committee, utilizing his Corinthian diplomacy and eloquence, succeeded in persuading the leaders of the other nationalities, that the Greek community should lead in the forthcoming festivals, and exemplify the beginning of the philanthropic balls.

The Greeks, in taking the lead, decided to present a brilliant event that would be worth-while. They put their heads together and the result was crowned by tremendous success.

Saloniki, Oct. 31, 1931



Under the scrutinizing eye of that shrewd observer of beauty, Paul Demos, Greek maidens of classic appearance were recruited and began to rehearse the dances of the ancients. But the aesthetic eye of the observer was not satisfied, so more beauties were recruited for American dances. The program being completed, the committee paid a visit to Andrew Karzas, who after learning the philanthropic object of the dance, offered them the Aragon. Of course Mr. Karzas offered the use of the Aragon, gratis, and also two orchestras. Indeed, a noble deed.

Time and space do not permit us to give details of the magnificent ball, but here are a few excerpts of The Chicago Daily News reporter. Mr. Karzas said, "It was a wonderful idea for you to create the opportunity for those who can contribute to the general funds. I am glad in knowing that I was able to offer the Aragon and the services of the two orchestras gratis." John Raklios said, "I am grateful to Chicago, and with delight I do my duty for the benefit of this philanthropic purpose." C. Johnson, president of the firm, De Mets, expressed the same gratitude.

The Greek committee which contributed to the success of the ball is as follows:



Saloniki, Oct. 31, 1931

Paul Demos, A. Karzas, John Raklios, C. Johnson, T. Chamalis, N. Salopoulos, K. Tzovanis, B. Tsourapas, J. Papanastasiou, K. Theodorou, Geo. Becharas, E. Tsirigos, N. Palivos, Geo. Chiagouris, N. Nomicos, P. Bougas, A. Tsikouris, Peter Lambros, Geo. Kyriakopoulos, S. Kotakis, P. Gavaras, P. Sikokis, G. Spanon, J. Alex, J. Mantas, Geo. Annes, D. Nichols, N. Vasels, K. Terzakis, T. Valos, J. Volicos, J. Koliopoulos, A. Flambouras, and P. Bouras.

Over five thousand Greeks participated in this festival, and every penny of the proceeds will be given to the general fund committee of The Chicago Daily News.

(Full)

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II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (3)

IV

GREEK

Greek Star, Oct. 30, 1931.

GREEKS TO GIVE FIRST CARNIVAL OF GALA SERIES

BY ROBERT ANDREWS

The 65,000 Greek-Americans in Chicago have taken first place among all the national groups co-operating in Chicago's greatest carnival of nations.

Announcing not only a complete organization, but a complete program of many features, Paul Demos, representing Greek-Americans on the Civic Carnival Committee, said, "We'll put on the biggest and best show you ever saw, and we promise something for everybody - thanks to the splendid co-operation we have received from all our people."

This eager co-operation showed results in the action of Andrew Karzas, who came to Chicago from Greece twenty-five years ago and has built up his fortune as a citizen of Chicago.

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GREEK

II B 2 d (1)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (3)

IV

Greek Star, Oct. 30, 1931.

Mr. Karzas donated his huge Aragon Ballroom, at Broadway and Lawrence Avenue, for the Greek-American carnival, and at the same time gave the services of two famous orchestras, those headed by Wayne King and Ted Weems.

The Greek-American program will be given the night of Nov. 2, at the Aragon Ballroom, with Wayne King and Ted Weems orchestras, plus choruses of Greek dancers in traditional native costumes, many singers, many other special features, all on the same program - a program beginning at 8 P.M. and continuing until 12:30 A.M. There will be room for more than 5000 to see and take part in the carnival.

Dancing to the two big orchestras merged as one, entertainment specialties, introducing the finest Greek-American artists in Chicago; a full four hour show "with something doing every minute" - these will be the contributions of Chicago's Greek-Americans to the great city-wide carnival.



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GREEK

II B 2 d (1)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (3)

Greek Star, Oct. 30, 1931.

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Going even further in giving magnanimous support to the movement, Mr. Karzas agreed to print the tickets for the big carnival absolutely without expenses to the committee and to assume all other expenses incidental to producing the Greek-American show - so that every cent received for tickets will go direct to the Joint Emergency Relief Fund, for whose benefit the Daily News suggested the international carnival.

"Tickets will sell for 75 cents, according to Mr. Demos, "and we guarantee more entertainment, more picturesque features, more color than you ever saw in any other show in Chicago," he said.

Call Idea Splendid

"Yours was a splendid idea, to create an opportunity for every one to assemble and assist in this great movement for relief," Mr. Karzas told the Daily News.



II D 10

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GREEK

II B 2 d (1)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (3)

IV

Greek Star, Oct. 30, 1931.

"I am truly grateful that I am able to contribute my share by presenting my ballroom and the music of my orchestras. I am confident that this entertainment, along with the other big programs you are arranging and the vast publicity and promotion behind it all, should attract a tremendous patronage and add greatly to the Joint Relief Fund."

The committee includes; Mr. Demos, chairman; Mr. Karzas, and John Raklios, who said "Chicago has been kind to me. I welcome the opportunity to do what I can to repay some of the citizens who have helped me so much." C. N. Johnson, who said, "You can count on me and my organization for every assistance."

(Chicago Daily News)



Saloniki, Oct. 10, 1931

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SOCIETY, ST. HELEN

p. 5.- The Greek ladies philanthropic society, St. Helen, at its last general meeting, resolved that in the future it would hold afternoon tea party meetings, twice a month, with a fifty cent admission.

The proceeds of these tea parties will be given to needy Greek families. The tea parties will take place at the auditorium of St. Constantine's Church, 6105 S. Michigan Ave.

The first tea party will be given next Tuesday, Oct. 13th, and the invitation is not only for members of the society, but for all interested. Special and individual invitations were not sent.

The office of the Society.

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GREEK



Saloniki, Oct. 3, 1931

BALL GIVEN BY THE SOCIETY NEA GENE

p. 5.- The dance, which was given by Nea Genea, a philanthropic society which is composed of Greek young women, at the Blackstone Hotel, was very successful.

Nine hundred Greeks, some of them very prominent, took part in the brilliant affair. The organizing committee of the society, comprising some of the smartest Greek young women, presented an unusual program.

Proceeds of the dance will be utilized for the benefit of needy Greek families in Chicago.

II D 10
III C

Saloniki, Aug. 15, 1931, p. 5

GREEK



CHARITABLE DANCE OF NEA GENEAE.

The society of young Greek women, Nea Genea, will in the immediate future give a benefit dance at the Blackstone Hotel, for needy Greek families.

This forthcoming dance will be the first of the fall period, and undoubtedly will be very successful. Our indigent Greek families need assistance. Buy your tickets early.

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III C
IV

Saloniki, Aug. 8, 1931, p. 4

GREEK

UNITED GREEK CHARITIES OF CHICAGO.

WPA (ILL) 1931

SECRETARY'S STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BEGINNING NOVEMBER 15TH,
1930 TO AUGUST 1ST, 1931.

RECEIPTS

Ahepa's United Chicago chapters net proceeds from the dance given Dec.	
29th, 1930, for the benefit of the United Greek charities-----	\$2,433.16
Ahepa's Inter chapter council	148.00
" Chicago Chapter No. 46, special collection	50.00
" Woodlawn chapter No. 93 chapters contribution	50.00
" Woodlawn chapter No. 93 special collection	143.00
" Hellenic Center chapter 202 special membership Collection	53.00
" Oak Park chapter 104 Special membership Collection	105.00
" Garfield chapter 203 Special membership collection	16.00
" Evanston chapter 204 Special membership collection	50.50
" Pullman chapter 205 Chapter's contribution	50.00
" Logan Square chapter 260 chapter's contribution	50.00

Saloniki, Aug. 8, 1931.

GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Gapa's Alexander Ypsilanti Lodge No. 25 Lodge's Contribution	\$100.00
Gapa's Navarinon Lodge No. 67 Lodge contribution	50.00
" " " " Membership collection	40.00
" Thermopylae Lodge No. 73 Membership collection	28.00
" " " " Lodge contribution	50.00
" Marathon Lodge lodge contribution	50.00
" Gorgo Lodge No. 28 lodge contribution	50.00
" Thermopylae Lodge No. 73 Special membership collection	56.05
" Alexander Ypsilanti Lodge 25, Special membership collection	17.00
" Estia Lodge	50.00
St. Andrews Greek Orthodox church contribution	50.00
" " " " " special collection	50.00
" " Women's Club contribution	250.00

Saloniki, Aug. 8, 1931.

GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30271

St. Barbara Greek Ladies charitable society	\$50.00
The Annunciation Ladies Society	50.00
" " Orthodox church special collection	56.87
St. Basil Greek Ladies charitable society	50.00
" " Orthodox church special collection	26.16
St. Helen Greek Ladies Society	50.00
Nea Genea (Young Ladies Hellenic Society)	50.00
Young Ladies Philomusical Society	50.00
Kimisis Theotokou Greek Ladies Society	50.00
Grecian Maidens	25.00
Stereoladiton Society	50.00
St. George's Church	50.00
St. George's Ladies Society	50.00
St. Constantine Greek Orthodox church	50.00
Hellenic Masonic Lodge No. 1084	368.00
The Assumption Greek-American Community of Chicago and suburbs	50.00

Saloniki, Aug. 8, 1931.

GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

The Assumption Greek-American Community special collection	\$46.50
American Restaurant Keepers Ass'n.	50.00
Hellenic Laundry Men's Club	50.00
Cretan Fraternity of Chicago	50.00
Chicago Pie Company	250.00
Demetrios Kominakis	25.00
Dr. George Papageorge	30.00
A. S. Kostakos of the Honey Hill Creamery Co.	32.00
J. L. Mantas	50.00
Tegeatic League of America	50.00
Korbos Brothers	20.00
Hellenic Post No.343 of The American	25.00
Korbos Brothers Employees and other contributions	17.00
Mid-City Dairy Co. Sellas Bros.	49.50
Total	6,096.45

Saloniki, Aug. 8, 1931.

GREEK

Disbursements

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Total amount paid out to two hundred and fifty families	\$5,050.19
Provisions for 150 Xmas Baskets in Additon to Donations	314.84
Printing and Stationery	122.11
6500 Stamped Envelopes, U. S. Post Office	147.00
Postage	16.00
Salaries for Drivers& Stenographers	365.50
Application for Charters	13.00
Total Disbursements	6,028.92
Balance on Hand	67.53



Saloniki, July 25, 1931 , p. 5

AFTERNOON TEA BY ST. BASIL'S SOCIETY

At the Logan Square Masonic Temple last week, the Philanthropic Society of St. Basil held a tea party with over three hundred Greek ladies participating.

This society is well known in Chicago for its benevolent work which is extended to all parts of the city. Paupers, indigent families, ill people at home and in hospitals, all receive the gracious assistance of this Society.

At this meeting, the executive council of the St. Basil Society laid down plans for a systematic search for needy families, who through pride have refrained from asking assistance of any kind. Dozens of such Greek families are to be found.

Mrs. Katina Mouzakiotis, President; Mrs. Eugenia H. Kontos, Vice-President; Mrs. Sophia Klitsianos, Secretary; Mrs. A. Mexes, Treasurer;



Saloniki, June 27, 1931, p. 5

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF "SELASIA"

The philanthropic society, "Selasia", founded twenty years ago, has celebrated its anniversary. The activities and humanitarian deeds of Society are very well known. Since its founding tens of thousands of dollars have been expended to assist the members of the society, and thousands of indigent families were aided, widows and orphans receiving special attention.

The "Selasia" on July 4th will hold its 9th annual picnic and it has invited members and others to come. Admission is free. The picnic will take place at Brighton Park, 3619 S. Kedzie Ave.

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GREEK

Greek Press, Feb. 19, 1931.

MANY THOUSANDS PARTICIPATED AT THE MASQUERADE BALL
GIVEN BY THE YOUNG LADIES SOCIETY, NEA GENEAE



Regardless of the prevailing bad weather, and to some, the long distance to Trianon, where the young ladies society, Nea Genea, was giving the annual masquerade dance last Monday night, the Greeks of Chicago by many thousands attended the dance and had a good time among themselves. The affair was honored by the presence of the Hon. George Depasta, Consul General of the Republic of Greece, Marika Kotopouli, Greek tragedienne, and many prominent Greeks of Chicago.

The young ladies did their utmost to accommodate and satisfy the people who attended their affair. Everybody danced with zeal and merriment until early morning. During the dance prizes were given. The first was awarded to the group dressed in Greek national costumes, and playing Greek village musical instruments.

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Greek Press, Feb. 19, 1931.

The young ladies annual masquerade is always a delightful community affair supported by all Greeks of Chicago because it is known that the profits go to charity.

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GREEK

Greek Press, Feb. 19, 1931.

W. C. 3001. 30276

MANY THOUSANDS PARTICIPATED AT THE MASQUERADE BALL
GIVEN BY THE YOUNG LADIES SOCIETY, NEA GENEAE

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GREEK

Greek Press, Feb, 19, 1931.

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The young ladies annual masquerade is always a delightful community affair supported by all Greeks of Chicago because it is known that the profits go to charity.

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GREEK

Greek Press, Feb. 12, 1931

GREEK RED CROSS SENDS CURRANTS TO DROUGHT AREA

An international gift of 4,116 pounds of currants from the Junior Red Cross of Greece, has been announced by William M. Baxter, Jr., Manager of the midwestern area of the Red Cross. The fruit is to be distributed among school children in the thirty-nine drought-stricken counties in Arkansas.

County superintendents, through whom the Red Cross distributes school lunches, have been provided with instructions on various uses of currants by the home economic division of the State Department of Education. This stated that the fruits, a source of minerals, would make a valuable contribution to the diet of the children under the straitened conditions of the drought section.

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GREEK

Greek Press, Feb. 12, 1931

MASQUERADE BALL GIVEN BY THE NEA GENEAE YOUNG LADIES SOCIETY
OF THE NORTH SIDE AT THE TRIANON NEXT MONDAY

Every Greek in Chicago knows that the young ladies' society, Nea Genea, of the North Side is organizing the best masquerade dance of the season for next Monday at the Trianon. In their annual dance the young Greek ladies will show once more how popular their affairs are by the gathering of many thousands of Greeks.

Our community should do as in past seasons, help the young ladies in their universally beneficial efforts as proceeds from the dance always go to charity.

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Saloniki, Jan. 31, 1931.

DANCE OF THE SOCIETY OF RISIOTON, ANGYRA.

The progressive society of Risioton, Angyra, will give for charitable purposes, its ninth annual dance at the La Salle hotel, Feb. 15th.

All members, with their families and friends, are invited to come.



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GREEK



Saloniki, Jan. 10, 1931, p. 4

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF UNITED GREEK CHARITIES OF CHICAGO.
FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

A. Peponis, Secretary of the United Greek Charities, reveals for publication the amount of money collected and spent for needy Greek families, besides the presents sent to the various stations by Greek merchants and other Greeks.

Receipts.

Ahepa	Inter Chapter Council-----	\$148.06
"	Chicago Chapter No. 46-----	147.00
"	Woodlawn Chapter no. 93 contribution-----	50.00
"	Woodlawn chapter no. 93 collection-----	143.00
"	Hellenic Center chapter No. 202-----	53.00
"	Oak Park chapter No. 104-----	105.00
"	Garfield chapter No. 203-----	16.00
"	Evanston chapter No. 204-----	50.50
"	Pullman chapter no. 205-----	50.00
"	Logan Square chapter-----	50.00

GREEK



Saloniki, Jan. 10, 1931.

Gapa	Alexander Ypsilanti Lodge No. 25 Lodge contribution-----	\$100.00
"	Navarinon lodge No. 67 lodge contribution-----	50.00
"	Navarinon lodge No. 67 membership collections-----	40.00
"	Thermopylae lodge No. 73 membership collections-----	28.00
"	Thermopylae lodge No. 73 contribution-----	50.00
"	Marathon lodge No. 75 lodge's contribution-----	50.00
"	Gorgo lodge No. 28 lodge's contribution-----	50.00
"	Thermopylae lodge special membership collection-----	56.00
"	Alexander ipsilanti lodge No. 25 special membership collection	50.00
St. Andrews Greek Orthodox Church collection-----		50.00
St. Andrews Greek Orthodox Church collection-----		50.00
St. Andrew's Women's Club contribution-----		50.00
St. Barbara Greek ladies Charitable Society"-----		50.00
The Annunciation Ladies Society-----		50.00
The Annunciation Hellenic Orthodox church special collection-----		56.87
St. Basil Greek Ladies Charitable Society-----		50.00

GREEK



Saloniki, Jan. 10, 1931.

St. Basil Greek Orthodox church special collection-----	\$26.61
St. Helen Greek Ladies Society-----	50.00
Young Ladies Philomusical Society-----	50.00
Kimisis Theotokou Greek Ladies Society-----	50.00
Grecian Maidens-----	25.00
Stereoladiton Society-----	50.00
St. George Church-----	50.00
St. George Ladies Society-----	50.00
St. Constantine Greek Orthodox Church-----	50.00
Hellenic Masonic lodge-----	368.00
The Assumption Greek American community of Chicago and suburbs---	50.00
The Assumption Greek American community of Chicago and suburbs, special collection-----	46.50
American Restaurant Keepers association-----	50.00
Hellenic Laundry Men's Club-----	50.00
Cretan Fraternity" of Chicago-----	50.00
Chicago Pie Company-----	250.00
Demetrios Kominakis-----	25.00
Dr. George Papageorge-----	30.00

GREEK



Saloniki, Jan. 10, 1931.

Gust Politis-----	\$10.00
Mr. Wolf-----	10.00
H. L. Andrews-----	10.00
C. A. Sariades-----	10.00
	<u>\$3,021.59</u>

Disbursements.

Allowances paid out to 124 needy families-----	\$1,669.00
Postage and Stationery-----	133.78
Wages to stenographer and driver-----	90.50
State chapter-----	10.00
Amount expended for provisions for 195 Christmas baskets in addition to contributions received from various firms.-----	<u>155.24</u>
	\$2,058.52



GREEK

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Greek Press, Jan. 8, 1931.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE CHRISTMAS TREE AT ST. ANDREWS
GREEK CHURCH

p. 5.- On account of the holidays, the Christmas tree celebration was held at the St. Andrews Greek Church last Sunday. The whole affair was under the care of Mrs. Rifakis and Mrs. Terzakis and other members of the St. Andrews Ladies Society. A large table had been prepared, in the Church's hall, with food and holiday delicacies, for the South Side Orphan Asylum.

The orphans had a wonderful time. During the Christmas tree celebration various presents were given to orphans and school children who departed singing.

Greek Press, Jan. 8, 1931

CALAVRYTON BROTHERHOOD, AGHIA LAVRA, GAVE RELIEF
TO POOR FAMILIES

p. 5.- The reorganized Brotherhood of Calavryton, Aghia Lavra, during the holidays, did its duty by helping, with foodstuffs and cash, poor families among its members in Chicago.

To this worthy cause, the members of Aghia Lavra should get the support and cooperation from everyone of their compatriots, by joining the Brotherhood.

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GREEK



Saloniki, Jan. 3, 1931.

SUCCESS OF THE AHEPA DANCE.

The heralded dance of the united chapters of Ahepa, a benefit given for the poor, took place, last Monday, December 29th, at the Trianon.

The great success of the dance was accomplished by the participation of 3,000 people.

The dance was honored by the presence of Miss Alice Diplarakou, "Miss Europe," who was escorted by her entourage composed of nine local, beautiful girls representing the nine Muses. The dance lasted until the morning hours.

Constantine Argyris, member of the Columbia Ice Cream Co., assisted the success of the dance with a contribution of five hundred dollars.

Greek Press, Jan. 1, 1931

TRIUMPHANT APPEARANCE OF MISS ALICE DIPLARAKOU AT THE
TRIANON DANCE SPONSORED BY THE AHEPA
(American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association)

Great Enthusiasm Expressed By Thousands of Greeks
Participating at the Trianon Dance Monday Evening

p. 1.- The outcome of cooperation, the result of great planning, and efforts was the very successful dance given in behalf of the poor of Chicago, Monday, which was witnessed by the many thousands participating in the great dance sponsored by the Ahepa. It is a remarkable fact, that the Greeks of Chicago always participate in any praiseworthy event with enthusiasm.

From a great success at the Aragon, to a greater success at the Trianon! The feeling of responsibility manifests the great vitality of the Greeks of Chicago. The right handling of our community affairs should produce remarkable results in the great Greek Chicago.

Greek Press, Jan. 1, 1931

Our community is extended enough to successfully present Monday afternoon's spectacle to which men, women, and children came by the thousands to support a noble and philanthropic cause. The people's behavior gave the impression that all were acquainted. The old timers were present and also a great number of the younger generation, who are growing more popular by more often attending social affairs.

The Arrival of Miss Diplarakou

About 2 P.M. everybody was dancing and anxiously awaiting the arrival of "Miss Europe." As the minutes passed the dancing space of the great hall was abandoned by dancers trying to find suitable place to get a good view of the gracious Grecian maiden. While this was going on great commotion and applause were heard.

Escorted by the sponsors of the dance and young girls of Chicago dressed as Muses, the Grecian beauty was conducted to the platform amid unbounded joy and enthusiasm. "Miss Europe" was presented to the audience in a smart address made by the lawyer, G. Spanon, Governor of the Ahepa.

Greek Press, Jan. 1, 1931

As advertised, there followed a lecture by Miss Diplarakou with "The Delphian Festivals" as a theme. For more than thirty minutes, she kept the audience greatly interested. After the very educational lecture by "Miss Europe", a moving picture, taken last Spring in Greece and showing "The Delphian Festivals", was projected to the amazement of every one, due to the extent and educational value to every idealist and thinker from every part of the globe, who had attended the festivals in Greece, last Spring.

At the termination of this classical reception and lecture by "Miss Europe," she thanked, in English, the sponsors of the dance and all present, for the wonderful reception.

At this public appearance of "Miss Europe" many distinguished Americans were present. Among them was the Hon. John A. Swanson, State Attorney, who expressed his joy that Europe's most beautiful girl is in Chicago.

Miss Diplarakou was escorted around the ballroom and balcony for people to see her better and admire her grace and beauty. While everybody was

Greek Press, Jan. 1, 1931

applauding, Miss Diplarakou left the Trianon, the people resumed the dance and talked about the exceptional success of the whole affair.

The receipts were larger than expected and Chicago's Greek families in need will receive proper help and relief.

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GREEK



The Greek Press, Dec. 25, 1930

UNITED CHARITIES

p. 4.- Aside from the philanthropic actions of various Greeks, the United Greek charities of Chicago, headed by Arthur Peponis and A. George N. Spannon, cooperating with the many Greek women's clubs, donated 220 baskets to needy countrymen last Wednesday.

It would have been a great shame if any of our countrymen had gone hungry on Christmas, the most holy day of the year. It is difficult to make the Greeks realize the plight, the unfortunate predicament these people are in. Over \$1,000 has been spent in the last two weeks, but much more is needed. One way of helping is to attend the benefit dance to be given by the Ahepa next Monday. Miss Europe will be present.

GREEK



The Greek Press, Dec. 25, 1940

CHICAGO PIE COMPANY

p. 3.- The United Greek Charities have just received a check of \$250.00 donated by the Chicago Pie Company. Fifty-five Greek men and women employees took up a collection for the needy families of Chicago. This amounted to \$125.00 and was doubled by the president of the company, Mr. F. Maralis, making a total of \$250.00.

The Chicago Pie Company has proved very generous in this contribution and we hope other establishments will follow this example.

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GREEK



The Greek Press, Dec. 25, 1930

MISS EUROPE

p. 1.- If the phrase "working feverishly" has lost any of its significance it is being greatly revived in describing the Ahepans who are arranging the benefit ball to be given on December 30, at the Trianon.

Our district governor, A. George N. Spannon and the secretary, Arthur Peponis can be found day and night thinking of new ways to boost ticket sales.

Everyone knows that Alikí Diplarakou, our European beauty, will be present. All clubs and organizations are cooperating in the characteristic Greek way.

"Miss Europe" surpassed the wildest expectations of everyone present at the St. Andrew's dance. She has graciously consented to appear at the Ahepan dance whose proceeds are to go towards the needy Greek families



The Greek Press, Dec. 20, 1930

in our city. Not only is she going to appear, but she is going to speak as well. Her subject will be "The Delphian Holidays," which took place last spring in Greece. Miss Diplarakou took part in some of the performances at that time.

Her lecture, which begins at 7:30 sharp, will be followed by nine Greek girls, impersonating the Muses. They will also accompany Miss Diplarakou in several dances. Dancing to the Trianon's well-known orchestra will afford pleasure to more than ten thousand of our countrymen who will be gathered there.

The European beauty will remain the entire evening, meeting and chatting with those present. The Chicago Greeks do not often have such an opportunity, so we should make the most of this one.



The Greek Press, Dec. 18, 1930.

AHEPA DANCE

p. 1.- Although 8,000 people were at the Aragon dance to see Miss Diplarakou there are many more thousands who are waiting for a chance to do the same.

For this purpose the Ahepa is going to give a dance at the Trianon on December 29, with Miss Europe as guest of honor. Proceeds will go to the United Greek Charities for distribution among the poor.

Miss Diplarakou's appearance will be different at this dance. She will speak for at least half an hour to her enthralled audience.

Aside from the great attraction that Miss Diplarakou's presence will lend to the occasion, every Greek should consider it a duty to help out the poor people who are in great need. The purchase of two tickets by each of the thousands of Greeks in Chicago will be a great boost to the funds the United Greek Charities are gathering to aid our destitute countrymen.

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GREEK



The Greek Press, Dec. 11, 1930

SOUTH SIDE GIRLS

p. 5.- On Sunday, Nov. 30, at St. Constantine church, the Young Ladies of the South Side gave a dinner to twenty Greek orphans of the Chicago Orphan Asylum.

Various games were played after the dinner. An enjoyable day was spent by the orphans who thanked our girls very much.



The Greek Press, Dec. 4, 1930

SOUTH WATER MARKET

p. 4.- Last week, Christ Sarlas, Misses H. Mitchell, and S. Mouzakiotis, Plaza Cleaners (who donated trucks and drivers) and many Greeks connected with the South Water Market delivered more than 60 bushels of various kinds of food to needy Greek families on Thanksgiving Day. This deed was suggested and put into operation by the United Greek Charities of Chicago. The cause is a most worthy one and the organization promises to give much help to deserving Greek families this winter.

II D 10
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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Dec. 4, 1930.



FOR CHICAGO GREEK ORPHANS

A dinner was served in the hall of St. Constantine Church, South Chicago, to the Greek orphans of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, by the Society of the Greek Girls of the South Side.

The charming young ladies did all they could to please the orphan children, and they were not disappointed by the result.

We are proud to record acts of kindness like this performed by our noble Greek girls, and we heartily congratulate them.

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Saloniki, Nov. 29, 1930.

COLLECTIONS FOR NEEDY GREEK FAMILIES OF CHICAGO

The United Greek Philanthropic societies and the two national orders, Alepa and Gapa, organized a general drive among the Greeks of Chicago to raise cash for needy Greek families. The following are the donations already sent in to the central committee:

Ahepa Inter-Chapter Council	\$148.06
" Chicago Chapter No. 46	147.00
" Woodlawn Chapter No. 93	143.00
" Oak Park Chapter No. 104	105.00
" Woodlawn Chapter No. 93 collections	50.00

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Saloniki, Nov. 29, 1950.

Ahepa Hellenic Center No. 202	\$ 53.00
" Garfield Chapter No. 203	16.00
" Evanston Chapter No. 204	50.00
" Pullman Chapter No. 205	50.00
" Logan Square Chapter No. 260	50.00
G. A. P. A. Alexander Ypsilanti Lodge No. 25	\$100.00
" Navarinon Lodge No. 67	50.00
" " " " collections	40.00
" Thermopylae Lodge No. 75	50.00

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30074



Saloniki, Nov. 29, 1930.

G. A. F. A. Thermopylae Lodge No. 75	28.00
St. Basil Greek Ladies Charitable Society	50.00
St. Andrews Greek Orthodox Church	50.00
" " " " " collections	50.00
St. Andrew Women's Club	50.00
St. Barbara Ladies Charitable Society	50.00
St. Demetrios and Assumption Educational Greek Ladies Society	50.00
St. Constantine Greek Orthodox Church	50.00



Saloniki, Nov. 29, 1930.

"Nea Genea" Young Ladies Hellenic Society \$ 50.00

Demetrios Nominakis 25.00

\$1,505.06

In the next edition new donations and the names of the donors will be published.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
III B 2

The Greek Press, Nov. 27, 1930, p. 1



UNITED GREEK CHARITIES.

Work has started after several meetings of the many clubs in our city to help the needy Greek people this winter. At the last meeting there were over fifty representatives, most of them women. Ahepa led the way by contributing \$800 to the cause. Gapa gave \$300. Nine other united organizations gave \$400. Many small clubs gave fifty dollars a piece.

The \$1,500 mark has already been passed and we are confident that soon we will reach \$5000. We all know what a hard winter this is going to be so we are asking everybody to help with contributions, food and clothing. The offices are at 1 North La Salle St. Make all checks payable to the United Greek Charities of Chicago.



Chicago Greek Daily, Nov. 11, 1930.

[CENTRAL WELFARE COMMITTEE NEEDED]

p. 1- The method of launching the benevolent committee was not, we think, in accordance with the original intention, for it is only another body alongside those already organized for the very same purpose.

Our community is not so much in need of another such body as of a central committee in which to concentrate all welfare work, a committee consisting of representatives of all parishes and benevolent societies with many other eminent members of our community added to strengthen the arms of those engaged in the task of relieving our needy compatriots and of systematizing the method of collecting and distributing donations.

To-day the parishes and the various ladies' societies collect money and help to the extent of their ability our poor compatriots, but these activities are scattered and do not bring sufficient results. The work in order to be efficient and meet the needs of the present situation must be systematized and concentrated in the hands of a committee of all welfare organizations, and that was, we think, the original intention in launching the benevolent committee rather than to create an additional benevolent society.



GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Nov. 11, 1930.

For this reason we suggest a revision of the steps so far taken and the laying of a foundation for this task in such a manner as to enable us to fulfill its great purpose, which all are eager to promote.

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CH. K.

The Greek Press, Nov. 1, 1930.

FOR THE POOR.

Last Sunday afternoon, representatives of all the Greek organizations, clubs, and institutions were gathered at lawyer George Spannon's office to make plans for helping the poor Greek people of our city.

Mr. Spannon acted as chairman and A. Deponis as secretary. The chairman explained the needy condition in which he found many Greek families and asked the co-operation of those present in helping these destitute people.

For once, Hellenism in Chicago has united together to meet a very urgent need. They immediately began to lay plans to raise funds. Another meeting was held on Oct. 5 at Mr. Spannon's office, 1 North La Salle Street for the same purpose.

We are asking all Greeks to unite and help one another in this crisis. Remember the words of Jesus Christ, "The poor are always with us."

II D 10

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GREEK

Greek Star, Oct. 17, 1930.

WOULD GIVE 10,000 MEALS A DAY TO JOBLESS

Restaurant men ask colleagues each to feed 10.

Moved by the Daily Times story and pictures of unemployed men sleeping on the lower level of Michigan Avenue, Dan Chirigos and his nephew Nick Markos, owners of the Sheridan restaurant, 5946 Sheridan Road, have a plan to relieve suffering this winter.

"It's really Dan's idea," said Markos. "It is this. If all successful restaurants in Chicago agreed to feed 10 worthy, jobless men a day, think of what good could be done. There are at least 1,000 successful restaurants in this city. Ten thousand meals would go a long way."

II D 10

GREEK

IV

Greek Star, Oct. 17, 1930.

Must Find Work

The problem would be to distinguish the worthy from the unworthy. That would be too much for the restaurant owners to check. They would need co-operation from some charity organization. The men could apply there for carfare and for tickets that would entitle them to, say 10 meals at a certain eating place. It would be up to the charity organization to choose deserving persons and reject those who would be lums under any circumstances.

Have Special Hours

"I don't know how other restauranters would feel about this, but I know that we are perfectly willing to go ahead, as soon as we are assured the co-operation of others. A definite time each day would have to be designated for those unfortunates, depending upon the convenience of the restaurant and its rush periods. Naturally it would not do to harm the regular trade. But, say, a time like 2 P. M. daily might be very satisfactory."

II D 10
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GREEK

Greek Star, Oct. 17, 1930.

"The charity organizations, I'm sure, would be glad to help. A restaurant that is well off can easily afford to do this. The loss would never be felt - the money involved might very well be **eliminated** from some other phase of the business."

Can't Turn Them Down

"I've been through some hardships myself - having served overseas in the army during the war - and I sympathize with hungry men. The poor fellows come in all the time, asking for food. I can't turn them down."

"We never realized though, that so many men were homeless and hungry until we saw the pictures in the Daily Times, and read the story."

Chirigos will suggest the plan at the next meeting of the American Restaurant Assn.

II D 10
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- 4 -

GREEK

Greek Star, Oct. 17, 1930.

The building at 519 N. Union St., donated to the Salvation Army by Wrigley Jr., as a winter refuge for the homeless and jobless, has been opened.

Soon Ready for 2,000

"We are now taking care of 200 men," said Col. A. T. Brewster of the Salvation Army, "and most of these men are aiding us in making the building ready for more. Within two weeks we expect to be able to house and feed about 2,000. Right now we are having plumbing installed and we are making arrangements for the necessary cots."

(Chicago Daily Times, Oct. 14, 1930)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, October 7, 1930

Grand Ball of the Association of Greek Young Ladies of the North Side.
Thursday, October 23, 8 P.M. at 820 Tower Court and Michigan Avenue.

This dance is being given for the benefit of the needy and sick
Greeks of our community. This association asks the support of all Greeks in
Chicago.

II D 10
V A 1

CREEK

The Greek Press, Oct. 2, 1930.

INVITATION.

All members of the Philanthropic Society of Tripolitan Women in Chicago are invited to a general meeting on October 3, at 2 o'clock, at 212 W. Madison Avenue, the Auditorium Hall of Logan Square.

Those not having voted for officers of the coming year should do so before Oct. 3, at 7142 S. Normal Avenue.

President, E. Giannopoulos.

Secretary, B. Bosios.

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Saloniki, Aug. 2, 1930, p. 3



GREEK

APPEAL OF THE SOCIETY AGIOS DEMETRIOS OF DARA.

The society Agios Demetrios (St. James) composed of natives and descendants of the town of Dara, Arcadia, Greece, appeals to all Darahs all over the United States to hasten and send in their contributions for the refugees of the town of Dara.

"Torrent of rain and hail of five hours duration inundated the town and wiped out most of the houses. The remaining ones are not habitable, cattle and sheep have been swept away, production entirely destroyed, government help ratioed. Please help at once."

The above message was sent to our society by the devastated community of Dara. Upon receipt of the news of the catastrophe, the society Agios Demetrios, called a special meeting and resolved to send \$2,000.

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Saloniki, Aug. 2, 1930.



GREEK

This amount of money is already on its way to Greece. The society further resolved to appeal to all Darans all over the country, to send in their contributions. So with the help of the Greek government, and our assistance, the town of Dara will be able to appear again upon the map of the land.

All the contributions must be sent to the office of the society and addressed as follows: Stavros Notis, treasurer of Agios Demetrios, 4031 Oakdale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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GREEK

The Greek Press, July 3, 1930.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

BALTETSIAN PICNIC

The Baltetsian Club of Chicago, is planning a picnic this year that will **surpass** all others. The Board of Directors, whose president is N. **Palivos**, assures us that it will be a true Pan-hellenic affair in every way.

The program **will follow** the pattern set by our countrymen in Greece by celebrating the event of '21.

Baltetsi in Greece held a great panegyric on May 13, the day of the famous battle. They are planning another such event on September 23, the day of the conquest of Tripolitsa. Prime minister Eleutherios Venizelos will be present.

The Chicago Baltetsians are giving this picnic in order to raise funds to send to their native country. Their need is imperative, so every one should support this affair by going to it. It will take place on **August 3.**

The Greek Press, May 7, 1930

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A LETTER OF THANKS

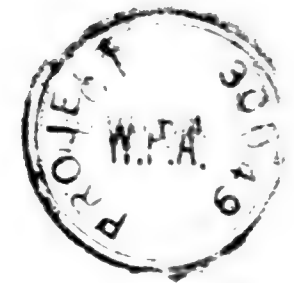
p. 5 We recently received a letter of thanks from Oak Park where many of our countrymen are confined in the sanitarium for tubercular diseases. They sent a letter thanking us for publishing an article concerning their plight. In that article we asked the various philanthropical clubs of Chicago to help our needy countrymen.

We are informed that aside from those suffering from tuberculosis there are many others there with other diseases.

We think it is a good idea for the various clubs to get together and give an affair the proceeds to go entirely to our suffering countrymen.

The Greek Press, May 7, 1930

FILOPTOHOS CLUB



p. 4 The Ladies Filoptohos Club ,(Friend of the Poor) of St. Basil Church, render thanks to the St. Andrews, St. James and Nea Genea clubs for cooperating with them in aiding needy families for Easter. Personal thanks are extended to Mrs. Bekares, Mrs. Duros, and Mrs. Petrakos of St. James church and Miss Floudas, past president of New Genea for their visits to hospitals where they cheered up and encouraged many patients.

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GREEK

Democrat, May, 1930.

THE POOR GREEK ORPHANS OF CHICAGO

p. 2.- For ten years our community has heard about nothing but churches, priests, bishops, Venizelists and Royalists. In the coffee-houses, in the restaurants, on the streets, - These subjects are discussed everywhere.

The one problem which should have more attention - that of Greek orphans and poor children - does not receive a single word, as if there were no orphans or poor children in our Greek community.

Have our societies ever thought about the lives of these orphans? Have they thought about how they live, how they are dressed, how they sleep, how they get their education?

No.!

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GREEK

Democrat, May, 1930.

The philanthropic and benevolent societies spend thousands for affairs where they can be seen and heard. How much do they spend for the needy orphans?

There are plenty of Greeks in America. They should form a club for "Poor and Orphaned Greek Children." They should give them clothes, send them to camp where they can get fresh air and sunlight, instead of being locked up all day long.

The Youth problem is our greatest problem, because it is the safeguard of future Hellenism in America. If we don't preserve the Greek language in our young people, what is the use of having ecclesiastical establishments? There won't be any future Greek people to go to them.

We have the greatest opportunities in the world for helping orphans and every kindly deed we do for them will help solve the problem of future Hellenism in America.

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Saloniki, Apr. 12, 1930, p. 5

GREEK



CHRISTIAN ACT.

The Rev. Zografos, Pastor of St. Basil church, visited the tubercular institution of Oak Forest where twenty Christians of the Orthodox religion are patients, and administered communion. Fourteen women representing almost all the parishes in Chicago, accompanied the Pastor, These women distributed presents and gave financial aid to the stricken.

Such acts are to be commended. The Rev. Zografus and the Greek women have done a divine service. The tubercular patients and all the Greeks of Chicago are very thankful for the Christian deed. It does not matter whether the majority of the patients are not Greeks. The act was a Christian one and we urge all the Greek societies to budget a certain sum of money for such purposes.

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GREEK



The Greek Press, Feb. 19, 1930

MY IMPRESSIONS OF THE NORTH SIDE DANCE

I attended a philanthropical dance last Friday given by the Liberal Arts club of Young Ladies to refill their treasury for the benefit of the poor. The Greek people of Chicago showed their appreciation of this action by attending. The crowds looked like a huge garden, the women representing beautiful flowers and the men dark leaves. The beautiful Medinah Athletic Club was a perfect setting for these gorgeous ladies. They were all magnificently dressed and groomed in the latest styles, and proved what we have asserted time and time again. As a race, there are no women more beautiful than the Greeks. Not only that, they know the intricacies of the modern American dance well and have acquired a culture which leaves me speechless. The young ladies on the reception committee were wearing corsages of geraniums and graciously receiving their guests. They all had worked hard to make this evening a success and their efforts were rewarded. It would take columns to name all the people who attended, but a few can be mentioned.



The Greek Press, Feb. 19, 1930

During the intermission we saw the Greek General Consul and Mrs. Depastas, Ass't Consul and Mrs. Tsovas, Rev. and Mrs. Marcus Petrakis, Rev. & Mrs. Kesses, and Archrev. E. Tsourounakis.

The dance ended at one o'clock. Everybody congratulated the young ladies for giving them a good time. As I was leaving, I was struck with the thought that we need have nothing to fear. We may expect much, and we shall receive much from the future Greek Mothers of America.

IFI TALAGRA KOPADIS

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GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 13, 1930.

(Adv.)

VALENTINE DANCE

by the

Greek Girls' Society of the North Side

Friday, Feb. 14

at

Medinah Athletic Club
505 N. Michigan Ave.

For Philanthropic Purposes

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 1, 1930, p. 5

THE SOCIETY OMEROS ("HOMER")



The Greek refugee society, Omeros, has held its elections at which the following were chosen to conduct its patriotic and philanthropic work in aspiring to establish branches all over the United States.

They are: George Alexandrou, President; Leo Kylavos, Vice President; Michael Laskaris, General Secretary; Alex Polykardiotis, Treasurer; Philip Kaskasiadis, Special Secretary; Councilors: Geo. Vantias, Nicholas Sekeris, Philip Mikes and Constantine Mylonas.

The society is comprised of natives of Thrace and Asia Minor and aims to establish branches of Omeros all over the country. The aim of the society is to help and assist the refugees of Thrace and Asia Minor, who are rehabilitated now in Greece. There are hundreds of thousands of these refugees who look to their compatriots in America to assist them in any possible way.

II D 10

Saloniki, Feb. 1, 1930.

GREEK



A tremendous undertaking for the Government of Greece, but the Greeks of America always have contributed very generously. These refugees are scattered all over Greece and have started life anew, under the vigilant and protecting eye of the Greek Government. But assistance from Brother-Greeks in America is always welcome. So the campaign of the society, "Omeros-Homer," will take on a nation wide aspect.



Saloniki, Dec. 21, 1929, p. 5

LETTER OF APPRECIATION BY GREEK TUBERCULARS.

Mr. Editor.

Would you be so kind as to accept our sincere appreciation for your generosity in sending to us your Saloniki. Every week when we receive the publication we feel that we are among our people, as we read the news of this and the old country.

Also Mr. Editor, please convey our gratitude to the Greek ladies society St. Basil for, the frequent visits they pay us and the many good presents they bring along. They treat us just as if we were their own kind, and we feel a mental relief with their cheerful words and actions whenever they come to the hospital.

With good wishes.

We beg to remain.

Sincerely yours,

Greek Patients

Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital.



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The Greek Press, Dec. 18, 1929.

GREEK

TEA AT SAINT CONSTANTINE CHURCH.

Yesterday afternoon the church of Saint Constantine gave a tea at which many women and misses were present. The benefits of the ten will go towards helping with gifts and food, the poor Greek families of the community. We congratulate, especially the Presvitera for her participation in such philanthropic deeds.



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The Greek Press, Dec. 11, 1929.

GREEK

RAFTAION CLUB.

The following people have added to the fund being collected by the twenty-five Raftaions of Chicago to help their native land:

J. G. & A. Aggelakopoulos	\$400
P. & M. G. Basilopoulos	200
J. G. Paraskevopoulos	50
P. J. Dimitropoulos	100
H. L. Aggelakopoulos	200
TOTAL	<u>\$950</u>



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III C

The Greek Press, Nov. 20, 1929.

GREEK

SOUTH SIDE DANCE.

The Greek Women's Club St. Helen of St. Constantine Church is giving its annual fall dance on Sunday, November 24, at 8 o'clock in the hall of the church.

Funds are to go towards aiding ready Greek families. Since admission is only fifty cents, every one should be present.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 19, 1929, p. 3



GREEK SOCIETY PONTOS GIVES A SYMPOSIUM WITH DANCE, FOR POOR GREEKS.

The Greek society Pontos is preparing to give a symposium with dance on November 10th 8 P. M. at Sheridan Plaza Hotel.

Proceeds of the affair will be utilized to assist poor and needy Greek families.

The charitable work of the society is known to the Chicago Greeks, who are urged to attend the symposium in order to make it a success.

Every member of Pontos is working hard to fulfill the noble idea.

Saloniki, Oct. 19, 1929, p. 3

AHEPA'S DANCE FOR THE POOR.



The eight chapters of Ahepa are organizing a dance, for the benefit of the poor, to be given at Trianon Ballroom on Nov. 18th.

Over 500 tickets have already been sold and from the feverish preparations of the eight Chicago Chapters, we assume that the affair will be a success. The Greeks of Chicago and suburbs are requested to attend the dance, because every penny of the proceeds goes to help needy Greeks of Chicago. Buy your tickets early. It is a philanthropic affair.



The Greek Press, July 31, 1959

BEGINNING OF A TRIPOLITAN WOMEN'S CLUB

We are proud to announce that through the efforts of Helen S. Giannopoulos and Marias L. Malliris, all women of Tripolitan descent are invited to attend a meeting at Logan Square Auditorium, for the purpose of starting a philanthropic society to be named Philanthropic Society of Tripolitan Women and Misses.

We will publish later the aims and purposes of this club.

Saloniki, June 22, 1929, p. 3

GREEK



GRAND PICNIC.

The friend of the poor Greek ladies society St. Basil will hold its annual Picnic, on July 7th, at the romantic place, Frank Prosser Grove. A variety of eatables, two bands, and Greek and European dances, will make the event worthwhile for the fifty cent admission.

The profits of the Picnic will be given to needy fellow Greeks who are ill in various hospitals. The Greek ladies society St. Basil does not require color and pencil to make its philanthropic activities known, for the deeds of the society speak for themselves. Buy your tickets early. Our needy Greeks who receive hospitalization need presents and assistance. Come and enjoy the day.

Saloniki, May 18, 1929, p. 3

LETTER OF APPRECIATION.



My dear Mr. Editor,

We, the Greek patients at Oak Forest, Ill. publicly express our gratitude and appreciation to the Greek ladies society St. Basil. for the kind visit they paid us and the many presents they brought to us.

We cannot find words, to fully express our feeling, for the courtesy extended to us sick boys by the honorable Greek ladies' society. This philanthropic society indeed is a credit to its name and to the Greeks in general.

We beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

Greek Patients of
Oak Forest, Ill.

Saloniki, April 20, 1929, p. 4

DANCE OF LADIES SOCIETY ST. BASIL.

The friend of the poor, St. Basil, A Greek ladies society, is organizing its forces and prepares to give a benefit dance, on May 19th, at the Tabarin Ball of the Hotel Sherman.

Judging from the feverish activities of the society, the success of the dance is considered as a fiat accompli.

The profits of the affair will be added to the fund of the society in order to continue its philanthropic work, in distributing assistance to poor and needy Greek families in Chicago.



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GREEK



Saloniki, March 16, 1929

NEA GENEAE'S MASQUERADE BALL

p. 4.- The society of Young Greek girls "Nea Genea" in Chicago held, last week, its annual masquerade ball at the Trianon, with great success. Four thousand people attended the affair. Three hundred masqueraders took part in the competition, and prizes were given to the ones that were the most unique and approved by the crowd by loud acclamation.

The above society is well known for its philanthropic activities. The proceeds of the ball will be added to the fund that takes care of needy families.

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GREEK

WPA (ILL) PROJ 302/5

Saloniki, March 2, 1929

THE AMERICAN LEGION - ATHENS POST - ATHENS, GREECE

No. 3.- The following is a letter of appreciation sent by the Athens Post of the American Legion, expressing the gratitude of Greek veterans' families for the Xmas presents, which were bought with money sent by chapter No. 10. The letter is so important and very pathetic, that we have printed it in full.

Edward Hines Chapter No. 10
Disabled American veterans,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the officers and members of the Athens Post of the American Legion, I desire to express to the officers and members of your Chapter

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GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

Saloniki, March 2, 1929

our sincere thanks and deep appreciation for the courtesies extended to our Adjutant, at San Antonio, comrade Harry Laurikidis, by comrades Herman H. Weiner, James Bowers, Jr., Arthur Zohn, Carter Smith, Bill Bouliotis and Frank Slattery, all members of your chapter, during his visit to Chicago.

I also wish to express the appreciation of this Post for the contribution of \$50 for the benefit of destitute Greek veterans. In this connection I wish to state that after a discussion by the Executive Committee of the Post, it was decided to distribute this \$50 in the most practical and useful manner. With the assistance of our comrades here fifty Xmas baskets were prepared which were delivered to fifty poor families whose names we obtain from the Greek Veterans Association and from the Greek Widows and Orphans of War Victims. The value contained in each basket, (actually a small burlap bag, as baskets were too expensive for that purpose) exceed that of \$1.00 for each family. Those of our members who could supply at cost meat or foodstuff did so cheerfully.

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GREEN

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 307

Saloniki, March 2, 1929

Each bag contained 4 pounds of meat; Xmas bread; $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds macaroni; 1 can of milk; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound cheese and other little things. There was also enclosed a card reading as follows:

"The Disabled American Veterans of the Edward Hines Chapter No. 10, of Chicago, wishes you a merry Xmas and a happy New Year, by the courteous action of the Greek ladies of Chicago--Athens Post of the American Legion."

I accompanied comrade Calas of this Post on his charitable mission and I can assure you that this unexpected present was believed to be a God-send and most of these people received it with tears in their eyes, blessing you for the deed.

In this connection, my comrades, I venture to suggest that this noble action be repeated each year, if possible, and on a greater scale as

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GREEK

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3373

Saloniki, March 2, 1929

you cannot realize the misery and great suffering in which most of these families of Greek veterans live. Their scanty allotment by the Greek Government is not sufficient even for their daily bread. I believe this sort of help, small as it is, reaches the depths of their hearts and creates a feeling of gratitude, especially when coming from such a distance and unexpected source.

Will you kindly convey the thanks and appreciation of this Post to the Greek ladies of Chicago who were instrumental in this matter.

With our good wishes for better health and greater happiness during the present year, I am, my dear comrades,

Fraternally yours,

Dr. Anthony Blase, Commander.

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GREEK



Saloniki, Jan. 26, 1929

THE ANNUAL DANCE OF THE PHILOMUSIC SOCIETY

p. 3.- Feb. 2nd, the young girls Philomusic society gives its annual dance, at the Illinois Women's Athletic Club, 320 North Tower Court.

Proceeds of the dance are to be given for Philanthropic purposes.

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GREEK



The Greek Press, Jan. 23, 1929

NEA GENEAE DANCE

If we remember correctly, the most successful dance during the last six years was that given by the Young Ladies South Side Club, Nea Genea. Over 5,000 people were present at the Trianon that night.

This same club is planning another dance for February 24, and expects a larger number of people at the Trianon this year. The purpose is again philanthropic and the girls are working hard to make the evening a success.



Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 30, 1928

GREEK AVIATORS SEEK AID IN AERIAL VOYAGE TO AMERICA

p. 1.- Our fellow national, Mr. Louis Choromokos, who is very well known in our community, has received a letter from the aviator of the Greek army, Mr. Zachariss Sakellariou, in which the intention of the latter and also that of Mr. Alex. Katsaris is announced to the effect that they will undertake to fly from Greece to America.

The Greek aviators convey to Mr. Choromokos an appeal, which we gladly publish, urging our countrymen to take it into consideration and provide the brave aviators with means to accomplish the aerial voyage that will contribute great honor to the Greeks of America.

To the Greeks of America.

Many a time have our fellow nationals, in America, hastened to relieve our suffering country in every possible manner. Therefore, we know that they will not only give aid in this task of ours, but that they will hasten to contribute with great eagerness, proving themselves to be true sons of our glorious ancestors and our beloved country.



Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 20, 1928

Not lacking in courage, self-sacrifice and ability, we are appealing to you after so many achievements by the Americans, Lindberg, and Chamberlain, the tour of the world by the Frenchmen, and other feats, to contribute cash for the purchase of an airplane, which we shall choose and in which we shall cross the distance from Athens to New York, via Africa, visiting all Greek communities.

This aerial trip, the accomplishment of which would belong not to us, but to all the Greeks, will prove that we are true sons of our ancestors and of Daedalus and Icarus themselves.

Please accept with enthusiasm and pride, this appeal of ours and hasten the collection of funds by intrusting a recognized society, or a committee, coming to an understanding with us on the project. We wish to prepare ourselves for the task by the first months of the coming year.

Hoping that you will support us eagerly in this effort of ours, we, etc.

A. Sakellariou
Adjutant of Aviation,

A. Panetsoris
Sub-Lieutenant of Aviation.

(Summary)

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Sept. 15, 1928, p. 2

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR. WPA (ILL) PROJ 33278

EDWARD HINES JR. CHAPTER NO. 10

The above organization, composed of disabled veterans of the war, in which many Greek boys are included, will hold its usual tag day on September 22nd.

Due to the fact that many ladies are needed for the occasion, we suggest that the Greek ladies' societies which in the past displayed did not take active part in tag day responsibilities, to assist in this humanitarian work. We urgently suggest to our young girls to enroll their names for service at the headquarters of the organization, located at Room 243 LaSalle Hotel.

Undoubtedly our invocations will be heeded by our Greek ladies and the desired objective will be accomplished.

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GREEK

The American Hellenic World, June 1928

CHICAGO AHEPA

p. 11 The Chicago Ahepans decided to give a grand ball at the Trianon ballroom on Monday, June 18th, as a benefit for the Corinthian earthquake refugees. The price for tickets has been set at \$2.00 per individual and there is no question that the floor of the Trianon, will grow under thousands of Hellenic and Philellenic feet.

The combined chapters of the Ahepa in Chicago, boast something like 2,000 members, whose loyalty to the organization and love of the old country cannot be questioned. For this reason the affair on the 18th. will prove a huge success. For this accomplishment the officials of the Ahepa chapters should be congratulated.

The American Hellenic World, June, 1928.

THE LEGION

p. 9.- Hellenic Post, No. 343, of the American Legion has inaugurated still another movement, and hopes to establish one of the best women's auxiliaries in the country. So far the results, according to the Commander, Hercules Malapanes, and his able adjutant, D. Delevois, have been highly satisfactory. The idea of a women's auxiliary to the Post is not new, but it remained for the present administration to put it into effect, an initiative for which they should be congratulated. Perhaps very few of us can realize the importance of such a branch, and still fewer of us comprehend the whole significance of the Hellenic Post itself.

Those who have lived in America long recall easily the love and the sympathy which surrounded the veterans of the Civil War when their lines were not so thinned. Today, of course, the few remaining are held in the highest esteem by the people of the United States and not without reason. Theirs is the privilege which no individual, however lofty his station in life, can acquire. The same thing is true, and will continue to be true, with the American Legion.

The American Hellenic World, June, 1928.

Future generations will always pay their respects to the men and the women who offered their all on the altar of patriotism. This respect will be intensified and promoted by the united efforts of the veterans themselves. For the more they are united, the more they will benefit themselves and the country.

To us the Greeks, the existence of the Hellenic Post, is therefore of the highest importance. In the future the American people will judge us to a degree by the strength of our veterans, that is by those who fought for this country, when she was in need. But the true meaning of our contribution will be lost unless the veterans are united. And the only way to be united is through the Hellenic Post of Chicago, which is one of the oldest posts in the country, and one with a very commendable record.

The present administration is doing everything in its power to promote the interests of this Post, but in this it needs the cooperation of all the ex-service men who happen to reside within the confines of this city, and whose number, if we are not mistaken, mounts to thousands. For this

The American Hellenic World, June, 1928.

reason we will urge everybody who is an ex-service man to get immediately in touch with the proper authorities, that he may become a member of the Hellenic Post.

An example of the service which this Post is rendering to the community is its activities around Memorial Day. Prior to May 30th, collections are in order throughout the United States on what are usually known as "poppy" days. This money is used for the benefit of the injured ex-service men, who are today in government hospitals in and around Chicago. Unfortunately, very few Greek public agencies, be they societies or communities, ever remember to visit these unfortunate men.

The Hellenic Post, however, has always been on the job, more today than ever before. For this reason on "poppy" day the Post considered it advisable to appeal to the generosity of the people of Chicago along with the other Posts of the city, and with this in mind it appealed to the Greek ladies, especially the young ones, to help on the day of collection.

The American Hellenic World, June, 1928.

Unfortunately, very few of our representatives of the fair sex considered it within their dignity to carry a collection box around some busy corner on "poppy" day. The Chicago society girls who filled the loop to offer their services that day were no example for our proud and haughty beauties. We trust that in the future better counsel will prevail, and that the Greek mothers and fathers will encourage their daughters to serve more willingly on such occasions.

Practically all the Greek restaurants in the loop, with the exception of two, allowed boxes of the Hellenic Post to be placed on their counters that day. And the sum that was taken in from all sources was considerable.

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GREEK

Saloniki, June 30, 1928, p. 4

FROM THE CORINTHIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

WFA (H.L.) PROJ. 30273

Mr. C. A. Mammonas, president of the Corinthian Relief Committee, reports that the total sum to date, of individual contributions, reached the figure of \$5,461.50..

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Saloniki, June 23, 1928, p. 3



GREEK

FROM AHEPA'S DANCE.

Besides the local contributions of Ahepa's chapters all over the country, the Chicago united chapters of Ahepa went over the top to raise money for our brother-Greeks, suffering as a result of the Corinthian earthquake. Their well-heralded dance for the Corinthian Relief took place last Monday at the Trianon ballroom.

The success of the dance was tremendous. About 3,000 people attended the dance, and booths engaged for \$25 each were sold to hundreds of Greek firms and individuals, including many Americans.

Congratulations to Chicago chapters which always lead in national and local affairs of this kind.

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GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, June 16, 1928.

AHEPA'S DANCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CORINTHIANS

P. 1. The proceeds of the dance which is being planned by the Chicago and Oak Park United Chapters of Ahepa will be used to aid the earthquake victims of Corinth, for whose benefit Ahepa has already contributed \$40,000.

The Ahepans of Chicago in addition to their private contributions, desire to send a still larger sum. They are, giving a dance next Monday, June 18th, at the luxurious Trianon Ballroom for this purpose.

This dance, which is to be the last one of the season, promises to attract the elite of our community as well as many Americans who wish to aid the victims of Corinth after its great disaster.

Unfortunately, the collection of funds for this cause has been conducted unsystematically and the results are not satisfactory, considering the population of this great Greek community.

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Chicago Greek Daily, June 16, 1928.

Ahepa's dance, therefore, is a brilliant opportunity for all good patriots to display their philanthropic sentiments, and we urge each and all not to miss the dance on Monday at the Trianon.

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GREEK

The American Hellenic World, June 1928.

WPA (11) 11

AHEPA AND THE CORINTHIAN RELIEF.

(American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association)

Activities for the relief of the Corinthian earthquake refugees are taking place on a great scale in the United States. The Greek newspapers in New York and in San Francisco have taken in large sums of money for the relief of the refugees.

Various other agencies are helping in the collection of funds for the earthquake sufferers of Corinth. Noted amongst them are the Ahepa, Gapa, church communities, and other organizations.

In Chicago, contrary to expectations and contrary to tradition, collections have been meager and disorganized due to the unavailability of the persons who, as a rule, act in affairs of this nature. The Greeks of Chicago always

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GREEK

The American Hellenic World, June 1928.

predominated in affairs of this kind and it seems now that they have to "go some", before they occupy a box seat in the affairs of American Hellenism.

Of the Greek societies in America the Ahepa has perhaps contributed more to the relief fund than all other organizations taken together. The reason for this is not hard to define. The Ahepa is the most strongly organized body of Greeks in the United States, with chapters in practically every large city.

From all indications the members of this organization seem to be the most progressive materially, and the most prominent socially. Their contact with Americans has endowed them with the spirit of organization, to which they have added their own personal patriotism, and their love of the fatherland. Hence their willingness to support such causes as the Corinthian relief fund and the contemplated institution of Mr. Frangoudis.

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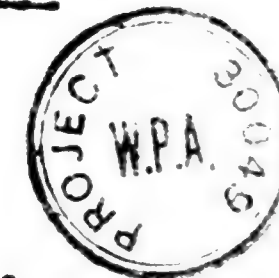
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Saloniki, June 16, 1928, p. 6

GREEK



AGGYRA DONATES \$100. FOR CORINTHIAN RELIEF.

The society Rizioton, Aggyra, a branch of the Tegeatic Brotherhood at its last meeting resolved to donate \$100. to the Corinthian Relief Fund.

The sum of \$100. is an additional contribution of the Aggyra members, who have already contributed through the Tegeatic Brotherhood, the mother lodge, for the same purpose.

Congratualtions to Aggyra for its splendid example.

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GREEK

Saloniki, June 9, 1928, p. 4

WPA (111) FEB 1927

FROM THE CORINTHIAN RELIEF NEWS.

The Corinthian Relief Committee reports receipt of \$1,793. from various organizations and individual contributors. Money sent to Greece, up to date, amounts to \$22,000.

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Saloniki, June 2, 1928, p. 3

GREEK

\$1,283. FOR THE CORINTHIAN RELIEF.

WPA (ILL) FILE 3444

C. A. Mammon, President of the Corinthian Relief Committee, reports new contributions received today and amounting to \$1,283.



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The American Hellenic World, June 1928.

AHEPA AND THE CORINTHIAN RELIEF

(American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association)

Activities for the relief of the Corinthian earthquake refugees are taking place on a great scale in the United States. The Greek newspapers in New York and in San Francisco have taken in large sums of money for the relief of the refugees.

Various other agencies are helping in the collection of funds for the earthquake sufferers of Corinth. Noted amongst them are the Ahepa, Gapa, church communities, and other organizations.

In Chicago, contrary to expectations and contrary to tradition, collections have been meager and disorganized due to the unavailability of the persons who, as a rule, act in affairs of this nature. The Greeks of Chicago always predominated in affairs of this kind and it seems now that they have to "go some", before they occupy a box seat in the affairs of American Hellenism.



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The American Hellenic World, June 1928.

Of the Greek societies in America the Ahepa has perhaps contributed more to the relief fund than all other organizations taken together. The reason for this is not hard to define. The Ahepa is the most strongly organized body of Greeks in the United States, with chapters in practically every large city.

From all indications the members of this organization seem to be the most progressive materially, and the most prominent socially. Their contact with Americans has endowed them with the spirit of organization, to which they have added their own personal patriotism, and their love of the fatherland. Hence their willingness to support such causes as the Corinthian relief fund and the contemplated institution of Mr. Frangoudis.

II D 10
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GREEK

Democrat, May - June, 1928.

FROM THE GREEK CONSUL

p. 4.- To all the Greeks of Chicago:

After the great seismic disturbance in Corinth, the General Consul feels it his duty to acquaint the Greeks of Chicago with conditions that have been brought about by this catastrophe. Greece needs our help very badly, as much help as we can give.

I am appealing to your patriotic and philanthropical ideals. I am asking all clubs, societies, charities and individuals to do what they can.

All donations should be made payable to the Greek consul and names and amounts will be published in the newspapers.

Chicago, April 24, 1928.

General Consul

G. Depastas.

II D 10
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Saloniki, May 26, 1928, p. 2

GREEK

VHS (ILL) 1101.30215

FROM THE CORINTHIAN RELIEF NEWS.

The Corinthian Relief Committee through its President, C. A. Mammon, reports additonal receipts of contributions for the earthquake sufferers amounting to \$754. Names of the donators and the amounts given are printed on the next page.

All contributions should be sent to the following address: Corinthian Relief Committee, C. A. Mammon, care of Central Trust Bank, 125 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

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Saloniki, May 26, 1928, p. 4

GREEK



TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY FIVE DOLLARS DONATION TO THE CORINTHIAN RELIEF.

The Messenian Brotherhood of Chicago at its last meeting voted the sum of \$265.
for the sufferers of the Corinthian earthquake.

The example of the Messenian Society and other brotherhoods should be followed
by all organizations to hasten their contributions for our brother Greeks in
Corinth and its suburbs.

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Saloniki, May 26, 1928, p. 5

GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HELLENIC INFORMATION BUREAU.

Immediately upon receipt of the first news of the Corinthian earthquake, the Executive Committee of the American Friends of Greece, Inc., authorized the Near East Relief to transmit to Greece \$1,000. of the funds of the organization, to be used in whatever manner that was most desirable under the circumstances.

An appeal was sent out over the signatures of the officers and members of the Executive Committee of the American Friends of Greece, and the Relief for Fatherless Children of Greece, detailing the need and asking for prompt assistance. Up to the present \$4,176. has been received, of which \$4,000. has been wired to the Greek Red Cross. The total amount transferred to date is \$5,000. leaving a balance on hand of \$176. to be included in future remittances with such other donations as may be received later.

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 26, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 302...

The complete list of contributors contains the names of many well-known American Philhellenes who have been consistent supporters of Greece during the difficulties in recent years.

The Greek Minister in Washington, His Excellency, Ch. Simopoulos, has written a letter to the Committee expressing his appreciation of its efforts and asking that his warm thanks be conveyed to the individual contributors.

Saloniki, May 19, 1928, p. 3

CHICAGO'S CORINTHIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.



In order to systematize the collections for earthquake stricken Corinth, a committee of one hundred formed to accelerate the collection work.

This laity Corinthian Relief Committee is composed of business men, professionals, journalists and many enterprising Greeks of Chicago.

The President of the committee chosen was Mr. Constantine A. Paleologos Mamonas, banker; Mr. Paul Demos, attorney, as secretary; and as treasurer, Mr. John Raklios, president of the firm, Raklios and Company.

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Saloniki, May 5, 1928, p. 1

GREEK



APPEAL.

TO THE REVERENTIAL CLERGY, ESTEEMED ECCLESIASTICAL GUARDIANS, AND ALL THE
BLESSED CHRISTIANS OF THE HOLY EPISCOPATE OF CHICAGO.

Terrible misfortune befell our beloved Greece.

All of you are informed that historic Corinth, the city beautiful,
was entirely destroyed by earthquake, which left the city a pile
of smoking debris.

Similar fate met the suburbs of the city. Thousands upon thousands
of citizens of the former prosperous country, panic stricken sped to
safety, leaving behind their valuables to be buried by tumbling houses
and buildings.

The greatness of the catastrophe attracted the attention and sympathy
of foreign people and nations. From everywhere, tents, provisions,
medicines and other assistances arrived.

Saloniki, May 5, 1928.

GREEK



The Greek government at once erected shelters, dispatched provisions, doctors, nurses and every possible facility was placed at the disposal of the sufferers. Millions of drachmas were spent by the government.

Of course the Greeks who live abroad did not remain inactive. From every part of the world, Greeks assisted.

We want to believe that the Greeks of America, who in the past when Mother Greece rapped at their door for assistance, willingly and lovingly responded to her expectations, will not this time disappoint the sweet and tender hopes she entertains about them.

Fortunately and properly the Greeks of America understood their duty and obligations and at once became active.



Saloniki, May 5, 1928.

With throbbing heart I observe that the Greek press in America, the Archdiocese, dioceses, communities, societies, organizations and everything that bears the Greek name, began to organize and marshall their forces to march to the assistance of our suffering brother Greeks.

For this reason I fatherly appeal to the clergy of the Greek Orthodox churches in the periphery of the Chicago episcopate, that next Sunday, May 6th, they should deliver from the altar the appropriate invocations to the masses and request the guardians of the churches to pass around the collection plates. I also suggest to their respective church councils to form committees to visit all the Greek stores of the city for contributions.

All collections and contributions arising from such activities should be sent to the diocese, which in turn will deliver to the Greek Consul-general who will wire it to Greece, and publish the names of the contributors. With prayers to our Savior.

Bishop Philaretos
Chicago Episcopate.

II D 10
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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, May 1, 1928, p. 1.



DANCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF VICTIMS OF THE CORINTH EARTHQUAKES

The great misfortune which has again befallen Greece has not left the Greeks of America indifferent and unaffected. Their patriotic and philanthropic sentiments have been aroused, and the slogan, "Let us hasten to the aid of the unfortunate victims of the great calamity", resound wherever Greeks are to be found in America.

Naturally, the tender hearts of the Greek girls of our community were first affected and gave the signal for action for the collection of funds.

The information has reached us from the Society of the Greek Young Women of the North Side, that they have arranged that three-fourths of the proceeds of their annual dance shall go to the victims of the earthquakes; and only one-fourth to the needy of our community.

This dance will be held at the Aragon on May 28th, with an artistic program. In addition to the dance, "Orpheus and Eurydice" from ancient Greek mythology, will be presented by the young ladies of the Society.

The Greek community of Chicago which has carried away delightful impressions from the affairs of the Society in the past, will undoubtedly support this



Chicago Greek Daily, May 1, 1928, p. 1.

affair exceptionally well; since it is known that the greater portion of the proceeds will go to the victims of the earthquakes.

The needs of the Corinth earthquake victims are great, and this dance is timely. All of us ought to hasten to their aid and relief. The affair must be a complete success, because the purpose is noble and urgent.

Under such circumstances, it is needless to urge the community to be present, since it is our duty to express our sympathy for the earthquake victims of Greece..

II D 10

GREEK

III H

Saloniki, April 28, 1928, p. 7

V.P.A. (11) - 407 2445

NEAR EAST RELIEF.

Editor Saloniki,
Greek Weekly,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Many of the children in the Near East Relief orphanages are very eager for healthy reading matter, and their books are scarce.

We especially appeal to Greek publishers and libraries for books on general cultural subjects, and novels, which they will contribute for use by the children in the institutions overseas.

Many families probably have books they no longer use; we would be glad to accept them for our wards.

Books in English would also be acceptable, as many of the children can read simple stories and text-books, and are grateful for the means and opportunity to do this.

II D 10
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GREEK

Saloniki, April 28, 1928.

WPA (ILL) 100-1000

All books should be sent postpaid to Near East Relief, 151 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Will you kindly give the above appeal whatever publicity you may be
able to? Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

John R. Voris,
Associate General Secretary.

Saloniki, April 28, 1928, p. 1

TO ALL THE GREEKS OF CHICAGO AND SUBURBS.

Owing to the seismic catastrophe of historic Corinth and its suburbs, the Chicago Greek Consul-general deems it wise and advisable that the Greeks under its jurisdiction should not abstain from pity and sorrow for the stricken people of Corinth, whom the calamity has driven to the greatest depth of misery. Therefore it earnestly appeals to your patriotic and philanthropic sentiments to contribute what you can for the sufferers of the seismic area.

To that effect the Consulate unfolds before you the honor list of contributors and requests communities, societies, clubs, organizations and all the Greeks in general to enroll their names in the honor list.

Contributions should be sent by money-order to the Greek consulate, which each week will publish the amount and the names of the contributors.

Chicago April 24, 1928.

Consul General,
G. Depastas.



II D 10
III C



Saloniki, April 21, 1928, p. 4

DANCE BY ST. BASIL SOCIETY.

The much heralded dance of the Greek ladies society St. Basil will take place on April 29, at the Hotel Sherman.

Profits of the dance will be added to the fund of the society to continue its work. The society is known as Philanthropic Greek Ladies Society of the church St. Basil and its specific work is to aid poor and needy widows and orphans and those who are in hospitals afflicted with incurable diseases.

Members of this society go everywhere to perform their noble duty in spite of rain or snow and many, many times neglect their household obligations in order to be prompt and precise in executing their philanthropic duty.

Do not miss the dance; if you cannot attend, buy a ticket or two anyway.

Saloniki, April 21, 1928, p. 4.

LETTER OF APPRECIATION.



Mr. C. Salopoulos,
Publisher of Saloniki
Oak Forest, Ill.

Dear Mr. Editor:

In the name of the Greek boys, who receive hospitalization here, we deem it our duty to publicly express, through your newspaper, our sincere appreciation to the Greek ladies society of the church St. Basil, to the Rev. A. Paschalakis, Rev. A. Arcadiou, Mrs. Constandodakis, Mrs. Dedakis, Mrs. Strategos, Mrs. Koleris, Mrs. Mexis and Miss Helen Komianou, Miss Vasiliki Flouda and Miss Tsamis, for their frequent visits to us and the grand gifts they bring along. Their visits give us joy and hope and make us forget our troubles.

Respectfully yours,

Geo. Demakis
Dem. Hasapis.

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Saloniki, Feb. 25, 1928, p. 3



MASQUERADE BALL BY NEA GENEAE.

The much publicized masquerade festival of the Nea Genea took place last Monday at the Trianon Ball Room and, as usual, it was a big success. Owing to the organized efforts of Miss Helen Komianou, president of the society, and the executive committee, the affair exceeded all expectations. The Greek colony of Chicago displayed all its willingness to cooperate in the dance of the young girls. It will remain unforgettable with those thousands who participated. Ticket receipts showed 7,000 people paid admission.

The young girls always spring surprises in their social events, but this time it was "Unique" and their cunning maneuvering made the crowds stand expectantly. The girls in melodious voices sang the hymn of Nea Genea, composed by attorney Andrew Vlachos poet and dramatist, to the delight of the jammed crowd, electrified by their singing.

Saloniki, Feb. 25, 1928.

Twenty awards were given to the best masqueraders who were able to attract attention, laughter, and applause from the crowds. The names of the executive board who worked so hard to make the event a magnificent/success are as follows:

Miss Evagelia Metou, Honorary President
Miss Helen Komianou, President
Miss Tasia Tsamis, Vice President.
Miss Constantina Soulantzee, Secretary
Miss Nicoleta Delberakis, Treasurer.

Proceeds of the dance go to the fund that takes care of poor and needy Greek families in Chicago. The board and all the members of Nea Genea are congratulated for their self-denial in making the ball a huge success. Plenty of money was raised to continue their philanthropic work. The Greek community sincerely appreciates the noble work of the girls of the new generation.



SALONIKI, December 17, 1927

The First Greek Philanthropic Bazaar.

The Philanthropic Society of the Greek Ladies will hold a Bazaar in the Church of St. Basil. The society urges the Greeks of Chicago to send whatever they can, and contribute as much as they can, for the benefit of our needy Greek families.

Saloniki, December 3, 1927

THE NEAR EAST RELIEF APPEALS TO THE GREEKS

The Greeks of Chicago and vicinity received an appeal from the Near East Relief to contribute, generously, for the continuance of the philanthropic work extended to hundreds of thousands of orphans and refugees in Greece.

It is known that the Near East Relief rescued and saved one million souls, amongst whom were 150,000 orphans. The noble work of the Near East Relief is undoubtedly known to every Greek in this country, it is not necessary to emphasize this well known fact. Send your contributions in without delay.



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March 1, 1937

Black Mountain, N.C.

The photograph of the Black Mountain area, showing the Great
Lodge, for the first time, is now available to the public. The "Black
Mountain Drive" and the right of opportunity to publish their views.



SA OVIKI, September 17, 1967

The Computer of the Future

[illegible][illegible]

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Saloniki, August 13, 1927.

GREEK

BENEFIT DANCE OF "NEA GENEAE"-



The "New Generation," a society of Greek women, gave a banquet dance at the La Salle Hotel. The proceeds of the dance will be distributed for philanthropic purposes.

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SALONIKI, July 20, 1937

Greek Contributions.-

Greeks of Chicago who are native born of the town, St. Peter, Greece, at a recent meeting raised \$3,500.00 to be forwarded to the above mentioned town, to be applied to other sums of money already sent there, in order to ameliorate living conditions of workers. Amongst them are many Greek Americans from Chicago.



SALONIKI, July 27, 1937

The Greek Ladies Benevolent Society.-

The above named society informs the friends of this and environs that next Sunday it will give its annual Picnic at Frank Dierings Grove, and invites all young and old to participate.

Proceeds from the picnic will be utilized for known benevolent activities of the organization. It is the imperative duty of all to go, and assist the effort and endeavor that this Benevolent Society is making to progress.

II D 10
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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, July 2, 1927

WPA (ILL) 1801.30275

"MOTHER'S" FAREWELL TO THE GREEKS OF CHICAGO

p.6--Dear Editor:

Inasmuch as I am leaving Chicago for other American cities to continue my sacred work of securing contributions for the sanatorium, I beg you to print in the columns of your eminent journal this letter of thanks addressed to the Greek people of Chicago.

I am sure that you will again donate some of the valuable space in your columns, and I beg you, dear sir, to accept the expression of my infinite gratitude.

Respectfully,

Anna Papadopoulou,
Chicago, June 30, 1927.

Chicago Greek Daily, July 2, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Dear fellow-countrymen:

On leaving the hospitable Greek community of Chicago I should consider it a gross omission on my part if I failed to thank you personally. Unfortunately, however, but little time remains, and I beg you to permit me to express my thanks through this newspaper. I wish to thank for the support which they have accorded to my work the Consul General of Greece, the Most Reverend Bishop Philaretos and all the clergymen, the church councils, and the ladies and gentlemen who are members of your various societies.

It is possible, since I am old, weary, and far away from my own people, that I cannot elicit from the others whom I intend to visit the national enthusiasm which I encountered here. This will, of course, sadden me, but nevertheless such a possibility will not keep me from trying, for my aim is a sacred one, and patience triumphs over all; it will win! Those who do not know me at least know what the army has gone through.

Chicago Greek Daily, July 2, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 2007.6

I realize with all my wearied powers of comprehension that the times are not favorable. My collections might have been a great success, but unfortunately realization disappoints anticipation. Had we in Greece known the present moral and economic condition of the Greeks of America, most assuredly, my dear fellow-countrymen, great as our need is in our own country, we would never have importuned you. Had there been organization, however, or better still, unity in the churches, this matter of making collections would have been much facilitated, and it would have been a joy to those who sincerely sympathize with the fatherland to be told of the help which we are seeking among our compatriots for our invalids. Considering all the service which is being rendered by the Greeks of America to their families and their villages in Greece, I am sure that some day Greek-Americans will realize that all Greece pins its hopes for its future on them, on the Hellenism of America. For that reason I hope that you, like a great family living abroad, will stay together, united, happy and loving one another, so as to gladden the great mother-country which watches you from afar. Discord destroys families; harmony preserves them. Do not misunderstand me, my dear friends.

Chicago Greek Daily, July 2, 1927.

WPA (ILL) 1927-1928

Again I feel the spiritual encouragement which you gave me, and I set forth to try to succeed elsewhere in my project.

You are all generous and enthusiastic when you think of your native land. With good organization, united in brotherly charity, you will achieve much.

And now my boundless thanks! Please accept them, affectionate friends, from one who will never forget you, and who entreats you not to forget her work.

With love,

Mother.



SALONIKI, June 25, 1927

American Legion. -

Mr. D. A. Tasiopoulos, Commander of the Hellenic Post No. 307, reports that the receipts from the dance given in the Aragon Ballroom, were \$2,016.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, June 24, 1927

"THE SOLDIERS' MOTHER" AMONG THE GREEKS OF CHICAGO.

Dinner Given In Her Honor.



p.6--We continue to-day the speeches delivered by various ladies and gentlemen at the dinner given in Mother's honor.

The Greeks of our community who attended the dinner showed great devotion to Mother and a desire to support her in her undertakings.

The address delivered by Mrs. Kotakis follows.

"Dear Mother! Mother came to America after first deliberating whether she should leave her native land to cross the ocean and visit a strange country, and she decided to do it, knowing that she was coming to five hundred thousand Greek patriots. Yes, patriots, because it is characteristic of Greeks to be patriotic, except a very small number who are not worth any one's attention, since they recognize no national ties, and to-day they may feel flattered to be called Americans, while to-morrow they may deem it more profitable to be known as Chinese, Turks, or Bulgarians.

Chicago Greek Daily, June 24, 1927.



Their motto is, 'Your fatherland is where your interests are.' For them life is only a material affair and has no higher meaning.

"Mother now finds herself among these Greek men and women of Chicago who because of their esteem and love for her have decided to give this farewell dinner in her honor. But this esteem and love for her is not limited to us; it emanates from all the Greek people in Chicago. Consequently Mother has experienced neither bitterness nor despair among us and has found no coolness or lack of interest wherever she has asked for vigorous support; she has not had to shed the tears which fall when one's hopes are dashed to pieces. Why? What are the reasons for such love, for such esteem?

"Do not ask, Mother of ours! We would rather not answer. Do not ask! We would rather not raise the veil which covers our inner feelings. Let us merely strip roses of their petals, and strew them over the sources of our love.

Chicago Greek Daily, June 24, 1927.



"To-day we have brought you here to tell you how much we love you, how much we admire you, how much we thank you for comforting those beloved boys who sacrificed for their fatherland the most precious things which they possessed,--their health and their life. How many adorable boys have closed their eyes forever! But they were comforted in their supreme agony because in that last cruel moment you whispered to them words of love, of tenderness, of sympathy, to accompany them on their fateful journey. And when the war was ended, and the boys were permitted to return to their parents and to the joys of life, on many of those boys the joys of life had closed their doors forever. With haggard faces, shriveled lips, and bowed shoulders they dragged weary limbs and despaired of recovery. Poor unfortunate creatures! There was no hope for them. The heart of Mother ached at such suffering. She decided to save them. But how? She would make one great house in which she could lodge all the sick boys and there nurse them back to health. An imposing, laborious, colossal undertaking indeed! But the need was imperative, and Mother decided that to satisfy that need would be her aim in life. Over three continents she traveled, and the idea, the aim, became substantial and took on flesh, and the sanatorium sprang up almost to its completion.

Chicago Greek Daily, June 24, 1927.



"But to mention the building alone is not enough. I wish that I were able to present to your eyes a moving picture with proper dramatic emphasis, of the full scope of the enterprise in which our generous countrymen's dollars are being used. Here the money is leaving Mother's hallowed fingers. Behold it changing! See the bed of comfort on which a weary, aching body is laid! Hear the sigh of relief! See how doctors and white clad nurses attend him! See the medicine which they are giving him! How well he is getting! Now they are bringing him nourishing food. His eyes have become brighter, and he looks about with an air of contentment. He is feeling much better! Slowly, slowly his lips are regaining their color. His face is no longer cadaverous. He sits up! His back has straightened! Stronger and stronger--he arises! He is on his feet again! He is well! But before he leaves, he stops and stands before the portrait of Mother which adorns the sanatorium. He is whispering something! Let us stop a moment to listen.

"I thank you, Mother, and I thank all those who helped you. God bless you!"

"How I wish that we could give, not in vision but in reality, all their health back to those poor boys!"

Chicago Greek Daily, June 24, 1927.



But what we cannot do with our own hands our money will do for us.

"Mother, we will not forget you! You will not grow old, Mother! You will not die! You will finish your work!

"And now, beloved Mother, we wish you bon voyage! On the road you will meet courteous and sympathetic people, and you will also meet some who are foolish, rude, and ungrateful. Forgive them, Mother, and continue on your journey! You will always have with you the blessings and the gratitude of the Greek nation."

Mother's address follows.

"My dear ladies, I am delighted and proud of my race to find that my humanitarian aim has brought me thus far!

Chicago Greek Daily, June 24, 1927.



"To-day is a day which I shall always remember because to-day I have experienced your hospitality and your interest in my sacred enterprise. Perhaps I am the first Greek woman who has come to America to importune you. You have accorded to me such generosity and such love that I feel highly encouraged to continue my work, and her needs.

"Above all, preserve your language and your faith for the good of your children! Never let them forget that they are Greeks! Permit me also to remind you that whatever you may do for your original mother-country, you have obligations on this side of the water as well. Do not depend on Americans for everything. First you must attend to the matter of Greek schools in America. Second, as long as you have no Greek hospital here nor any Greeks who are too poor to pay hospital fees, let your people continue to use the American facilities. But remember, dear ladies, that it is your duty to think of our sick, especially on those important days when every soul feels its national kinship the strongest.

Chicago Greek Daily, June 24, 1927.



One small gift on those days will be remembered by those who are far away.

"And now there is one favor which I ask of you. Do not forget my work when I have left America! Do not cease to help us both for your own sakes and for the sake of your kinsmen abroad! I suggest that the presidents of all your societies unite to form a committee which will also include their wives. Then once a year this committee might organize a philanthropic festival in the interest of the sanatorium, and all donations would go to help our poor invalids.

"Now kindly permit me to thank individually the wife of your priest Mrs. Petrakis, who first suggested our meeting at this dinner here to-day. I thank her personally and Mrs. Letsis as well, who as president worked exceptionally hard to make the dance at the Trianon a success. I thank Mrs. Maleris because she first volunteered to sell tickets. I thank all the ladies for their interest in my work, and I hope to use your splendid support as an example to be followed by other Greek women in the cities which I intend to visit."

SALONIKI, June 18, 1927

The National Greek Gathering to Honor The Mother of the Soldiers.

Last Monday night, the Greek of Chicago were regaled at the Trianon to honor "Mama", the Greek soldiers mother, and to contribute donations for the erection of a "Pantheon of the Soldiers of Greece". All the Greek societies of Chicago were represented. The Greek American Legion, sent a huge body of Italian immigrants to honor and escort her. The Greek Consul of Chicago, as speaker for the occasion, only praised the distinguished visitor, and complimented the crowd for their adherence to underlying principles of generosity, patriotism and progress.



SALONIKI, June 11, 1937

THE GREEK SOLDIERS' MOTHER IN CHICAGO

Mme. Anna Papadopoulos, called the mother of the Greek Soldiers, and who at one time was connected with the Red Cross Nursing Service of Greece, recently called at Red Cross National Headquarters here.

She is in this country for the purpose of raising money from **Greek-Americans** for equipping a tuberculosis Sanatorium for ex-service men in Greece.

During her visit to the Walter Reed Hospital, Major Simpson, Superintendent of the Army School of Nursing, extended her every possible courtesy at his command.



SALONIKI. June 4, 1927

DONATION FOR THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS

The Greek American Post and Association of Chicago, in its last meeting, voted the sum of \$100 for the sufferers of the Mississippi Floods. The money was turned over to the Chamber of Commerce to be forwarded to the Red Cross.

We urge other Greek societies of Chicago and the surroundings to contribute freely to the above purpose, for it is not only an obligation but our imperative duty to help and assist the sufferers.



Saloniki, Oct. 23, 1926

p. 7. SECOND ANNUAL DANCE OF GREEK YOUTH

Tomorrow, Sunday, Oct. 24th, the Society of young Greek girls, The Greek Youth, is giving its second annual dance at the Sherman House.

The program includes the following songs: "Song of Smyrna", "Disguised Dancers", and the song, "Vlaha". As the beneficial work of this society is very well known to every Greek in Chicago, we urge every one to participate in the dance.

Greek Youth Society.

II D 10
III H

GREEK

Democrat, May, 1927.

AN APPEAL FROM "THE SOLDIER'S MOTHER"
TO THE GREEKS OF AMERICA

Dear Countrymen:

With the courage of a young immigrant I came to America. I have come to the most civilized country in the world from Greece, the country that first introduced civilization.

I have come to find my countrymen, to interest them in the humane work which is being done for their brothers.

On my long trip I met many people, some of them from Chicago, some from other parts of the United States. I must say, they did not discourage me. They led me to have hopes of much help from the various organizations. I could have pressed this privilege, but I decided to start my plea through the press. When the National Herald (New York newspaper) said to me, "We will help you heart and soul," I felt very much satisfied and very glad

Democrat, May, 1927.

I had come. My thanks cannot be expressed by means of the pen. This cause is so close to my heart that I feel I must succeed. Now I will tell all eager listeners why I am here, and why, at my age, I have made this long trip.

Since last August I have been building a sanitarium, at Korfoxilia, Arcadia. It is an ideal spot for recuperation. We have made three hundred cots of fir boughs. The building which will be completed in November, will cost 2,500,000 drachmas. I have already gathered from Greece and the Greek communities of Egypt about 3,500,000 drachmas. That means I have 1,000,000 drachmas left over. Luckily the Spetseropoulos Brotherhood of Tripoli which has donated 1,200,000 drachmas, will completely furnish the left wing.

My trip to America deals with such things as heat, light, cooking, nurses, helpers, etc. I am not asking you for much and I am not naming any special sum. Give what you want to give and what you feel you can give.

II D 10
III H

- 3 -

GREEK

Democrat, May, 1927.

I am confident that the Greeks of America are kindhearted and generous.
I know you will listen to my plea and help me, else I would not have come.

All contributions should be sent to the Athenian Bank, 25 Pine Street, New York. From there, they will be sent directly to Greece and the sanitarium which I have named "H Manna."

I am sure you all will be rewarded in the years to come because in helping this cause you are helping humanity.

I thank you.

Anna Papadopoulou
New York, April, 1927.

Members of the committee over here are: National Herald, Methodius Kourkoulis, Dr. Brown, L. Kalbokoresis, P. Koryllos, E. Kehagias, J. Plastropoulos, J. Anastasopoulos, M. Sebaslis, S. Kanoutas, A. Alexios, S. Sakkas, Libieratos, C. Makris, P. Depastas (consul), N. Papadopoulos and J. Xenides.



SALONIKI, Oct. 2, 1926

SEVENTH ANNUAL DANCE

p. 5. The activities of the Greek Ladies Society, the New Generation, cannot be overestimated. This well known Society gives its seventh annual dance, at the Palmer House, October 11th.

The object of this coming dance, as well as of the other dances, is to raise money, for the philanthropic and educational work of the New Generation Society.

The Greek ladies, being aware of the maxim, "Everything has a beginning and an end," always prepare something new and unique to present at every dance that their entertainment may not become tiresome. This coming dance holds an alluring and interesting program. Old and young should be pleased by this good example set by the New Generation.

(Full)



Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 28, 1926.

[CARD OF THANKS]

To all who contributed materially and morally to the release of my brother Charalampos Palaeologos, convicted by a miscarriage of justice and condemned to prison for a term of twelve to twenty years, I express my boundless gratitude. In particular I consider it my duty to thank my fellow-countrymen who by cooperating with me in my endeavors have so helped to free my brother.



Saloniki, July 17, 1926, p. 4

FOR THE POLICE.

Some day ~~soon~~, perhaps today, maybe **tomorrow**, a big blue coated fellow with a smiling face, is going to walk into your store or knock at the door of your house.

In his hand he will hold a package of brown tickets. He is going to tell you in a few words what it's all about. And you are urged to buy two or more of these tickets. The proceeds will provide for the widows and orphans of policemen slain when on duty. Do not fail to buy plenty of these tickets. It is gratifying to be able to assist. Buy until it hurts!



SALONIKI, June 12, 1926

PICNIC BY THE SOCIETY OF "ST. HELEN"

The philanthropic society of Greek ladies St. Helen gives its First Annual Picnic, Sunday, June 20th, at Frank Diesing's Place. All the Greeks of Chicago are invited to participate. The proceeds of the picnic will be utilized for aiding needy Greek families of Chicago.

We hope to make this coming picnic a success, for its object is humanitarian, and no one will fail to assist.

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GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, Apr. 30, 1926.

AN APPEAL

Fellow-Greeks! My brother, John G. Kyriakides, has been sent to prison for life in West Virginia. He was convicted a year ago for murder, though his act was really one of self-defense. His conviction was due to lack of proper defense by his lawyer in court.

My brother's conviction is considered unjust, and prominent lawyers promise his liberation. But a sum of money is required, which we are unable to produce, and for this reason we are appealing to our fellow-Greeks of the various communities, who are willingly making financial contributions.

I appeal herewith to the compassionate sentiments of the Greeks of Chicago. I have the certifications of many Greek communities, to verify my assertions, as well as that of Bishop Philaretos, in which they recommend me as the only one authorized to appeal for aid to the Greeks of Chicago.

Const. G. Kyriakides.



SALONIKI, April 24, 1926

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

p. 8. The activities of the American Red Cross reach every part of the World and offer services and aid to any kind of suffering.

Keeping a vigilant eye on all countries where people suffer, the Red Cross sent wearing apparel to be distributed on Christmas to disabled veterans of Greece, Rumania, Hungary and other countries. But the help is not on a small scale. These three countries, never before have witnessed the giving of so much aid.

The offices of the American Red Cross are at 616 S. Michigan Avenue.

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GREEK



SALONIKI, April 17, 1926

DANCE FOR THE REFUGEES

p. 2. The Greek mystic society, Ahepa, in its last meeting, resolved to give a dance at the Trianon for the benefit of the Greek Refugees in Greece.

The dance undoubtedly will be a success, due to the fact that many Greek societies, the Near East Relief and civic authorities, have consented to participate in this philanthropic affair.

This dance banquet will take place the 10th of May, at the luxurious ballroom, the Trianon, 62nd street and Cottage Grove Avenue.

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GREEK



SALONIKI, April 10, 1926

His Holiness Gennadios Metropolitan of Thessalonica.

p. 1. Next Thursday, April 15, the Greeks of Chicago will be honored by the visit of His Holiness Gennadios, the Metropolitan of Thessalonica, with his entourage composed of Mr. K. Melas, Admiral of the Greek Navy; Mr. G. Kontikaki, adjutant General of the Greek Army; Mr. P. Rokos, private secretary of His Holiness; and Mr. Amos, secretary general of the Christian Association.

Mr. L. Reiss, director of gymnastics in Greece, as Representative Extraordinary of His Holiness, arrived in the City to prepare for the due reception of the Metropolitan.

Mr. William Francis, president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, is heading the cooperation of all the Greek societies for the reception and dinner that will be given in honor of His Eminence Gennadios.

His Holiness Gennadios, is one of the most distinguished prelates of the Eastern Orthodox Church, The Metropolitan comes to the United States, to con-

SALONIKI, April 10, 1926

vey the greetings and the appreciation of the Greek Government and Church to the Americans for their generosity and munificence; to accelerate and enhance the friendship of the two nations, and to arise the interest of the Greeks of America in the Greek Young Men's Christian Association, whose honorary president he is.

SALONIKI, April 3, 1926



PIOUS DONATION BY H. E. STRATEGOS

p. 6. The cathedral of St. Constantine, in spite of its architectural and in spite of the rare collection of masterpiece paintings lacks one thing- the sacred pulpit upon which the Holy Gospel is read.

One of our prosperous Greeks, named Mr. Strategos, made the pious donation for the erection of the pulpit. Its octagon shape, including the stairs, is made entirely of walnut wood, and it is printed in onyx, marble fashion. The pulpit is beautified by the Ikons of the five Evangelists which border around it. A golden, two-headed eagle is used as a base stand for the open Holy Book.

Congratulations to Mr. Strategos, from the whole Greek community, for his generous and thoughtful donation.

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GREEK



SALONIKI, Mar. 13, 1926

The Society of Sygis in Athens Appeals to its Native Sons in America.

The Saloniki, with delight, publishes an appeal, of the Society of Sygis, sent here from Athens. The president of the Society urges the native sons of the destroyed Sygis to send money so a new and better Sygis could be built.

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 30, 1925.

DINNER AND DANCE BY ST. HELEN SOCIETY.



Last Monday night the much heralded dinner and dance of the Greek Ladies society St. Helen took place at the Morrison Hotel and many prominent fellow-Greeks participated.

The affair, which was given, exclusively, for the benefit of the fifty-four Orphanages in Greece, at which 35,000 orphans of the Asia Minor disaster are sheltered, was a grand success.

The dinner was honored by the presence of Hon. G. Depastas, consul-general of Greece, and The Right Rev. Philaretos, bishop of the Greek church in Chicago. Both personages addressed the participants who were crowding the three great halls of the Hotel.

Bishop Philaretos opened the dinner with a prayer which was followed by the playing of the hymns of the two countries. Mr. Depastas read a telegram from the Greek Ambassador who was incapacitated by a sudden illness and unable to attend the affair, as it was promised.

Over 3,000 participated. The price for the event was \$3.00. The success of it was anticipated.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 13, 1924.

TO OUR GREEK FRIENDS IN AMERICA



p.3.-- Dear friends,

I wish to assure all the Greeks in America that the funds which they contribute are all spent exclusively for the support of the Greek orphans in the orphanages of the Near East Relief and in the refugee settlements in Greek villages.

The Near East Relief and the other committees also cooperating with it also accept money-orders to be sent to aged refugees.

The needs of the refugees to-day are urgent, especially those of the orphans in the refugee settlements.

Hoping that you will come to the rescue and assist us in meeting this critical and urgent condition, I remain,

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 13, 1924.

Sincerely yours,

E. C. Miller, auditor.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 18, 1924.

AN APPEAL TO THE GREEKS IN AMERICA.

p. 3..

Dear Friends:

The winter is approaching, and the terrible upheavals in the Near East are still in progress. Two hundred thousand new refugees are now on their way to Mother Greece from Asia Minor. Thousands of little Greek children are in the refugee settlements at Salonika and elsewhere in Greece.

Homeless, ragged, hungry, and thirsty, they live in an environment full of filth and infections. The number of deaths every day is terrific, and if we do not take immediate measures to alleviate this condition, it will grow worse, and all those who escape death will become sickly and undernourished and a dangerous burden to the population in the future.

The American relief committee, the Near East Relief, desires to do everything possible to save these innocent and unfortunate children. It is already doing philanthropic work among thirty or forty thousand orphans in its orphanages, and it asks special assistance for these small victims.



Saloniki, Oct. 18, 1924.

We appeal once more to the Greeks in America as friends and co-workers to save these Greeks, the victims of the war. With \$15 the committee can disinfect, clothe, and support for three months one child in the refugee settlement. It will then place the child in a good-hearted and philanthropic Greek family.

May we not have your immediate and generous help to save ten thousand children in a short time? We hope so. Please help immediately. The need is urgent. Delay may be disastrous. How many children will each one of you save? You may send your contributions to the Near East Relief, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York City, with the notation: "For the Greek children in camps."

For the Near East Relief:

John H. Finley, vice-chairman,
Henry Morgenthau, member of the
executive committee,
Charles V. Vickrey, general secretary.

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GREEK

Saloniki, July 5, 1924.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES.

p. 8-The committee for the rehabilitation of Greek refugees has just compiled its report, which will be submitted to the League of Nations.

According to this report the committee has spent of the first installment of the loan the sum of £302,415 for settlements in rural districts, £182,239 for settlements in cities, and £5,424 for rent and salaries of the central office force. The sum of £160,000 was also paid over to the relief treasury for expenditures made prior to the organization of this committee.

On May 15 the sum of £349,921 was still left of the first installment of the loan, and the second installment had not been touched.

With the funds already spent, £644,654, 97,000 of 140,000 rural refugees had been settled in the country, and about 18,000 of 65,000 urban refugees had been accommodated in cities.

Saloniki, July 5, 1924.

To the rural settlers seed, plows, cattle, medicines, and other commodities were given according to their needs. To the urban settlers also medicines and other necessities were furnished.

Greeks of Chicago who have relatives among the refugees, or who for any reason desire information as to the survival and the whereabouts of any persons there, are requested to write to the central offices of the committee.

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GREEK

Saloniki, June 28, 1924.

THE WORK OF THE NEAR EAST RELIEF.

p. 1-Continuing its philanthropic work for the relief of the victims of the war from their sufferings and misfortunes, the Near East Relief has founded a new school on the island of Syros, where about three thousand refugee children will receive shelter and instruction.

This school will bear the name of Woodrow Wilson in commemoration of the great War President, who did so much to promote the work of the Near East Relief in his administration.

The organization has under its care about fifty thousand refugee children who are distributed among three places in Greece proper, the Aegean Islands, Syria, Palestine, and the Caucasus.

There are about fourteen thousand of these refugee children in Greek territory.

APR 11 1925 PRO 13075

Saloniki, June 28, 1924.

Chicago Greeks, who are heavy contributors to the Near East Relief, may inquire about this or ask for any information about individuals by writing to the central office.

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 24, 1924.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS SENDS QUININE TO GREECE

On May 10 five tons of quinine were shipped to Greece by order of the American Red Cross. This is the second shipment of quinine to Greece, and another will follow if it is needed to combat the malarial fever there.

The epidemic of malaria was spreading in refugee centers; so the Minister of Public Safety, Mr. Pazis, thought it necessary to distribute medicines as soon as possible to persons infected. In this second shipment fourteen million pills of quinine were sent, valued at \$86,000. All this was done at the expense of the American Red Cross, which helped greatly to relieve the suffering Greek refugees. They are deeply grateful for the assistance given by the Americans.

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Saloniki, May 24, 1924.

THE RETURN OF MR. MORGENTHAU

WPA FILE 100-100000

p. 1-After seven months' absence in Europe Mr. Morgenthau came back last Monday and was welcomed with great honor and enthusiasm.

When the steamer Lapland docked in New York many friends were at the pier to greet and welcome him, as well as representatives of the near East Relief, of the city of New York, and of the Greek Embassy, and more than five hundred Greeks besides.

Mr. Morgenthau had this to say about the problem of the Greek refugees: "We had exhausted all our money; so I was obliged to go to London to secure additional funds through a loan of one million pounds made by the Bank of England.

"In Geneva also arrangements were made to have a general meeting in September to negotiate a loan of eight or ten million pounds to meet the needs of the refugees in Greece.

Saloniki, May 24, 1924.

WPA (ILL) 7/11/2011

"We had to exhaust the international credit of Greece, and since at the establishment of the Republic Greek bonds went up from 47 to 56, so if the Greeks of America learn what a splendid investment these bonds are and invest some of their money in them, they might go up to 70, for they were up to 74 in 1919.

"I am sure that if the Greeks of America understood conditions there, they would send their money. In 1919 and 1920 over twenty-two million English pounds were sent to Greece from America, but remittances in the last year fell to three and a half million.

"I am as confident of Greece's ability to recover as I was of Austria's about two years ago when I stated that Austria with a little help could get on her feet. Greece is in much better condition than Austria was then.

"About half a million refugees have already been absorbed, and these refugees are the main factor of the situation in Greece now.

Saloniki, May 24, 1924.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 20275

"The future of Greece depends upon what these refugees become, a burden or an asset needing little assistance. Greece now imports thirty per cent of the wheat which she consumes. The refugees will cultivate the land and produce this wheat; they will also raise tobacco and other products and will thus increase the national wealth of Greece. Instead of being parasites they will become producers, I have no doubt."

Morgenthau said that the refugees settle on the land according to the plan for the placement of groups. For the most part these lands are those evacuated by the Turks who are leaving the country. But the Greeks left four times as much land in the place from which they were expelled. Since the expulsion of the Greeks from Asia Minor transferred the rug industry from Turkey to Greece, it will take some time to build up factories, and meanwhile we help the industry to increase production by selling land to it without profit.

Saloniki, May 24, 1924.

WFA (ILL) PROJ. 32/8

Manufacturers of rugs now receive so many orders from America that they have had to double their productive capacity.

"It struck me," said Morgenthau, "that Moses took forty years to settle six hundred thousand Jewish slaves in other lands, while in Greece they are trying to settle more than a million people in three years. We hope to do this with the help of about thirty volunteers from America to do the work.

"A five dollar shoe-shiner's kit would help a Greek boy of twelve to fourteen years of age to support his family. For ten dollars a stand might be equipped to sell candies for the support of a family. "The Greeks," said he, " have purposely inflated their currency by about one tenth of its value in order to compete with their neighbors."

Saloniki, Mar. 8, 1924.

MASQUERADE BALL FOR CHARITY BY NEA GENEAE.

The young Greek ladies society Nea Genea (New Generation) held their masquerade ball, last week, at the Trianon Ball Room.

The young girls, who always draw a large crowd in their affairs, are up to the minute when it comes to entertainment. They know how to raise money for charitable and other purposes. Not only through their energetic efforts do they sell thousands of tickets but they also give the participants at their affairs their money's worth and they always spring unusual surprises in their program. That's why their affairs are always successful.

This affair was given for the poor and needy Greek families in Chicago, at which over 4,000 people participated. Many outstanding tickets are not accounted for as yet.



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Saloniki, Mar. 1, 1924, p. 4

CHICAGO GREEKS FOR THE REFUGEES.

GREEK



The well known Chicago attorney, Mr. Paul Demos, secretary-general of the recently founded Greek Relief Committee informed us as follows:

Saloniki,
Chicago, Ill.

The Greek Relief Committee in its last meeting held elections and the following prominent men of our community were chosen as officers:

George Prassas, president; John Raklios, vice-president; Paul Demos, secretary general, and Nick Nomikos, treasurer. Counsellors: The Right Rev. Philaretos, bishop of Chicago; Rev. C. Hadzidemitriou, Rev. Mark Petrakis, Andrew Karzas, Tom Chiamalis, Thomas Valos, John Gallanis, D. Stamos, John Papas and K. Alex.

Saloniki, Mar. 1, 1924.

GREEK



The members of the Committee publicly express their appreciation for the cooperation and great services extended to them by the various Greek societies and organizations, the churches councils etc. which, as one body, worked for soliciting of contributions for the suffering refugees in Greece.

Mr. Andrew Karzas, the retiring president of the Committee, whose efforts contributed much to the Greek Relief Committee's collection of contributions, reports that the last remittance to Greece was \$23,500.

Upon the fatherly suggestions of Bishop Philaretos, churches within his periphery sent in their contributions to the cause as additional to those collected from the Greek people of his community.

Saloniki, Mar. 1, 1924.

GREEK



These new contributions of the churches are:

The	Greek	Orthodox	church	of	Birmingham, Ala.	\$613.70
"	"	"	"	"	Shreveport, La.	143.12
"	"	"	"	"	Racine, Wis.	111.18
"	"	"	"	"	Memphis, Tenn.	100.00
"	"	"	"	"	Detroit, Mich.	118.00
"	"	"	"	"	St. Louis, Mo.	108.50
"	"	"	"	"	Warren, Ohio	80.75
"	"	"	"	"	Flint, Mich.	30.00
"	"	"	"	"	Oklahoma, Okla.	133.62
"	"	"	"	"	Milwaukee, Wis.	57.00
"	"	"	"	"	Duluth, Minn.	66.22
"	"	"	"	"	Minneapolis, Minn.	152.23
"	"	"	"	"	Moline, Ill.	35.00
"	"	"	"	"	Columbus, Ohio	79.00
"	"	"	"	"	Sioux City, Iowa	97.00

Saloniki, Mar. 1, 1924.



The Greek Orthodox church of Dayton, Ohio	\$35.50
Greek Ladies Society of Shreveport, La.	20.00

The above contributions of the churches and other sums of money from Chicago are to be sent to Greece in the next remittance.

Paul Demos,
Secretary, Gen.

Saloniki, Dec. 15, 1923.

EVENING PARTY OF PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION
OF CHICAGO'S GREEK WOMEN

The Philanthropic Association of the Greek Women of Chicago gave an evening party for the benefit of the poor children Thursday before last. This party was given in the Cameo Room of the Morrison Hotel at which many men and especially women were present.

Their program was very successful because, besides the women of the Executive Committee, Mr. Lambrinides, the vice-president of the Greek school, Socrates, many students from the above mentioned school, and the music-teacher, Mr. Yetimes, offered their assistance.

The program consisted of the following: Mr. Yetimes played piano solos, Mr. Alexander recited "The Grace of the King" followed by music from the Greek Mandolinata, Spanish dances by Miss Stamatopoulos, the recitation of the poem "Unfaithful" by Miss Chrysosthenes, classical dances by Miss Lada, the poem "Resurrection" recited by Mr. Lambrinides and last but not least, the stage play, "On the Country's Altar,"

Saloniki, Dec. 15, 1923.

by the students of the Greek school, "Socrates," Alexander and Miss Kanella Kurkules. Miss E. Constantine also touched the audience with her role as the Queen's Daughter, as also G. Coloduros in his role.

We offer our congratulations to all who supported this affair, as also to the devout and merciful women of this Association, who work for any philanthropic task.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 8, 1923.

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30278

ALL GREEKS

The touching appeal of Mr. Doxiades for the refugee orphans encourages us to remind not only the Greeks within Greece, but also the Greeks that are found living in America, England, France, Egypt and Africa, who helped us support these unfortunate children last year, to help us do the same this year.

Just stop and think that winter is approaching and most of the refugees are still unemployed, while many of them who had never worked a day in their life, have learned to work in order to live.

Our nation is not self-sufficient, and these unfortunates have been added, with whom we must share our daily bread. It has cost us plenty so far to relieve and support our brothers, who are found to be in distress. We request those who are charitable to be merciful to these people.

The national establishment will be very glad to distribute whatever is sent by the Greeks of the foreign nations. The old place will be glad to see

Saloniki, Dec. 8, 1923.

WPV (111) PROJ 3473

its store-rooms filled again with cotton, so that the refugee laborers may go to work and make quilts and blankets. The cold weather is coming and you cannot hide hunger; those are the things that torment and have tormented the soul of Plastiras.

Those of you who are decent Greeks, try to follow the Americans who have not failed us in the past and will not fail us in the future.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 24, 1923.

GREEK ARCHDIOCESE OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA
APPEALS TO MEMBERS OF THE GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH

The fearful World War was brought to an inglorious end with the destruction of Christianity in the Near East and especially in Asia Minor; thousands of children were left without parents, without a home and without a country. These unfortunate creatures must have food and shelter. Their parents were either killed in battle, subjected to starvation, or murdered after bloody and horrible pursuit. The scene of our national tragedy in Asia Minor, with its many innocent victims, will never be eradicated from the memory of mankind.

Sincere praise for their philanthropic activities is due the different associations, such as the American Red Cross and the Near East Relief. Their philanthropic work is great and causes all humanity to feel a heartfelt thankfulness.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 24, 1923.

Twenty different associations from fourteen nations called a conference in Geneva, Switzerland, and consolidated into the International Association for the Near East, so as to relieve misfortune, take care of the orphans, and promote the social, economical, industrial and educational development of the Near East. This International Association has dedicated December 2, 1923, to the service of the Golden Rule; it asks that the people of America on that day eat less, and use the money saved to help support the orphans of the Near East. They are justified in calling this dedication "The Golden Rule", because its purpose is great, pure and golden.

Approving this consecration of December 2, 1923, as practical and beneficial, we are sending out circulars to be read in all the churches that belong to the Archdiocese of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America.

November 14, 1923. With the blessings of Christ,

Alexandros,

Archbishop of America.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, November 17, 1923.

AN INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE GOLDEN RULE

Representatives of twenty different philanthropic organizations from fourteen nations of America, Australia, and other regions, being interested in the fate of the victims of the Near-East war, assembled in Geneva, Switzerland, last September to confer on the support, the education, and the future of thousands of orphans in Greece and other parts of the Near-East.

The result of these deliberations was the organization of the International Near-East Association, of which the purpose is to cultivate an interest for the orphans of the Near-East.

One of the projects of this Association is to dedicate Sunday, December 2, 1923, as an International Sunday of the Golden Rule, which enjoins mutual love and help. The things that we should like others to do for us, we should do for others.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, November 17, 1923.

This Golden Rule, or High Rule of Life, can be applied to the support of the orphans as follows. We all know that these orphans are innocent victims of war without having had anything to do with it; they find themselves out on the streets, unsheltered, naked, and facing starvation. If we were the parents or the guardians of these children, should we not expect our countrymen and people of the same religion to assist them? Should we not hope to find philanthropic and merciful people to help, protect, and treat well these helpless children?

We advise all to make a small sacrifice on Sunday, December 2, 1923. Instead of our regular Sunday dinner, let us all eat something simpler, offering what we save for the nourishment and the support of the above-mentioned orphans. If we ate a meal once a year like that which the orphans regularly eat, we should still have a thousand and ninety-four meals at which to eat whatever we liked, while the destitute orphans have the same meals every day for three hundred and sixty-five days and that much can be secured for them if there are still some merciful people who are willing to help.

Saloniki, November 17, 1923.

The Sunday of the Golden Rule will be celebrated in many parts of Europe, Australia, and America. Through a special letter President Coolidge approved of this movement and urges all his countrymen to exercise a spirit of sacrifice and self-denial on December 2, 1923, for the sake of these orphans.

Messrs. Lloyd George, Charles E. Hughes, F. Nansen, and many other eminent personalities have promised to save that Sunday for the Golden Rule.

We believe that we shall not find a single Greek unwilling upon this occasion to sacrifice one meal for the sake of thousands of Greek orphans.

You are requested to sign the form below, cut it out, and send it to the American Relief Committee.

Near-East Relief,
151 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Saloniki, Oct. 2, 1923.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SAKE
OF THE ORPHANS OF THE
NEAR EAST

Mr. Charles Vernon Vickrey, the president of the Near East Relief Committee has introduced an appeal to the American people, through which he advises them to dedicate December 2, 1923 as a day of fasting, so that their savings from this day, may be donated to the relief of the orphans of the Near East.

"Flour from rice and corn is the only food with which these orphans are fed through-out the year, quotes Mr. Vickrey. Is it not possible for the American people, continues Mr. Vickrey, to fast on December 2, 1923, so as to save one-thing for the sake of those orphans?"

Mr. Vickrey exalting the interest the American people have shown said, "America has saved millions of souls of the Near East, but we must keep up our good work and not abandon it in the middle. We have more than one hundred thousand orphans



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Saloniki, Aug. 11, 1923.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE GREEK
YOUNG WOMEN'S PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

I was recently requested by the executive committee of the Greek Young Women's Philharmonic Society to audit the receipts of their various social affairs from the time of the establishment of the society. I complied with this request with great pleasure because I wished to help these wonderful Greek girls. They have denied themselves leisure and comfort, and must travel from one end of our city to the other to dispose of tickets to assist indigent Greeks whose very lives depended on the mercy of God as extended to them through the benevolence of our prosperous countrymen.

Going over their well-kept records, I found that the Society was established and began its benevolent operations in December, 1919. The president at that time was Miss Despena Perdiki, and the treasurer was Miss Constantina Tsamales, who is now Mrs. Nicholson.



Saloniki, Aug. 11, 1923.

In this period two dances were given, which brought in \$4,363.39, and membership subscriptions were \$91.50, a total of \$4,454.89.

Expenses were \$867.31, leaving a balance of \$3,587.58, which was dispensed among the poor and the sick and to Greek schools.

In 1921, when the president was Miss Nina Perdiki and the treasurer was Miss Victoria Spanogiannopoulos, two dances were given. The proceeds of these dances plus \$78.75 in subscriptions, amounted to \$3,974.03. Expenses were \$1,288.90, leaving a balance of \$2,686.13. All this money except a very small residue was distributed among the poor and the sick and for other benevolent purposes.

In the third year, when Miss Martha Matsoukas was president, and Miss Metaxia Bola was treasurer, the proceeds of their two dances, their Christmas tree, and membership subscriptions were \$4,388.18, of which \$1,451.58 was spent



Saloniki, Aug. 11, 1923.

for the rental of halls and for other expenses; of \$2,936.60 remaining, \$1,000 was contributed to the fund for the Greek refugees of Asia Minor, and the balance was distributed among the poor and the sick; \$230.93 remained in the bank, which was transferred to the new treasurer, Miss Despena Giannakopoulos, who with the new president, Miss Dionysia Bratte, has worked earnestly and industriously for the relief of needy Greeks.

I heartily approve of the activities of these Greek girls, and I congratulate them on their good work. I wish to urge my beloved countrymen to support them and encourage them in this Christian and social enterprise, for with gentleness and native Greek modesty they are offering their services to their unfortunate compatriots.

Constantine A. Paleologos.



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III H

Saloniki, May 19, 1923.

THE GREEK YOUNG WOMEN'S PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
GIVES A DANCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GREEK
VICTIMS OF THE TURKS.

p. 2.. Last week in the beautiful ball-room of the Trianon a dance was given by the Greek Young Women's Philharmonic Society for the benefit of the Greek refugees of Asia Minor.

Many young women elegantly dressed directed the guests as they entered. More than five thousand persons attended the dance.

There were two intermissions in which ancient Greek classical dances were performed by Mr. and Mrs. Vassos Kanellos, and Mr. Stavros Tsiopes, the dramatic baritone, who has a well-trained voice, sang selections from operas and Greek songs. He was accompanied by Mrs. Antoinette Le Broom, an instructor in piano. Mr. and Mrs. Kanellos and Mr. Tsiopes were heartily applauded.

All went home about 1 a. m. pleased with the hospitality of the Greek Young Women's Philharmonic Society. In spite of rain and bad weather the dance was a splendid success and brought the greatest crowd ever seen at any of their dances. To the executive committee of the Society and to the management of

Saloniki, May 19, 1923.

the Trianon we offer our hearty congratulations.

Also worthy of praise and congratulations are the executive members of the Greek Relief Committee and those of our countrymen who have had the initiative to do something for the victims of Asia Minor.

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GREEK



Saloniki, May 5, 1923.

A LETTER TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE GREEK NEWSPAPER SALONIKI

Dear Sir:

From the Greek Red Cross of Tripolis we have received two letters, and it will please us immensely if you will publish them in your esteemed journal so that those who are interested may be kept well informed of conditions in Tripolis and the purpose for which the letters were sent.

These letters speak for themselves; we know very well that the Tripolites and the Arcadians, as a rule, are in a position to study and to understand the existing conditions, and we are sure that they will do their best to offer a helping hand.

Our Bank, complying with the request of the Greek Red Cross, has consented to make all possible efforts to elicit prompt response to so urgent a request.



Saloniki, May 5, 1923.

It has also undertaken the task of collecting donations, and those who wish to make contributions may bring them personally or mail them to the following address. Peter Gregor, President, Atlas Exchange National Bank, 925 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The contributions should be sent as prompt as possible to serve this humanitarian purpose and the names of the contributors will be published. Since we are promoting a benevolent enterprise, we take the liberty of requesting you to place the columns of your journal free of charge at the disposal of this cause and to publish whatever information you may receive thereto pertaining.

Sincerely yours,
P. H. Gregor, President.

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GREEK



Saloniki, April 21, 1923.

A CONTRIBUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF OUR BROTHERS IN GREECE--ARCADIANS
AND TRIPOLITES.

The foreign language accounts department of the Central Trust Company of which Mr. Constantine Paleologos is in charge, has received the following letters and has begun the collection of funds to help Tripolis and the Arcadians in their present misfortune.

We request not only ~~that~~ the Arcadians will offer a helping hand, but that all our countrymen who can do so will send their contributions to the Central Trust Company of Illinois in care of the Foreign Language Accounts Department, 125 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois.



Saloniki, April 21, 1923.

A committee consisting of Mr. Constantine Salopoulos, John Agriostathes, John Papanastasios, G. Lazaropoulos, James Papantonios, Andreas Vlachos, G. Tankalakis, G. Tsarochas, V. Doukas, A. Bouras, S. Bouri, S. Mouzakiotes, G. Karkazis, N. Kokkinis, James Tsampas, G. Pitsaras, and C. Carides has been authorized to receive contributions.

The names of the contributors will be published weekly in Saloniki so as to keep the public informed.

Fellow-countrymen, let us not fail our brothers who are in desperate case, and may the Lord be gracious to us in return for our good deeds! Whatever you decide to do, act promptly, for the epidemic is decimating the population, and the acropolis of the famous Peloponnesus is being destroyed.

Saloniki, April 21, 1923.



The Greek Red Cross

Tripolis, Greece,
March 1, 1923.

Central Trust Company of Illinois,
Chicago, United States of America.

Dear Sirs,

As we are informed, our countrymen who reside in Chicago prefer to deal with your Bank.

They come in contact with you daily, and we therefore take the liberty of seeking your invaluable aid and cooperation at this critical moment when our unfortunate city is afflicted with a dreadful plague.



Saloniki, April 21, 1923.

We inclose an appeal to the Chicago Arcadians, and we request that you will take whatever action to you seems best to persuade them to collect money and send it to the Greek Red Cross of Tripolis.

We thank you in advance; we are under very great obligations to you.

The Greek Red Cross of Tripolis,

By Iatridis.

Tripolis, Greece,
March 1, 1923.

To the Arcadians of Chicago,
Countrymen,

Saloniki, April 21, 1923.

Our beloved country to-day, finds itself facing a great danger; the plague of typhus has attacked our city and menaces the entire state. Day by day new victims are ~~marked~~; five doctors have already lost their lives, and another is in great danger.

In order to disinfect our city and check this rapid destruction, we are appealing for generous contributions from our countrymen scattered abroad.

We hope that in the present circumstances you will all show your generous and philanthropic feelings.

We and our entire city wish to thank you all in advance.

Sincerely yours,

The Greek Red Cross of Tripolis
By Iatridis

Saloniki, Mar. 17, 1923.

THE TRUE CIVILIZATION OF THE MERCIFUL AMERICAN



p. 4- We have read in the Greek newspaper Eleutheron-Vema an encomium of the mercifulness of the American people, written by Stephanos Harmidas, which is an echo of the sigh of relief which has gone up from the hearts of our brothers who have been suffering martyrdom. We take the privilege of publishing these words of praise.

"The springs of American compassion are inexhaustible. America never fails to pour the balm of consolation whenever it hears the mournful cry of misfortune.

"Whenever two hands are lifted in the prayer of desperation, comfort comes from the matchless Christian Country of America, accompanied by words of sympathy, inspired by the boundless and incomparable charity of the great American heart. They leave their happy and peaceful country, their warm houses and fire-sides to plunge into the adventure of the unknown and to see misfortune at close range, to heal wounds, and to wipe away the tears of misery. In the depths of America's great and tender heart are inexhaustible wells of love.

Saloniki, Mar. 17, 1923.

"And these wells overflow in fresh, sweet streams of charity, setting to music the supreme hymn of love, which was first uttered by Jesus of Nazareth. The wholesome streams cleanse unhealed wounds and drive away the swarms of vultures like a boundless pool of Siloam. America's charity brings happiness to those who have lost it, gives hope to those in despair, and banishes misfortune.

"And now when fate has piled up under the azure skies of Greece so many misfortunes, when exiles are being driven to the shores of the homeland in hunger and in rags, the American soul is touched again. Again these leaders in philanthropy have left their beloved country and with their hearts full of pity and tenderness have come to Greece, that the spirit of happiness may wipe the tears from the eyes of our long suffering brethren who have survived the catastrophe brought upon Asia Minor by the Turks."

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 30, 1922.

GREEK RELIEF COMMITTEE



Under the title [Greek Relief Committee], a charitable society was established, which was officially recognized by the State of Illinois, in order to collect funds for the benefit of our brothers who fled to Greece [from Asia Minor].

The committee was composed of seventy members whose names we publish below. Whosoever of our people is desirous of offering support to our afflicted nationals is welcome [to do so].

The committee met and elected Mr. Andrew Karzas, president; Mr. George Prassas, vice-president; Mr. Paul Demos, secretary; and Mr. John Raklios, treasurer.

The committee, working quietly, has collected a substantial amount of money to date, and sent its first contribution of \$5,000 of which \$2,100 has been contributed by our city's Liberal Democratic Association and \$1,200 is the proceeds of the concert given by the celebrated Greek tenor, Mr. Constantine Petropoulos, to the National Herald. (Translator's note: The National

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 30, 1922.

WPA (ILL) PREL 2070

Herald is one of the two largest national Greek dailies in America. The other one is the Atlantis.

Send your checks to the treasurer, Mr. John Raklios to the address below. Send [them] today; tomorrow may be too late. We are publishing the list of the committee members below. In the next issue we will publish the names of the contributors.

John Alexopoulos, John Askounis, Charles Andrew, G. Arfanis, P. Baboulas, K. Batsakis, G. Bitsiatas, Savas Miouris, N. Brahos, J. Baziannis, A. Tsiamalis, B. Tsiamalis, E. Tsirigos, K. Contos, G. Contos, H. Tsioromokos, A. Hronis, Andrew Cuser, A. Damianos, A. Diligianis, Rev. Hadjidimitriou, Paul Demos, K. Dravilas, J. Galanis, N. Ganas, D. Gaziolis, Leander Garoufalas, A. Giokaris, G. Georgakakis, K. Georgiou, S. Gianopoulos, H. Hadzis, K. Kakarakis, N. Karafotias, G. Karabelas, A. Karagianis, B. Karagianis, F. Kitriniaris, A. Kokinis, K. Giokaris, G. J. Contos, A. Kostakos, N. Kourousis, G. Koutsopanagos, D. Liberopoulos, J. Venizelos, P. Matsoukas, C. Mazarr, K. Melisinos, S. Mouzakiotis, N. Nomikos, H. Pappas, S. Pappas,

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Dec. 30, 1922.

WPA (U.L.) PROJ 30275

III H

IV K. Papatheodorou, P. Peropoulos, G. Prasas, A. Prasas, N. Protopapas,
John Raklios, N. Spiropoulos, D. Stamos, N. Stamos, A. Stavrou,
J. Tagalakis, K. Theodore, S. Triantafilou, H. Trohatos, A. Valos.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 16, 1922.

[SALE OF RED CROSS BONDS]

Bonds of an organization whose purpose is the creation of a better world for our children and descendants are on sale.

This corporation has the government's permission. It serves as your agent in offering assistance to crippled soldiers. It does things which you yourselves would desire to do, if you were not occupied with your daily duties at the office or in the home. It does exactly **what** you would have done for your son if he were a war cripple. It maintains special classes in which methods of hygiene and the hospitalization of the sick, at home, are taught.

This institution is a friend of peace. It is the Red Cross. Send in \$1.00 for an annual subscription. Post the sign of the Red Cross on your **windows**, to indicate that you are a member of it.

American Red Cross, Room 511
58 E. Washington Street.

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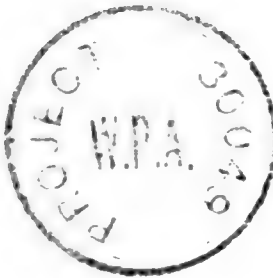
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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 11, 1922.

THE DANCE OF THE YOUNG GREEK LADIES' PHILOMUSICAL
SOCIETY

The Young Greek Ladies' Philomusical Society, whose efforts and activities are willingly supported by the noble Greek community of Chicago, gives its fourth ball on Thursday, November 16, at eight o'clock in the Cameo Room of the Morrison Hotel. The purpose of this ball is to [raise money] for the relief of the Asia Minor refugees. We are confident that all the Greeks of Chicago will honor this soiree with their presence. They should attend the dance not only because the program prepared is excellent, but [also] because the purpose which it aims to fulfill is sacred and philanthropic.



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Saloniki, Nov. 11, 1922.

GREAT ARTISTIC CONCERT

(Announcement)

Given By The Celebrated Greek Dramatic Tenor,
CONSTANTINE PETROPOULOS

For the Benefit Of The Victims Of The Turkish Atrocities

(Under the auspices of a Large Committee of the Greek community of Chicago)

This Coming Monday
at

ORCA LESTRA HALL

Michigan Ave. and Adams Street



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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 4, 1922.

APPEAL OF PANIONIAN SOCIETY TO GREEKS OF AMERICA



Dear fellow countrymen:

"We appeal to you, as brother to brother, and as Greek to Greek, to solicit your material support for the benefit of the Asia Minor refugees in Greece.

"The cry of pain that comes from the soul of the martyred refugees of Asia Minor has moved us deeply, as it must have moved you. This spiritual appeal of the people of Asia Minor for the immediate and prompt treatment of their ills, has found a response in every Greek soul, and, especially, in ours.

"Our organization represents the determination of American Greeks to give speedy aid to the miserable victims of the Asia Minor tragedy, who are homeless, ill-clad, and ruined financially. Their only hope

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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 4, 1922.

IV for salvation is from the generous, sympathetic, patriotic, and unified sentiment of all Greeks, everywhere.

"Brothers, our obligations toward our refugees are many and great. We should fulfill them immediately. One of our greatest and most fundamental obligations is to contribute whatever we can to meet the needs of the refugees. Let us contribute, because we have the opportunity to show that we recognize our obligation toward the refugee family of today, to the generation of tomorrow from whom Greece expects much. Let us not wait until the last moment. It is our duty to keep the pangs of hunger and the bleakness of winter away from the refugee. Our surviving refugees must be encouraged, they must live. At this very moment, their life depends on the charity and philanthropy of every Greek, of every Christian. It depends on us.

"Brothers, although no ties bind the American people with the victims of the tragedy in Asia Minor, they respond by performing their duty



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GREEK



Saloniki, Nov. 4, 1922.

IV as Christians and humanitarians. They are gathering money and clothing for the victims. If an American man or woman contributes one dollar for the refugees, we, as Greeks, should contribute even more by making sacrifices. We should prove ourselves capable of assistance on this occasion. Let us prove ourselves worthy of the expectations of the refugee. By contributing, we will prove that the refugee can count on us.

"Our society was established in order to assist the American Greek in the performance of a most sacred duty--the rehabilitation of half a million of our suffering brothers. As a purely national, philanthropic society, which is interested in the fate of our refugees, subservient to the influence of no political or partisan group, we appeal to all Greeks in America.

"We expect all, irrespective of business or social status, to support our drive to collect funds for the refugees. All of us should contribute. All of us, with no exception.

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Nov. 4, 1922.

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IV "Send your contributions to our offices. Appoint local committees. Contact us, if you desire any information. Work systematically among yourselves and among your American friends. The refugees are suffering. It is our duty to relieve them."

"The Panionian Society for the Relief of Greek Refugees,

N. Antoniades, President."

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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 14, 1922.

HUGE MASSMEETING AGAINST THE TURCO-FRENCH ATROCITIES

Ten Thousand Dollars for the Benefit of the Victims

Prompted by the agony caused by recent events in Asia Minor, the Greek people of Chicago, en masse, attended a huge massmeeting at Orchestra Hall last Friday, which was organized by the ways and means committee for the relief of the victims in the Near East. Many American officials were present representing the clergy and the people. A great number of Armenians were also present.

All the speakers vehemently condemned the unspeakable atrocities of the Turks, as well as the inhuman French policy. The emotional reaction of the audience, which had early filled the hall, was spontaneous when Mr. Willis Beard, of the Near East Relief Commission, was speaking. He took an active part in transporting and hospitalizing those Greek refugees who had escaped the sword of the bloodthirsty Turks.



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GREEK

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Saloniki, Oct. 14, 1922.

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IV A statement was immediately formulated having been accepted by all present. Its contents follow:

"Because the tragedy at Smyrna has aroused the entire civilized world, regardless of religious affiliation, a unanimous vote of protest is lodged against the unbridled massacre of women and children, and the rape of girls by the Turks, as well as against the butchery of the innocent who were unable to bear arms [in self-defence]. We ask that proper and immediate measures be taken for the protection and provision of the suffering thousands, whose eyes are turned principally to America in supplication. We ask that the Near East Relief Foundation be authorized to devote all its efforts to help the distressed. We wish to express our heartfelt appreciation to the U. S. government for its humanitarian sentiments and efforts, and for the measures it has taken to protect the refugees. We urgently request that the government undertake to protect, especially, women and children in the Near East, and put an end, once and for all,



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GREEK

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Saloniki, Oct. 14, 1922.

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IV to the barbarous actions of Turkey."

The Greek speakers were the Rev. Hadzi Dinlitriou and the attorney, Mr. G. Kypiacopoulos. They spoke of the effects of European diplomacy on Turkish atrocities.

A collection was taken at the conclusion of the speeches amounting to a little over \$10,000. A list of the contributors of large sums follows:

George Prassas.....\$1,000.00

Augerinos Brothers.....\$1,000.00

Woodlawn Theater Co.... 500.00

Drexel Ice Cream Co.... 500.00

Stamos Brothers..... 500.00



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GREEK

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Saloniki, Oct. 14, 1922.

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IV Alexander Stauros.....\$300.00

Frank Karalis..... 250.00

Paul Demos..... 200.00

G. Katsigianis..... 200.00

Nicholas Vasileiou..... 150.00

Christ Zoes..... 150.00

Charles George..... 150.00

John Askounis..... 100.00

George Tsiagouris..... 100.00

Rev. Hadzidimitriou.... 100.00



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IV William Athanas.....\$100.00

Geo. Kyriacopoulos.... 100.00

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Saloniki, Oct. 14, 1922.

GREEK



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GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, May 25, 1922.

AN APPEAL BY THE GREEK CONSULATE OF CHICAGO

p. 3- The victorious wars of 1912-1913 and the recent glorious struggles of our race sacrificed the lives of many heroes and caused rivers of blood to flow. They extended the boundaries of Greece, but at the same time they opened wounds in the bosoms of the families to which these heroes belonged, for most of them left behind them, besides the glory proper to those who have served their country, orphans or other dependents.

Conscious of its heavy responsibility for those who have created its grandeur, the fatherland did not content itself with moral rewards to the families of these glorious heroes, to whom we bow our heads in reverence as do our liberated brothers, and as future generations will do hereafter, but it has tried and is now trying to afford them material relief according to the economic resources available.

The duty foremost among its obligations was to take care of the minors who had been deprived of support, and to this end the Ministry of Welfare has provided orphanages and shelter-houses.



Chicago Greek Daily, May 25, 1922.

The maintenance of these institutions will be undertaken by the State. Now, however, because of economic difficulties through which the State is passing private contributions also are imperative for the realization of this great object of the Ministry of Welfare in order to meet the expense of the first settlement.

In making an urgent appeal on behalf of the fatherland to the patriotic and philanthropic feelings of our compatriots, which they have already repeatedly and excellently displayed, we have great confidence that large sums will be collected to facilitate the success of this extraordinarily sacred and patriotic object.

To this end we appeal to the executive councils, to the community committees, to organizations, and, specifically, to the individual initiative of every Greek to come forth and prove that he is above any partisan passion or interest. Send all contributions to the Minister of Public Welfare, Athens, Greece, or to the General Consulate.

Chicago Greek Daily, May 25, 1922.

Contributors must state their names and the place, in Greece, from which they come in order that their names may be published in the local papers of their native land. They may also state to which orphanage they prefer to have their contributions sent.

Chicago, Ill., May 14, 1922.
The Consul of Greece,
P. Armyriotis.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 3, 1921.

BENEFIT RECITAL GIVEN

Last Thursday, in the Tiger Room of the aristocratic Sherman Hotel, Miss Rena Kyriakopoulos gave a recital. This affair had been advertised for a long time, and it was for the purpose of aiding the orphans and widows of Asia Minor.

The Room was packed to overflowing by the finest people of our community.

Miss Rena, a contralto, and her sister, Mrs. D. S. Skliris, lyric soprano, were aided by the following gentlemen: Mr. George Cambas, Mr. D. Nicolopoulos, and Mr. P. Bournas, who are all mandolinists. Mr. John Kouvarakis, guitarist, and Mr. G. Birn, pianist, were also on the program.

Greek and European songs were sung, there were also famous arias from various operas. After the musicale, there followed a dance.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 3, 1921.

The affair was a complete success, and the participants are to be heartily congratulated.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 3, 1921.



YOUNG LADIES' PHILOMUSICAL SOCIETY BENEFIT DANCE

Chicago, November 27.

Saloniki, Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Editor:

Will you please make an announcement of the dance to be given on December 4, by our society. It will be held in the Tiger's Room of the Sherman Hotel on Sunday night.

Our purpose is to raise funds to aid the poor Greeks in the city during the Christmas season.

This Society had been organized three years ago, for the purpose of cultural

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- 2 -

GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 3, 1921.

advancement of the members, and to aid every beneficial movement.

The Society has aided the treasuries of the three Greek schools of Chicago by giving them \$600. Six hundred dollars was also sent to the Greek Red Cross of Asia Minor.

Due to economic conditions our offices have been flooded with petitions for help; and, so we appeal to the generous philanthropic sentiments of the people of the community. Help us both by attending our dance, and by sending checks to our office. Please make it possible for us to be helpful to our poor brothers. "He who helps the poor, gives to the Lord."

President
Nina Perdikis

Secretary
Martha Matzoukas

Address: 2913 North Clark Street.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 1, 1921.

MISS RENA KYRIAKOPOULOS

Miss Rena Kyriakopoulos is giving a recital at the Sheridan House on November 24. Following the recital there will be a dance.

The Athenian Women's club, called the Panhellenic Greek Womans' Club, has been doing a great deal of worth-while work for the orphans of the war. Recently they decided to reorganize and work in the same manner as the American Y.W.C.A. Their aim is to educate, protect, and support the orphaned girls of Asia Minor. In order to raise money for this purpose they asked all the Greek people to aid them.

The recital of Miss Rena is for this purpose. We hope that the community will support this affair, because of its worthy purpose.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 1, 1921.

CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL BUILDING

List of Contributors and Amounts Paid

. . . . These are the names of the people who have made contributions to the fund for the building of a school in Tegea, Greece. The sum total is \$606. The committee is headed by Mr. N. Ganan and Mr. A. Kanellos.

Anyone who is patriotic enough to add to this amount should send the money to Mr. Ganan, 68 West Van Buren Street.



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CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Sept. 21, 1921



A Fund For the Erection of A College.

The Committee formed in Chicago for collection of funds for the erection of a building in Meligala for a College, calls the attention of Messinians in the United States and Canada, coming from Demoi Ehalia, Andanea, Ithome, Dorion and Aetos, to the fact that our paternal Government (Greek state- Translator) has established a college in our province with Meligala as the seat.

This college, for lack of a building proper, has carried on its work in the high school building, there, for two years. Whereas, during the last couple of years, a great calamity having fallen upon all crops of our own country, on the one hand, and with the other hand, the draft of our own Greater Country for the liberation of our enslaved brothers, have financially exhausted the funds of our parent and brother Greeks, there. They, in order to save the situation, call upon all compatriots abroad, through their Board of Education, to contribute as much as possible to the aid of their relatives and children.

On account of this, the Messinians of the Demoi, residing in Chicago, and having recognized the economic need that presents itself, inspite of the economic

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Sept. 21, 1921



crisis confronting us, came together and elected a Financial committee for the purpose.

(Names of contributors follow and the amounts they contributed respectively.
Total collected, \$448. Translator.)

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 17, 1921.

DRIVE TO RAISE FUNDS

A committee has been organized to inaugurate a drive for the purpose of raising money to build a high-school building in Greece. It is in Messinia and all Messinians and people from the surrounding towns and villages, should support this movement, which shall be one of enlightenment and benefit to their home town.

Last year two hundred and eighty students were enrolled; they had come from all the section around Messinia. Because the high school has no building of its own, it uses the same building as the elementary school for one-half of the day.

....The school board of this neglected Gymnasium made a plea to the Greeks in America that they take pity upon the students and help them build a suitable building. The name of the school is "Meligala"; and all money sent for this purpose should be addressed to the Chicago Committee for the Meligala Fund.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 20, 1921.

YOUNG LADIES' SOCIETY SENDS DONATION

The Young Ladies' Society, on August 16, sent \$600 to the Near East Relief Committee. This money is to be doubled by the Committee, and then sent to the Greek Red Cross to be used for the relief of the wounded Greek soldiers in Asia Minor.

The Society wishes to thank the community for the fine support it gave to the dance, through which the fund was raised to help alleviate the suffering of our heroic brothers.



Saloniki, Aug. 20, 1921.

NEAR EAST RELIEF

The American committee, for the burial of the Greek and Armenian dead in Asia Minor, was given a church by the Ecumenical Throne. Thousands of refugees have their eyes turned to America for succor.

The Patriarch sent a telegram to this government, after a conference with the members of the Relief Committee. The need is so great, that thousands of children are starving, and there is no way of helping them.

The members of the Committee state that "they are depending upon the farmers in America, to send them five million bushels of wheat, in order that there may be food for the winter."

The telegram says: "Peace has not come to this land yet. The war has caused thousands of residents to leave their homes and to wander helplessly. On all sides are supplicating hands, which we are unable to help. Only your great Christian country is in a position to help us. We, in the near East are thank-



Saloniki, Aug. 20, 1921.

ful and grateful for the wonderful energy and kindness of the American Red Cross."

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II D 10
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GREEK

Saloniki, May 7, 1921.

LIBERALS GIVE DINNER IN HONOR OF METROPOLITE

(Summary)



The Society of Liberals gave a dinner in the Sherman Hotel for His Holiness Metropolit Meletiou of Greece. His Holiness spoke of the greatness and patriotism of Venizelos, and the liberal aid of the Greek Americans to their mother country.

Mr. Salopoulos then thanked His Holiness, and urged the audience to keep in mind the great need of the children and women in Greece, and urged them to contribute to the fund for their aid.

II D 10

GREEK

III H

Saloniki, Feb. 19, 1921.

CONTRIBUTION TO ASIA MINOR ORPHANS

The dance, which was given under the auspices of the Women's Benevolent Society and the Young Ladies' Society of Chicago, in the Cameo Room of the aristocratic Morrison Hotel, was the means of raising the sum of \$2,654.50. The expenditures of the dance amounted to \$488.50.

The net profit of \$2,166 was sent to Bishop Rodostolou to be doubled by the Committee of Relief, and then sent to the representative of the Ecumenical Patriarch, Dorotheos.



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IV

Saloniki, Apr. 3, 1920.

GREEK



REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE DRIVE TO AID THE ORPHANS

My Dear Editor of the Saloniki:

For sometime now, you have had the kindness to aid us in our drive to raise money for the orphans and widows in Constantinople.

We do not doubt, that you will get satisfaction from publishing the results of this worth-while drive.

I heartily thank you for your aid and remain,

With respect,

Reverend C. Hatzidimitriou

The dramatic group, The Star, **raised** \$150. The dramatic group Sophocles,

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IV raised \$959.65. Church collections, certain individual, and a few miscellaneous receipts reached a total of \$1,486.36.

The expenses for rental of halls, music, costumes, and printing of programs amounted to \$402.75, leaving a net balance of \$1,083.61.

This money has been sent to the Greek Red Cross in Asia Minor, to be used for the relief of our orphans in Constantinople.

The committee wishes to thank all those who helped make this drive a success. The newspapers and dramatic groups deserve special acknowledgment.

This report is submitted on behalf of the committee by Reverend C. Hatzidimitriou.



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GREEN

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Saloniki, May 22, 1920.

RED CROSS ASKS FOR AID

We have been informed by a telegram of the American Red Cross that over eleven thousand refugees in Asia Minor are in dire need. Help must be sent immediately. The Relief Committee for Greeks of Asia Minor asks the Chicago community to contribute as much as possible in order to help alleviate the suffering of these refugees.

We cannot turn a deaf ear to the cries of eleven thousand suffering human beings. Aid must be sent without delay.

Every dollar sent in will be doubled by the Relief Committee.

Do not fail to help our brethren, who have been suffering for so many years.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 6, 1920.

THE STAR DRAMATIC GROUP

Last Sunday, February 29, at 8:00 P.M., the performance of "Genovefa" took place. The theater was filled and the dramatic group scored a success.

During intermission, Father D. Hatzidimitriou gave a speech concerning the Greek orphan children in Constantinople. Mr. C. Mammonas spoke a few words at the close of the Father's speech. He appealed for money to aid these orphans. Contributions amounting to \$295.45 were made after the performance. The money was sent to the Red Cross.

The actors and the people who attended the play are to be commended for supporting such a worthy cause.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 5, 1919.

VICTORY LOAN

Address of the Right Reverend Alexander, Bishop of Rodostolou, and delegate of the Holy Synod of the Church of Greece to all the Greek Clergy in America and to all Orthodox Greeks, in behalf of the Victory Liberty Loan:

"I feel very proud because, by reason of chance and honorific opportunity, I am enabled to make a warm and cordial appeal to the reverend priests, and to all the Greek orthodox men and women, in behalf of the loan which this great and truly Christian country is about to raise and which really deserves its name of 'Liberty.'

"The devastating and bloody war which has lasted four and one-half years has now ended in a glorious and triumphant manner: in a manner which secures the liberty and independence of the nations, in a manner which makes impossible the danger which the nations had faced of losing all that is most precious, namely, their national existence. It was inevitable that at the end of this terrible war--with all its destruction, with all its losses and sufferings--that this great and



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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 5, 1919.

liberal country should contribute its share, contribute it with no motives other than pure sympathy, love for mankind and a sense of justice.

"America did not hesitate for a moment when the fatal blow was to be struck against a nation obsessed with a desire and eagerness to enslave humanity and make it serve its desires for conquest and its rapacious instincts--a nation which had provoked bloodshed and destruction beyond the conception of the imagination and without precedent in history. America did not hesitate for one moment to enter the fray and to pour out for the cause all that she could in blood, money and many other things. She gave lavishly of her vitality and energy, and showed to the world what it means to fight for such high ideals as liberty and justice.

"As a small contribution to this tremendous sacrifice, unique in history, it is easy to understand what are the obligations of every citizen. These obligations are to assist by all the means at our command in the success of the Liberty Loan which is about to be raised to meet the needs resulting from the war.



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GREEK

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Saloniki, Apr. 5, 1919.

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"Greeks have always distinguished themselves by their gratitude to this country, where they enjoy so many benefits, and I feel sure that in this present opportunity they will also not fail to show their gratitude and their feelings in a way worthy of their well-known amour propre. Therefore, it is with pride that I address myself to the reverend Greek clergy, and to all other Greeks, urging them to do all in their power, and in every possible way, to the end that the Greeks of America may be second to no nationality in the fulfillment of their duty, and in the practical and grateful expression of their gratitude by subscribing to the loan to the utmost of their ability, so that they may make a glorious success of the loan which bears the name of the most precious thing that man may have in this world--Liberty."



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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 3, 1918.

SOLICITATION OF FUNDS FOR THE PERSECUTED AND
SUFFERING GREEKS IN TURKEY AND BULGARIA

The great campaign for the collection of funds for our suffering fellow countrymen in Turkey and Bulgaria is going forward. We are publishing the amounts collected thus far, showing several generous contributions, and the sources of their origin.

From the previous drive the amount of \$1,088 was collected. A clear profit of \$2,277 was made from the dance which was given on May 10, expressly for the alleviation of the sufferings of our brothers in Europe.

A South Side committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Peter Kokoris returned its subscription booklet with sixteen dollars. An anonymous dentist contributed two dollars.

Thus far the total sum collected amounts to \$3,383.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, Aug. 3, 1918.

A statement of the receipts and expenses of the dance given by the Greek Women's Club for the benefit of the homeless and hungry Greeks in Turkey and Bulgaria follows:

Receipts

From the sale of tickets	\$1,320.00
" " " " flowers	62.00
" " " " cigars	44.00
Receipts from Bar	177.00
Receipts from check room	128.00
Receipts from advertisement book	<u>1,088.00</u>
Total receipts	\$2,819.00

Expenses

Printing of programs, tickets, etc.	\$ 49.00
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WPA (ILL.) PROJ 2021

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 3, 1918.

Rent for dance hall, glassware, etc	243.00
Printing of advertisement book.	200.00
Purchase of cigars.	50.00
Total expenses	<u>\$ 542.00</u>

The net profit given to the consulate general to be sent to proper relief headquarters in Greece was \$2,277.

Chicago, July 15, 1918.

Mrs. Victoria S. Pezas (Consul Pezas' wife),
President of the Greek Women's Club;
Mrs. M. I. Alexopolou, Secretary

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, July 13, 1918.

REPORT OF THE GREEK COMMITTEE
FOR THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Following the publication of the semiannual financial report of the Greek Orthodox Church, the Annunciation, on the North Side, we now offer the report of the Greek Committee of Chicago for the American Red Cross.

Members of the committee were Messrs. John Alexopoulos, Constantine Johnson, Christ Zoes, George Tsiacouris, Demosthenes Papantonopoulos, Andrew Vlachos, James E. Alexopoulos, T. K. Valos, Peter Zoumis, etc.

Below is a detailed report of the sums collected by the members of the Central Greek Committee as well as by the members of the several subcommittees operating throughout the Cook County area. Names of solicitors and amounts collected follow:



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GREEK

Saloniki, July 13, 1918.

Constantine Mammon, John Alexopoulos, and	
G. M. Tsirigos.....	\$132.25
George Marinis and committee.....	35.78
James Kyriakos " "	67.50
James Stamos " "	178.00
George Maninos " "	113.25
Michael Lambros " "	35.00
T. K. Valos " "	37.50
Kostas Lycouris " "	99.50
James Eftaxias " "	29.00
Gust Pappas " "	115.00
N. Papaspiliopoulos and committee	15.50
N. Thanos " "	8.00
Peter Kolotouros " "	17.00
A. Koutas " "	25.50
Peter Vasilopoulos " "	100.00



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GREEK

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Saloniki, July 13, 1918.

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The Central Committee (amount collected at a general meeting..	\$938.50
James S. Alex.....	10.00
Other collections.....	65.00

The total collected was \$2,028; this money was turned over to the Chicago Chapter of the Red Cross by the Greek committee's treasurer, Mr. George Tsiagouris. Besides the wonderful work of the Central Committee and the auxiliary committees, invaluable services toward the success of the collection drive were rendered by the Pepas and Alex Importing and Exporting Company. The Alexopoulos brothers should be especially commended for putting their stenographers and office employees at the committees' disposal without accepting any financial compensation.

A list of the names of all the contributors is available at the offices of Saloniki. Anyone who wishes to see if his name is listed can call at or write to the offices of Saloniki.



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GREEN

Saloniki, May 25, 1918.

AID THE TASK OF THE GOVERNMENT

While many are sacrificin: their lives, what are you doing? Think of this for a moment, and send your contribution to the Red Cross, which uses all its resources for the relief of the victims of war.



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Loxias, May 23, 1918.

GREEK

WHILE SOME ONE GIVES HIS LIFE, WHAT ARE YOU GIVING?
THINK A MINUTE--THE RED CROSS!

(Editorial)



The wounded of the war, far away from the embrace of his loved ones, finds no other consolation than the Christian compassion of the Red Cross. The Red Cross gives to the wounded man his medicine tenderly cares for his wound, embraces him as a mother, communicates with his relatives, and spreads healthful thoughts far and wide. The Red Cross is the bitter enemy of death, against which it wages relentless war. With care and pity it gathers the refugees and the orphans who have escaped the atrocities of Teuton, Turk or Bulgarian.

In order that it may do its duty and successfully defeat Charon, we must supply and equip the Red Cross with its ammunition, that is, with medicine, provisions, and money. The noble work of the Red Cross cannot be over-estimated. It is divine.

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Loxias, May 23, 1918.



GREEK

The Greeks of America have surpassed all other nationalities by these two distinguished achievements: that is, in proportion to the total Greek population of the United States more Greeks are in the Army and Navy than men of any other nationality, and more liberty bonds have been bought by Greeks, in proportion to their numbers, than by any other race.

Now these patriotic American Greeks have the opportunity to attain another Great honor and for the third time to achieve distinction. Can we do it? Are we going to let some other group take away our laurels? Are we tired, old, and satiated with patriotism?

Yes, we can do it as we have done it in the past and in the present, and we shall distinguish ourselves again.



GREEK

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Loxias, May 23, 1918.

No, we are not going to let some other group wear the laurels; we are not accustomed to taking a back seat and applauding others, by our tradition we must be the heroes.

No, we are not tired, old and satiated with patriotism. The Greek from the cradle to the grave retains his inherent patriotism. It is ever present and ever burning.

America our country stands ready again to honor us and our Greek name when we achieve our third distinction. Never before have we failed, and we shall not fail now. This honor will be captured by the Greeks and by the Greeks alone.

Chicago's Greek community is always taken as an example by fellow-Greeks of the land; let us begin to make our model worthwhile so that others will follow us. Chicago Greeks have been leaders, and they are leaders yet.

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GREEN

Saloniki, May 18, 1918.

THE RED CROSS

The Red Cross is a symbol of victory as well as of the welfare of all peoples. It is the only consolation for the sick; it is the symbol of the martyrdom of our Lord Jesus Christ for the salvation of mankind.

Finally, the Red Cross is an agency of mercy and kindness offering life-saving succor to the wounded and to our brothers who are fighting for faith and country.

Hasten to support a great institution which is functioning in the name of the cross! Help increase its material resources! Remember what the Master said: "...And while in hunger ye fed me, while thirsty ye gave me to drink, while in sickness ye attended me."

That is what our brothers will say to all those who make their offering for the relief and healing of the wounds of our countrymen, shedding their blood on the battlefield in order to protect us.



II D 10

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 18, 1918.

If they were willing to leave behind their loved ones, their goods, to go to war to fight for our common country, in which are our possessions and interests, endangering their very lives, then those of us who remain at home and enjoy all these goods must offer our material support to the common struggle, on the happy outcome of which our destiny also depends.

If we disregard these our sacred duties, and if we do not obediently heed the parental admonition of our great country, which, through our adored leader [Translator's note: Mr. Venizelos] and its government, advises and urges us by frantic appeals to make every possible sacrifice, then humiliating and disastrous defeat is our only alternative. Then, how can the Red Cross or any other agency heal the wounds inflicted by a fierce enemy?

This is a question which everyone should ask himself.

Daily we read of the wounds that the enemy is inflicting upon us. Continually, we hear of the development of new instruments of revenge, destruction, and



II D 10

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GREEN

Saloniki, May 18, 1918.

fanaticism on the part of our enemy. From every quarter we hear about the atrocities and cannibalistic barbarisms perpetrated by the savage Hun. Children are massacred; women dishonored and butchered; men killed and disembowled like cattle; while the tongues of our captured brave men are cut off, and their eyes put out. Innumerable acts of savagery, and atrocities are committed against us.

While all this is taking place and while the enemy is becoming more ferocious and more dangerous, who will not strive to offer the greatest possible assistance for our own safety?

Let us rush to support the Red Cross willingly that our wounded brothers may recover and defeat the enemy and, thus, safeguard our lives.

If we pay insurance premiums to protect our relatives after we die, is it not more reasonable to pay a premium to insure and prolong our life? This is another benefit afforded by the Red Cross, and again it proves that it is the



II D 10

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GREEK

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Saloniki, May 18, 1918.

best insurance company for our life and safety.

Let us all, then, stop before the Red Cross box and contribute generously whatever we can afford both for the aid of our fighting brothers and for our own safety.



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GREEK

Saloniki, May 18, 1918.

NATIVES OF ASIA MINOR GIVE BALL

The ball given by the Greek women of Chicago for the philanthropic purpose of offering material aid to our fellow countrymen in Asia Minor, who are suffering from the persecutions of the barbarous Turks and Germans and from the pangs of hunger, was crowned with complete success. The dance was held last Friday in the magnificent ballroom of the Sherman Hotel. A huge crowd of our fellow countrymen was present at this dance. The spacious ballroom was filled to overflowing, so much so that an adjoining room also was used.

The dance was conducted with such order and dignity that both Greeks and Americans left greatly pleased and with the best of impressions. The entertainment was enriched by the presence of Mr. Kanelos, who for one whole hour danced Greek classical dances with the assistance of American girls. The dance receipts are estimated at about three thousand dollars. The able Greek women who organized and contributed to the success of such



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GREEK

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Saloniki, May 13, 1918.

a great philanthropic cause deserve sincere congratulations, honor and justified praise.



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Loxias, May 16, 1918.

GREEK

DANCE INSTEAD OF FUNERAL

BLUE-BLOODED GREEK LADIES.

(Editorial)

Never before in the history of the Greek race have we seen Grecian women fall socially so low as we find the Greek Ladies' Society in Chicago in regard to their dance given (as they say) for the benefit of those suffering from the holocaust of Asia Minor.

A dance given for our dead and suffering fellow-Greeks, instead of mourning for those hundreds of thousands of civilians, men, women, and children, who were slaughtered by the unspeakable, infidel, and barbarian Turk! Instead of a funeral with grief and tears our Greek ladies, who call themselves the Fifty-two, gave a dance for the victims of Turkish atrocities. What sacrilege! Instead of mourning, we gathered in a certain place chosen by these high-bred Fifty-two to dance and jump and laugh and display the outlines of our sensual bodies to suggestive music appropriate only to libidinous excitement.

Loxias, May 16, 1918.



GREEK

Shame on you, Greek ladies! You Fifty-two, for your own vanity, or I had better not express what I have in mind- you dragged innocent and good-hearted men and women to this dance under the guise of raising funds for our suffering fellow-Greeks on the other side of the water.

Dear ladies of the Fifty-two, were you interested in our national suffering? Was it your aim to raise money for the victims of Asia Minor? Your answer is no. It cannot be yes because common sense forbids the yes. Greek societies all over the country, for two years at the time of the Balkan wars, gave up dancing and raised money by public appeals for the needs of our wounded soldiers and their families. Not a single dance was given for two years. And the success of these appeals for contributions is well known to us all. But to refresh your sweet memories, dear Fifty-two, I call your attention to but two instances, both of them on Randolph Street. In the first instance forty persons were invited, and \$7,000 was collected within two hours. In the second instance not quite one hundred people were invited for the same purpose, and \$32,000 was collected for our brother-Greeks who were fighting the Bulgars and the Turks.

Loxias, May 16, 1918.



GREEK

That serves to show that the Greek's inclination to help his brother-Greek is inherent, and addresses, not dances on such occasions as these are the best means for striking a sympathetic chord in men's hearts. And furthermore your answer cannot be yes because no one of you blue-blooded ladies of the Fifty-two participated in the dance which was unwisely sponsored by the short-witted Greek Consul of Chicago for the same purpose for which your dance was supposed to be given, that is, to raise funds for the victims in Asia Minor. Your blue-blood was not aroused that time because you could not be the leaders. You could not have titles such as Madam President, Madam Chairman Madam Secretary, etc., in that dance because it was given by the Greek undiplomatic who craved all the honors, and nothing was left for you dear ladies of the Fifty-two. You see the common sense of it. Your answer is still no. That is, you were not interested in our national suffering, and the dance was not given for the purpose of helping the sufferers. But it was given for your own personal pleasure and merriment, to display fancy clothes and to reveal the plastic flexibility of your blue-blooded bodies. And for the honor and publicity that go along with such a philanthropic dance.

Loxias, May 16, 1918.



GREEK

Many prominent Greeks, after the dance was announced, decided not to interfere with the wily Fifty-two, accepted the idea as beneficial in order to please the ladies, and suggested the Coliseum Annex instead of the Louis Quatorze Room so that everybody might come and thus contribute more money.

Our high-bred Fifty-two true to their blue-blooded traditions, insisted that the dance must take place in the aristocratic Louis Quatorze Room and not in the cheap Coliseum Annex where the country girls of the West Side and the South Side could flock in and saturate the atmosphere with their suburban odor, and moreover it is not Comme il Faut to have the ordinary Greek musical instruments to produce harmony. So the Louis Quatorze Room was chosen, accepted and imperiously decided upon by these blue-blooded Fifty-two.

Loxias, May 16, 1918.

GREEK

But I cannot quite understand where and how these Fifty-two got their blue blood. Greece has no blue-blooded people; the blood of Greeks is red, and very red. Blue, green, or yellow does not flow in the veins of the Greeks. One thing may be the answer to my ignorance of the blue-bloody ancestry of the dear ladies, for I remember one time when, I was a youngster that our cow had eaten some blueberries, and her milk was rather bluish instead of purely white. I presume that our blue-blooded Fifty-two must have eaten plenty of blueberries in order to have blue blood.

In regard to the suburban odor of the ladies of the West Side and the South Side I must say that culture is not the privilege and property of the North Siders, but the property and privilege of all the Siders who wish to attain it. And of my own personal knowledge I assert that some ladies of the West Side and some of the South Side are far above the standard of culture set by any blue-blooded Fifty-two.

Loxias, May 16, 1918.



GREEK

All this serves to show, just as we have said in previous paragraphs, that the dance was not given for the specific purpose of raising money for the victims of Asia Minor but for publicity, honors, prestige, muscular dexterity, discrimination, displaying well-tailored clothes on aphrodisian bodies, and for all that how-do-you-do business.

The mask of patriotism, philanthropy, and I-am-so-sorry stuff is taken off the blue-blooded faces of the dear Fifty-two, and the real faces are revealed. Shame on you, Greek ladies! In our next issue we shall find out who really is the cause of such sacrilege. For you by yourselves, in spite of your blue-blooded brains, would not stoop so low as to establish a record for social debasement. No. I think you are the willing victims of a Satonic conspiracy. The truth and the motive of this sacrilege eventually will come out. But still, my dear Fifty-two you cannot go unscathed. If you are not the real brains behind this, you are the accomplices. And you have established a. precedent which our future generations may look back upon, and instead of mourning for their departed loved ones, they should give a dance. Bravo!

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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 23, 1918.

THE GREEK WOMEN'S CLUB OF CHICAGO LEADS IN THE
COLLECTION OF RELIEF FUNDS

[Appeal by The Greek Women's Club]

In their desire to support the extensively organized drive for funds to relieve the unfortunate Greeks of Asia Minor, the Greek Women's Club of Chicago held a special meeting in which, after considering the appeal of the Greek Consul for the organization of social benefit affairs, they decided to organize a dance which will take place on the first Friday after Greek Easter, that is, on May 10 according to the American calendar, in the grand ballroom of Sherman Hotel.

The entire amount of money collected from the sale of tickets and from other collections in the ballroom--all of which receipts are exempt from any tax--will be given exclusively for the relief of our suffering fellow countrymen who are still sighing under the yoke of the Turks in Asia Minor.

The only expenses will be for the rent of the ballroom, the printing of tickets, and the orchestra. As usual, all other expenses were covered by



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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 23, 1918.

donations of generous Greek individuals. As is customary, because of the benevolent purpose of this dance, and in honor of Mrs. S. Pezas, the charming wife of the Honorable Consul-General of His Majesty the King of Greece, under whose auspices it is given, the occasion will take on added brilliance because official personalities of American society will be present. For the first time in the annals of our community, distinguished American guests are honoring us with their presence, to add prestige and dignity to the Greek name.

Therefore, the Greeks of Chicago and vicinity are requested to support this affair promptly and wholeheartedly, since at the same time they shall spend a most pleasant evening.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 26, 1918.

GRAND BALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR STRICKEN NATIONALS
IN BULGARIA AND ASIA MINOR

Victims of the great war tragedy, of Bulgarian atrocities, and Turkish tyranny, our nationals of Macedonia and Asia Minor, starving and naked, invoke the aid of their Greek fellow-citizens everywhere.

Because of the sufferings of these nationals of ours, after the publication of official reports in the Greek and American press, the members of the Greek Independent Political Club, working six years now by permission of the government, and having convened in a general meeting, decided to organize a grand ball for Saturday evening, February 2, in the ballroom of the North Side Turner Hall. The proceeds from this ball will be put at the disposal of the special committee to aid our suffering nationals.

The Honorable Stamatios Pezas, Consul General of Greece, under whose

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 26, 1918.

auspices and with whose approval this ball is taking place, stated that he and his entire family will be present. Two members of the Chicago Municipal Council will honor the occasion by their presence as well as other prominent political personages, members of the Independent Political Club.

It is needless to suggest that our nationals should not fail to attend this ball, since the receipts are intended for such a sacred purpose.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 19, 1918.

THE GREEK CONSULATE GENERAL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

"To the Reverend Pastors, Messrs. Chairmen of the boards of directors of the Hellenic Orthodox Churches, under the jurisdiction of the Consulate General, and to the editors of the local Greek press:

"His Excellency the Greek Minister at Washington, D. C., has made an appeal to all Greek nationals in the United States, recounting the sufferings of our brothers in Turkey and Bulgaria. He urges them to measure up to the philanthropy of the American people and rally to the support of their suffering brothers by contributing to this sacred cause whatever they can, thus saving their brothers from the greatest peril. Indeed, this duty is imposed upon all Greeks not by sheer philanthropy, but by national sentiment of mutual support, and by the necessity of our national self-preservation.

"Until now, the nation has shown unpardonable indifference in regard to the sufferings of our brothers in Turkey and Bulgaria, for many thought that the



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GREEK

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Saloniki, Jan. 19, 1918.

III H

IV accounts and exaggerated rumors were put into circulation for political expediency. Unfortunately, this is not the case.

"One-fourth of the Greek nation's population, that is, the entire Greek populations of Turkey and Bulgaria, are being systematically persecuted and annihilated day by day, by starvation and other hardships. Now then, it is not conceivable that the other three-fourths of the nation, after now being officially informed of the truth, will continue to be indifferent until the end, in the face of this great national disaster.

"At present, the aid which the nation should offer to its suffering section must be financial assistance, until Divine Providence opens the way for our leaders and the earth's powerful to save those of our brothers who are being daily exterminated.



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GREEK

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Saloniki, Jan. 19, 1918.

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IV "Being an eyewitness to the calamities that have befallen our brothers in Turkey, for I have served as Consul General of Greece in Constantinople for the last three years, I cannot but accept the appeal of His Excellency the Minister to the Greeks of America with all my soul. Following his suggestions, I request:

1. The chairmen of the boards of directors of the Greek Orthodox Churches, under the jurisdiction of this Consulate General:

(a) To appoint committees for the solicitation of funds, and submit to me the names of the members that compose these committees.

(b) To order the passing of basket collections in the church at every holiday for the benefit of our suffering brothers.



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GREEK

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Saloniki, Jan. 19, 1918.

III H

IV 2. The Greek Orthodox clergy within the confines of the consular district to impress upon the members of the churches by means of appropriate sermons and speeches, the necessity of alleviating the pain and suffering of our unfortunate brothers in Turkey.

3. The editors of the local press to kindly publish this invitation by interpreting and explaining to their readers that it is the sacred duty of every Greek to contribute in this particular case.

"In a later notice the names of those who will be receiving contributions will be made known, as well as the place, date, and hour of the convening of a mass meeting here, to which Americans as well as our own people will be invited to hear of the sufferings of our own nationals, as I actually witnessed them at Constantinople.

"The Consul General of Greece,

"S. K. Pezas"



Saloniki, Aug. 18, 1917.

THE REALIZATION OF OUR DUTY

(Editorial)

Any individual who is aware of his obligations and duties, and fulfills them, is a valuable asset to the world.

It is an obligation to try and repay the favors and kindnesses bestowed upon us by God, nature, and man-made laws. A full payment of these favors is the only way for a human being to live in happiness, security, and honor. Our duties to God and our country are higher than any others.....

.....

He who came to this land of justice, equality, and democracy should consider it our country; we must be grateful for all the bounties we partake of.

One of our duties to the United States is wholeheartedly to support the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, Aug. 18, 1917.

American Red Cross, which has the most sacred of purposes--the alleviation of human suffering.....Should we not offer a few of our dollars when our brothers are offering their living bodies upon the altar of freedom? Are we not to strengthen their weary hearts by letting them know that we, who are more fortunate than they, are doing our share?

Let us make sacrifices so that we may be worthy to look upon the Holy Cross in our church without feeling ashamed.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 11, 1917.

APPEAL MADE BY THE GREEK RED CROSS CAMPAIGN
COMMITTEE TO THE CHICAGO GREEKS

Fellow citizens: Never before in the history of the world has such bloodshed, such suffering, such torture, occurred as now exists in the countries of Europe.

Never before has humanity been subjected to such mental and physical anguish, to such destruction of its life and material wealth.

Never before has the entire world organized to help some of its unfortunate inhabitants, regardless of race, color, or creed.

Never before have the modern Greeks had the opportunity to show the rest of the world their humane and philanthropic feelings as they have now, by aiding



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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 11, 1917.

the efforts of the Greek Red Cross campaign committee.

The Greeks in America, realizing the fact that America--the land of truth, justice, and democracy--defends our mother country, Greece; know that it is our duty to show some appreciation.

It is our duty to show the world that the Greeks are good American citizens and are worthy of being called Americans.

This is our only opportunity to repay the American Red Cross for the funds they collected for the refugees of Greece in 1881.

Any worth-while effort we make will be remembered by the American people and will help us to establish ourselves more firmly in this, our adopted country.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 11, 1917.

Let us raise more money than any other foreign group in America. We can if we try hard enough.

Offerings to the American Red Cross are not only an obligation but actually a duty of the Greeks.

The Greek Red Cross Campaign is guided by a central committee of eight well-known men, and by twenty regional committees of three. The Greek committee is not seeking small individual donations to the American Red Cross; it wants the sums which are given, to be credited to the Greek Fund.

Show the American populace that the Greeks are an appreciative, humane race of people.

(signed) Central Committee.



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GREEK

Saloniki, July 28, 1917.

THE RED CROSS

(Editorial)

Certain individuals of our Greek community in Chicago, feeling the need for an expression of gratitude toward this our adopted country--a country which welcomed all of us with open arms when we were lonely immigrants--decided to form a committee to organize a Greek Campaign for the Red Cross. The members of the committee are: Andrew Vlachos, chairman; John Alex, secretary; Geo. P. Chiagouris, treasurer; Peter Tzoumis, Demo. Papatony, Constantine Johnson, and Thomas Valos.

Now that America and the Allies are in trouble in their fight for justice and liberty, it is the duty of the Greeks to show their willingness to do all in their power to help them. The Red Cross received their offer of help gladly, and officially recognized the Greek campaign.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, July 28, 1917.

This committee, made up of prominent men in the Greek community, sent out seven hundred letters to our most active citizens asking their co-operation in this campaign. The Masonic Temple was chosen as the headquarters for the campaign, and a meeting was called for last Sunday evening at seven o'clock.

On the appointed day the committee was in its place, and ready to welcome the patriotic and philanthropic members of the Greek community who had responded to the earnest call of their country.

But the overflowing house they expected to see did not materialize. Instead of thousands of interested people responding to this holy cause, they saw a sea of empty chairs; only occasionally did they see a human being as their unbelieving eyes swept over the house. The whole number present, including the committee, amounted to twenty-five people. The hour had passed and the faces of **everyone** reflected their feelings of despair and disillusionment.

Saloniki, July 28, 1917.

Then a voice from above seemed to say, "Take courage, my children; do not fear. You hold in your hands the deadliest of weapons, the Cross, on which are the words 'By this shall we conquer'. And you shall conquer! Forward to your duty, and the Cross shall emblazon you with the glory you deserve, to the sadness of those who did not respond to the call of the Cross.".....

With unfaltering steps Mr. A. Vlachos, approached the speaker's dais; and explained the purposes and intentions of the committee of which he is president. He emphasized the necessity for doing our share despite the terribly apparent indifference of most of our Greek community. Upon conclusion of his inspired speech the small audience applauded vigorously.

The Reverend C. Hadzidimitriou was the second speaker, and he discussed the matter from a religious standpoint.....Then Mr. C. Paleologos discussed the Red Cross, saying that it is to our advantage to show our interest in

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Saloniki, July 28, 1917.

anything that benefits America.

The next speaker was the well-known Mr. D. Eftaxias, who showed his usual deep interest in patriotic undertakings.

Mr. Chiagouris characterized the purpose as a lofty one, and insisted that the community again be approached and made to realize its duty; whereupon it would rally to the support of the Committee.

It was decided that the present committee should remain in command of the campaign. At this point we wish to acknowledge the co-operation of the Greek concern, Peppas and Alex, and Mr. J. Alex, partner of the concern.

The central committee then appointed sub-committees for the various districts as determined by the American Red Cross.

A suggestion was made that before the community was approached for donations,

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GREEK

Saloniki, July 28, 1917.

the immediate group should start the ball rolling. The first man to respond was the successful merchant Mr. C. Johnson who gave \$100. The same amount was given by Mr. Chiagouris, Mr. Alex, and Mr. Christ Zoes. Other amounts were given by....In all \$723.00 was collected.

Everyone is duty bound to be present at the next meeting which will be held in the Masonic Temple next Monday at 7 P. M.

The Greek Community of Chicago must attend this meeting.

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GREEK



Saloniki, June 9, 1917.

LET US STOP OUR ENDLESS POLITICAL TALK
(By Aristotle Damianos)

The coffee shops reverberate to the loud excited voices discussing politics from morning until night. The walls of the restaurants bear mute witness to the innumerable clashes, debates, and sometimes even pitched battles, about the political situation. On the street, in automobiles, and at private affairs, the subject of politics is predominant. We are all patriots, conservatives, sympathizers, or liberals; but only by virtue of our endless speeches. We suffer for our fatherland so long as there is no danger of our actually having to do so. In every state of the Union we have organized drives "to aid the refugees and the victims of Bulgarian tyranny" for the sake of our fatherland, and our suffering brothers. From all sections funds flow steadily from the pockets of the poor workingmen of America to aid the Greek refugees.

But, in Chicago, Greeks burn with a flaming ardor at the tables of the Kaffenion (cafe); but this ardor evaporates rapidly when requests are made that

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GREEK



Saloniki, June 9, 1917.

IV they show their patriotism by their contributions.

It took a man called Nick Lambropoulos to set a real example for the thousands of Chicago Greeks to follow. Mr. Lambropoulos is entirely worthy of receiving the congratulations of everyone, because, by a contribution of two dollars he practices the teachings of Christ that a true Christian should divide and share his possessions with his less fortunate brothers.

It is not the size of the donation made by Mr. Lambropoulos, but the sentiment with which it was given, that makes it hard for me to find words strong enough to express my admiration for his action. Imitating his good example, I wish to add twenty-five dollars to the amount sent by Nick; and I appeal to the truly patriotic Greeks of Chicago to contribute their share toward this fund which shall help staunch our country's wounds. Philanthropy has no social standing nor does it belong in any caste system. We are all brothers and we must work together to accomplish some good for our refugee brothers and our fatherland.

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IV The Saloniki will gladly aid in the collection of money for this drive started by the National Herald of New York.

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GREEK



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GREEK



Loxias, May 23, 1917.

CONTRIBUTE AT ONCE!

Appeal to Chicago Liberals by the Venizelist Government

Red Cross of Athens Refuses Help

p. 2

Chicago Liberals:

With bitter anguish and sorrow I announce to you that the Athens Red Cross, whose supreme president is Queen Sophia, the Kaiser's sister, has categorically denied any help to our brothers in Salonica who are fighting against the Bulgars, the allies of Germany. Venizelos, in making the announcement, wires me as follows:

"In need of funds, I urgently appeal to all Greek communities in the United States to form committees in order to raise money, hospital materials, linen, surgeons' instruments, etc. It is expedient to have 6,000 beds, and we have only 2,000."



Loxias, May 23, 1917.

If the Kaiser's sister, as head of the Red Cross, acts inhumanely, the Greeks of America in the name of Greece and of humanity will respond to the needs of our wounded brother-Greeks who need medical attention.

Your brothers in Salonica are fighting for Greece, expecting you to assist them with the above-mentioned articles. Immediate response is necessary.

P. Aravantinos.

Comments upon this are unnecessary. Your contributions must be sent to Mr. Nick Demopoulos, president of the organization committee of the Chicago Liberals, 651 Blue Island Avenue.

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 12, 1917.

RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR GREEKS OF ASIA MINOR

[A Letter By John P. Xenides]

Esteemed Editor of the Saloniki: We ask that you aid our cause by publishing the following petition in your newspaper. By doing so, you will be performing a great service to mankind, and to your brothers of Asia Minor. The danger, as you can see for yourself from the letters we have sent you, is very great. Our fellow patriots must unite in their efforts to alleviate these conditions.

We trust that you will do everything in your power to help us.



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GREEK

Saloniki, May 12, 1917.

SEEK AID FOR GREEK SUFFERERS IN ASIA MINOR

Thousands of our brothers are lacking the barest of essentials necessary for their existence. Thousands of women and children are expatriated and sent to the barren wastes of Asia Minor; victims of war and of mistreatment. There they die of exposure and starvation; while we are enjoying comfort, peace, and liberty.

This is a great national danger, and if it is not remedied will result in a catastrophe or in the assimilation of our race.

The Patriarchy is making strong pleas to the philanthropic instincts of the American people and the Greeks in America. It stated that the small sums contributed so far are not enough to staunch the huge wound caused by the barbaric war which is undermining the foundations of our race.



Therefore, we should not be indifferent and wait for the Americans to show us

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 12, 1917.

our duty. We must deprive ourselves of a few luxuries in order to show the Americans that we are interested in the fate of our fellow patriots, just as much as the Armenians and Syrians are. The Syrians have contributed a sum of over five hundred thousand dollars, and are soon going to contribute more, probably double that amount. The Syrians, although few in numbers, did so much while the Greeks have failed badly in their duty, despite the fact that in some instances the Greek refugees in Asia Minor are suffering far more than either the Syrians or the Armenians.

.....

In a conference between the Patriarch of Constantinople and the representatives of the Greek and American governments, a relief committee composed of Greeks and Americans was chosen. The Americans contributed \$50,000 to be used for the relief of the Greek refugees. The Greeks on the committee obtained permission to open a drive for funds, appealing to the people that had felt the disaster less than the others.

This drive in America is entirely a philanthropic one, and is in no way connected

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 12, 1917.



with politics.

We have hopes that this time the ties of brotherhood will be more strongly felt than before, and that this drive will bring rich harvests to aid the misery and privation suffered by innocent people in Europe.

The president of the committee, Doctor Benton, writes the following to the Greeks of America: "I sincerely hope that the Greeks in America, who are living amidst peace and plenty, will not fail to hear the voice of their suffering brothers in Asia Minor. The purpose of this drive is more important than any other situation facing us right now. Our committee is willing to co-operate and aid you in this philanthropic work. It would be very sad if the Greeks of America were to refuse to aid these poor victims. The committee has centers all over the United States, and any of its members will be willing and eager to proffer any services possible."

Since the severing of relations between America and Turkey, \$150,000 have been sent by the American committee to Constantinople.

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Saloniki, Dec. 30, 1916.



GREEK

GREEK-AMERICANS SEND MONEY TO GREECE

In answer to an appeal published in the Herald, written by Mr. Venizelos, asking that the Greek-Americans make contributions to Greece at this critical time; the following contributions were made by various groups and individuals.

Chicago Greek Church Association	\$20,573.75
Tegean Brotherhood of Chicago	5,020.75
Greek Brotherhood "Phoenix"	2,560.00
Chicago Greek Church Association	2,522.00
N. Salopoulos, Consul	5,030.00

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N. Salopoulos

John Spiliopoulos

E. Rentas

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Saloniki, Dec. 30, 1916.



CREEK

\$67.00

40.00

25.75

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 29, 1916.

DIVISION

(Editorial)

All the Greeks in America who have decided to send money to Greece, in order to help the suffering women and children of the soldiers, are doing a very praiseworthy thing.

The women and children in that part of Greece which has been liberated, are starving by the thousands, and so are those who have been conquered by the Turks. Anyone who does these people a kindness is worthy of being called a Christian.

We agree that these conquered and suffering brothers must be helped, but we wish to give a word of advice to those who are in a position to aid them materially. If you heed this advice, you will have clear consciences, knowing that you have done your job well. If, however, this advice is

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Saloniki, Jan. 29, 1916.

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ignored, you will become the instrument by which the Greeks in America will be divided into "liberated" and "conquered" factions.

It is bad enough that Greece [itself] is divided; here in America, division and factions should not exist. What is the difference between a conquered and a free Greek? How can such a division, or classification be made? We are all Greeks and are, therefore, all brothers [figuratively speaking].

What is the difference between a starving conquered Greek and a starving free Greek? Is there any division or favoritism [shown] in starvation?

It is a disgrace that there should be any distinction made in the noting out of pity and aid. He who endeavors to create factions, in order to exploit hunger and human suffering, is not worthy of being called a human being.

The men who, in the name of hunger, seek to create opposing parties or groups

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Saloniki, Jan. 29, 1916.

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so that they may be in the limelight, are inhuman beasts.

We must not let ourselves become weapons in the hands of these men, to be used against our suffering, free and conquered brothers.

At various times in the past, the Greek papers in America have started campaigns for philanthropic purposes. Or they have sponsored drives for funds to be used for patriotic activities. For their worthy and unselfish deed, they should receive the appreciation and applause of the American Greeks.

Today, a different situation has arisen--a situation that is not only different but is also difficult. The Greek newspapers have started campaigns to raise funds for the relief of the starving Greeks. And we see, with regret and shame, that a bitter distinction is being made between the conquered and the liberated Greeks.

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SECRET

Saloniki, Jan. 3, 1916.

Two innocent and Christian plans for charity are being used as instruments of division. One is written by the Patriarch of Constantinople, Jerusalem, and the other is a letter sent by the Metropolitan Theodoros.

The newspapers are causing the division by printing poisonous editorials, which cause the readers to become prejudiced against either the free or the conquered Greeks. This is the basis and foundation for the beginning of two philanthropic drives. The results are not difficult to foresee.

In every district where there is a Greek church, the priest of the parish will be instructed by the church trustees to start a campaign for funds. If the president or the priest is in the liberated faction, the drive will be conducted for the relief of starving women and children in free Greece. If the powers in the church are on the opposite side, the fund will be sent to the starving women and children in conquered Greece.

Such a course of events must naturally result in antagonism and factionalism

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Jan. 29, 1916.

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among the various church parishes. This will be followed by arguments and even fights, and will probably cause a scandal that will bring shame to the Greek name. The same will happen in little communities that have been harmonious and peaceful, previously.

Therefore, it is evident that we must exercise due caution in the conduct of our relief drive, and we recommend the following course of action. In each community of five thousand or even one thousand Greeks, committees should be formed to carry on a drive for funds. Each individual who makes a contribution should designate how much of it should be given to the Metropolitan [free Greeks] or to the Patriarch [conquered Greeks].

When the drive is completed the money should be divided into two parts; according to the desires of the contributors. The funds should then be sent directly to the Metropolitan or the Patriarch by the Greek consulate.

It should not be given into the hands of the greedy, dishonest newspapers,

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GREEN

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Saloniki, Jan. 29, 1916.

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who are doing their best to create dissension and argument among the Greek people. This evil must be stopped once and for all.

The papers guilty of such treacherous conduct must be made to feel the lash of public scorn.

If, however, some individuals want to make a contribution simply because they want to see their names in the newspapers, we can only quote from the Bible: "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

Such exhibitionists are not interested in philanthropy. They are merely seekers after false glory.....

However, it is necessary that the names of the contributors and the amounts contributed be published, for the sake of informing the public as to the results of the drive. The newspapers can do their share by publishing the lists of every parish, free of charge.

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Jan. 29, 1916.

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Through such a procedure, the drive will be carried on without division or antagonism. The spiritual centers at Constantinople and Athens will also receive more money than they would receive from a campaign directed and collected by the newspapers.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, Jan. 1, 1916.

PHILANTHROPY IN CHICAGO

A Few Illuminating comparisons between the Philanthropic interests of
the Greeks and the other Foreign Groups of Chicago

A large printing concern in Chicago has recently published a small volume in which are listed all the philanthropic causes contributed to in the last year. It gives details of who or what organization gave money, or performed deeds of kindness for the sick and poor of Chicago. It lists the actions of the various churches, creeds and nationalities, in relation to schools, hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged, etc.

We were ashamed to discover that there was not even one Greek person, club, or church listed in that book. We, at least, expected to see the name of one Greek Orthodox Church; or the name "Greek Womens Philanthropic Club," because the ladies are always proclaiming the philanthropic acts of their organization.

However, the Greek ladies take the money supposed to be used for aiding the



Saloniki, Jan. 1, 1916.

needy, and put it in the bank to collect interest.....And let the poor starve!

Have the ladies of Chicago or New York ever realized, that there are hundreds of Greeks in the city hospitals and institutions? Have they never considered how much they could ease the burden of these poor unfortunates by bringing them a few bright flowers or a box of candy? Which the ladies could easily get from a score of Greek merchants.

We do not intend to preach or to moralize. Each individual has his own conscience, which should make him aware of his duty to his less fortunate fellow men.

It is our duty, however, as editors of a newspaper, to bring certain facts to the attention of our priests, our church boards and the Greek men and women of Chicago, concerning the following colossal philanthropic achievements, of other nationalities:



Saloniki, Jan. 1, 1916.

During 1915, the Jews of Chicago, alone, contributed over one million, eight hundred thousand dollars to schools, orphans, asylums.

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And while all the religious groups, and all the national groups had made large contributions to worthy philanthropic causes; the Greek churches, and the Greek nationality made none whatever. We, the great philanthropists, gave nothing at all. Should we, or should we not, hide our heads in shame?

It is not sufficient that we should be ashamed. It should be a severe object lesson to all of us. First of all, the priests and the church boards must make sincere efforts to reorganize the philanthropic organizations within the church; in order that they might become organizations whose actual purpose would be philanthropy. Now they are merely empty titles attached to clubs devoted to the social pleasures of their members.

We realize that the Greeks of Chicago can never raise two million dollars, as did the Jews of Chicago; but we can, at least, do as much as the Danes



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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 1, 1916.

or Norwegians. "He who gives to the poor gives unto me."

We have many needy Greek families in Chicago, and we are wondering, whether or not the Greek organizations are going to answer their appeal for help.

What are the philanthropic tendencies of the Greeks of Chicago?

We wait to see; do not disappoint us.



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GREEK

Saloniki, July 10, 1915.

THE VASSARAS SOCIETY

A new local organization has been established in Chicago; it is known as "The Vassaras Society" and is composed of natives of Vassara, Greece living in Chicago.

The purposes of the Society are charitable, and include the support of schools and churches and the construction of public works in Vassara.

The officers elected were: Peter Balsamis, president; Andrew Katsafouros, vice-president; C. Panagos, secretary. Names of other officers and members omitted in translation.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, May 29, 1915.

THE GREEK WOMEN'S CLUB

We are pleased to announce that this year, for the first time in its long history, the Greek Women's Club had a balance of five hundred and five dollars in its treasury.

The Club is well known among our people for its great charitable work. Many hundreds of destitute and sick Greek families have been helped, and much suffering has been alleviated, by this remarkable and praiseworthy philanthropic club.

We hope that it will receive the support of every kind and magnanimous soul.

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III H (Serbian)

Saloniki, Oct. 10, 1914.

IV (Serbian)

GREEK CONTRIBUTIONS TO SERBIAN RED CROSS

Our esteemed friend, Mr. John Palandech, who publishes the United Serbian, has sent us a list of the contributors of Greek descent who have helped the Serbian Red Cross. Two Greek men, Messrs. Constantine Giovan and Christ Vlahandreas have given much of their time and effort to help the Serbian cause. The name of the donors and the amounts contributed are listed below:

N. Salopoulos, \$10; Dr. C. Malionizis, \$5; Aster (Greek Star), \$10.....

Saloniki, Sept. 5, 1914.

GREEK WOMEN'S CLUB

The charitable acts and the kindness of the Greek Women's Club of Chicago are well known to all of us. These women are all willing and eager to devote their time and energy to any worthy cause.

The Club is composed of the finest Greek women of Chicago, and it has done much to alleviate the suffering of unfortunate Greek families. However, its activities are curtailed for the present because of an unfortunate occurrence.

This philanthropic organization worked very hard to amass a sum of money with which to help poor families during the winter, but they made the mistake of putting the money in the Greek-American Bank for safekeeping. As a result, six hundred dollars which could have been used to help some needy families is in the clutches of the four thieves who directed the so-called bank.

Because this bank has closed, additional families will be in need of financial assistance during the coming winter months. It is a pity that their last hope

Saloniki, Sept. 5, 1914.

of assistance should be taken from them.

The kind ladies must not lose courage because of their loss. They, as an organization, can fight for the return of the money which the bankers pocketed. At the same time they can appeal to the Greek community to help create another fund to alleviate suffering. We are sure that the Greek businessmen will be generous with their money and will help the benevolent ladies.

Now more than ever before it is the duty of the Greek clubs to help the poor Greek families.

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GREEK

Loxias, Aug. 29, 1914.

BROTHERHOOD OF THE SERBIAN RED CROSS APPEALS
TO THE CHICAGO GREEKS



p. 1 -- For the benefit of the Serbian Red Cross a concert will take place at the Auditorium Hotel, August 29, 3 P. M. Judging from your friendliness to us, there is no doubt in our minds that a great majority of your people will honor our concert with your presence. Tickets are sold for fifty cents each at the entrance of the hall or at the Greek consulate of Chicago.

Serbian Red Cross Society.

Notice:

It is needless to say too much about our obligation to our Serbian friends who fought side by side with the Greek armies against the Bulgarians. The concert must be a great success, and it is our imperative duty to make it so. Every Greek merchant must buy a handful of tickets, whether he goes to the concert or not. The Serbians are our friends; let us reveal our sentiments.

Loxias, Feb. 21, 1914, p. 1



GREEK LADIES' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO.

TO THE GREEK LADIES ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES.

The philanthropic Greek Ladies' Association of Chicago, which since its establishment six years ago, has functioned so effectively among our needy Greek families in Chicago and has established a reputation all over the country, will hold a grand Bazaar to increase its funds. For this reason it appeals to the Greek Ladies all over the United States to send in any embroidery work which they would like to offer.

The article and the name of the sender will be published in the Greek press, and our archives will keep record of all persons contributing to the philanthropic cause.

Mrs. J. Refakes, Pres.
1634 Morse Ave.
Rogers Park
Chicago, Ill.

Saloniki, Jan. 17, 1914.

THE GREEK WOMEN'S CLUB GIVES A BALL

The annual ball given by the Greek Women's Club of Chicago in the magnificent ballroom of the Sherman Hotel was crowned with complete success. Many hundreds of our best Greek families and a large number of prominent American guests were present. Those who were fortunate enough to attend this gala affair were greatly pleased and entertained. Receipts from the bar and the sale of refreshments amounted to one thousand dollars.

Thus, the humanitarian and progressive Greek women of Chicago accomplished the dual purpose for which this magnificent festival was given. On the one hand, everyone had a fine time, and on the other hand, the Greek Women's Club made enough money to continue its admirable task of giving relief and support to many sick and poor families. The charitable activities of the Club are well known to all of us.

This is the way true, worthy, and progressive organizations should function.

Saloniki, Jan. 17, 1914.

May the Greek Women's Club serve as an example for emulation and imitation to all the Greek women throughout America and to all other organizations!

The officers and members of the club deserve the highest praise for their idealism and the efficient way in which they are helping humanity and relieving suffering and poverty. Some of the most active officers are: Mrs. John Refakis, chairman; Mrs. A. Giokaris, vice-president; Mrs. William Inglezom, treasurer; Mrs. John Kapantais, secretary; Mrs. Andrew Vlachos, Mrs. Constantine Salopoulos, Mrs. Andrew Diamesis, and Mrs. Katherine Bardaloukas.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 11, 1913.

ACTIVITIES OF THE GREEK COMMUNITY OF CHICAGO
\$850 for the War Wounded

The board of directors of the Holy Trinity Greek Community of Chicago, of which Mr. Bill Georgacopoulos is president, sent \$850 the day before yesterday to Her Majesty, Queen Sophia of Greece. The money represented the net proceeds of the annual community picnic which was given for the benefit of the orphans and the casualties of the war.

The patriotic and loyal members of the board, as well as all those who supported the cause, must be highly commended for their initiative and humanitarian spirit.

May more church and local benevolent organizations emulate this fine example!

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GREEK

Loxias, Sep. 27, 1913.

GENEROUS COLLECTIONS



p. 2

The committee composed of prominent Chicago Greeks and headed by Messrs. Christ Koumoungis, Dem. Mangas, and Charalambos Stavropoulos, reports that \$4,023.90 has been collected and sent to Athens for the benefit of our wounded soldiers. Collections continue.

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GREEK

Loxias, Sep. 20, 1913.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

GREEK LADIES' ASSOCIATION

p. 1

The philanthropic Greek Ladies' Association reports that families of our soldiers have been taken care of, hospital facilities have been provided, and provisions, clothing, and cash have been distributed to those in need.

It also reports that \$2,453.70 has been sent to Greece to be applied to the needs of our wounded soldiers.

Loxias takes its hat off to the Greek ladies and sincerely congratulates them.

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Loxias, Aug. 23, 1913, p. 2

GREEK



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GENEROUS COLLECTIONS

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TWO THOUSAND AND FIFTY-ONE DOLLARS SENT TO QUEEN SOPHIA.

A committee composed of prominent members of the Greek community in Chicago and headed by Messrs. Christ Koumoundzis, Demetrios Magas, and Christ Stavropoulos has collected over two thousand dollars for the benefit of our wounded soldiers.

The money, every penny of it, was sent to Queen Sophia of Greece. Collections continue.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 16, 1913.

DRIVE FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS

The Regas Ferreos National Amateur Club, with the co-operation of the Greek-American Mandolin Orchestra, gave a benefit performance yesterday. The proceeds are to be sent to Greece to alleviate the suffering of our wounded soldiers of the Second Balkan War, between Greece and Bulgaria. A very stirring, patriotic drama, entitled "Esme, the Turkish Girl," was presented. We were pleased to see that a great number of our people supported this cause by attending the performance at Hull House.

We should mention that the Tanias Society of Saint George voted to give five hundred dollars to the fund for the wounded soldiers in the homeland. The excellent and admirable Manthyrea Society also voted to appropriate five hundred dollars for the benefit of our gallant wounded soldiers.

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Loxias, July 19, 1913, p. 2



MONEY COLLECTED FOR THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The church committee of St. Constantine Church reports that the sum of \$1,049 which was collected last week, has already been sent to Eleutherios Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece, for the benefit of the wounded soldiers.

The Greek Restaurant Association in its last meeting voted \$400 for the same purpose and began to solicit individual subscriptions among its members.

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Loxias, Nov. 9, 1912, p. 1

GREEK



GREEK LADIES' MEETING.

The Chicago Greek Ladies Society, last Sunday, in the presence of Consul General Dr. N. Salopoulos, the Greek press, professional men and the flower of the Greek community here, gave an account of funds they collected for the widows and orphans of our departed volunteers, reserves and recruits. \$16,500 was the total sum collected, and no expenses were entailed.

The ladies who have worked so enthusiastically and energetically are congratulated and we publicly express our deep respect and esteem for their patriotic deed. Photographs of the ladies will be published in our next issue.

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Loxias, Nov. 2, 1912, p. 2



GREEK LADIES MEETING.

Tomorrow, Sunday Nov. 3, 1:30 P.M. the Chicago Greek Ladies Philanthropic Society will hold an open meeting at the Hull House and publicly give an account of the money collected for the families of our recruits.

The principal speakers of the meeting will be Mrs. Liberty A. Vlachos, president of the Society, who will speak in Greek and Mrs. D. Manousopoulos, treasurer, who will deliver her speech in English.

The pupils of the Greek school will recite and sing various national songs. Everyone is invited to come. No door fee and no collection plates this time. Come and hear what the ladies have to say.

II D 10
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Loxias, Oct. 26, 1912, p. 3

GREEK

LOTTERY BY GREEK LADIES SOCIETY TO BENEFIT OUR SOLDIERS
FAMILIES.

Many Greeks of Chicago left to participate in the war against Turkey and many more will leave as soon as transportation accommodations are secured. The boys left their families here and hastened to the call of their Mother Country, Greece.

In virtue of the need that may confront the families our departing volunteers and reserves, the Philanthropic Society of the Chicago Greek Ladies which for the last four years has functioned very admirably, will hold a lottery. Tickets will be fifty cents each. Beautiful prizes will be given to the lucky ones, and every penny of the whole affair will be utilized for anticipated needs of those families.

Loxias, Oct. 26, 1912.

GREEK



Every Greek in Chicago must buy one or more tickets, in order to make the fund for the families of our fighters worthwhile.

Authorized committees of the Ladies Society will visit every house and store in the city to sell the lottery tickets. Ladies in charge of the affair are:

Mrs. P. Athanasopoulos, Mrs. ^A. Vlachos, Mrs. G. Vlachochristou, Mrs. E. Glezos, Mrs. M. Davrandjes, Mrs. D. Constantinou, Mrs. D. Manousopoulos, Mrs. G. Papeliou, Mrs. J. Papagiannopoulos, Mrs. G. Remendjula, Mrs. G. Stamatiadou, Mrs. D. Floros.

The office of the Society.



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Loxias, Oct. 19, 1912, p. 3

GREEK

LOXIAS ANNOUNCEMENT.

In order to increase the Chicago war chest this newspaper from today on will give two dollars out of the three dollars on a year's subscription, to the central committee of the Panhellenic Union for war needs.

The names, of all the new subscribers to this paper, will be published in the column on Greek funds from Chicago.



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III H

Loxias, Oct. 5, 1912, p. 1

GREEK

THE PANHELLENIC UNION.

The North and South Side lodges of the Panhellenic Union, elected new officers.

Report: The Metropolitan of Athens acknowledges total remittances of \$20,000.

Contributions, for the earthquake sufferers until today have reached \$40,700.

Panhellenic Union.



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Loxias, Sept. 21, 1912, p. 1

GREEK

THE PANHELLENIC UNION.

The Chicago Lodge of the Panhellenic Union of America inform us that until today the collections, for the earthquake sufferers in Thrace, amounted to \$29,900.

The campaign for funds is still going on strong, and those who have not as yet contributed may send in their donations.

Below is a telegram of the Metropolitan of Athens acknowledging receipt of \$10,000. and blessing the Greeks of America for their quick response.



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Loxias, Sept. 14, 1912, p. 2

GREEK

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FOR THE EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS IN THRACE. THREE HUNDRED
DOLLARS TO PATRIARCH IOAKEIM.

Last Sunday in the Holy Trinity Church, upon the announcement of the Patriarch's appeal for funds for the Thracian earthquake victims, three hundred dollars was raised through the collection plate, in less than thirty minutes.

The money was remitted by wire to the Ecumenical Patriarch, Ioakeim, and further collections are going on. Bravo! Chicago Greek Community.

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III H

Loxias, Dec. 16, 1911, p. 2

GREEK



FUNDS FOR PHILANTHROPY.

Mrs. Demetra Papalexandris, from Tripolis, Greece, director of the Orphanage of that city, is here in Chicago to raise funds to enlarge and maintain that institution.

Last Sunday's collection of \$190. in the Holy Trinity church added to other individual collections brought the sum total collected to date up to \$578.50.

The Grecian lady who built the original Orphanage with her own money at a cost \$200,000. drachmas intends, after a sojourn of a few days in Chicago, to visit other communities. Collections are still being made and when she leaves Chicago a considerable sum of money will be on hand to be given to her. Chicago will be the biggest contributor.

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GREEK



Loxias, Jan. 21, 1911.

[MATSOUKAS ARRIVES]

Last Wednesday at 8 o'clock in the morning our national herald, Spyros Matsoukas, arrived in Chicago. He is staying at the La Salle Hotel, and is having a reception, Sunday, January 29, so he can meet and speak to all the Greeks of Chicago.

Welcome!

GREEK

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Loxias, Jan. 21, 1911,

SPYROS MATSOUKAS

Matsoukas has arrived, Matsoukas has come, Matsoukas, since last Wednesday, has been in Chicago among his beloved countrymen. The Greeks are clamoring to see Matsoukas and he is clamoring to see the sons of "Manna." The time has come for them to know one another.

The Greeks will see with their eyes and hear with their ears all about Matsoukas, who he is, why he came to America, how he works for his country, what he thinks of Hellenism, how he lives, and what he does.

Matsoukas is the Voice of Hellas. He is in Chicago and wants to meet every single Greek here. Here is his letter of introduction.

Brothers:

Come! Your country wants you. Your religion wants you. I, who have come a long way, want you. I have been waiting years for this chance

WPA (ILL) PROD. 30275

Loxias, Jan. 21, 1911.

to come. On Sunday I will make my first appearance before you. No one, not a one must be absent. Come, brothers, your **country** calls!

Your brother,

S. Matsoukas.

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GREEK



Loxias, June 25, 1910

SOPHOCLES' ELECTRA

p. 1.- Sophocles' "Electra" will be given by Raymond Duncan at the Garrick Theater, Randolph and Dearborn. The affair is sponsored by Mr. Duncan. Proceeds will go towards the purchase of arms for the Greek Legion in America. The performance will be given Sunday, June 26, at 2 o'clock. All Greeks are urged to attend. Tickets will be sold at the offices of Loxias, 58 West Ontario Street, Third Flat, all day Saturday and till noon Sunday.

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GREEK

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Loxias, Feb. 19, 1910

DUTIES

p. 1.- Last Wednesday we received word that 320,000 Greeks have been turned out of their homes in Greece and their cities burned. They are calling on their brothers in America for help. We have decided that there will be three classes of contributions, \$10, \$5, and \$2. It is not compulsory for anyone to give and any of the three classes can be chosen. Every Greek should deem it his duty to contribute to the cause of our countrymen and should give as much as he can possibly spare.

The Greek Star, Jan. 14, 1910.

AMERICAN DOCTOR CONTRIBUTES TO THE GREEK WOMEN'S
PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION

On the occasion of the Greek Women's Philanthropic Association's dance, which was held a month ago for the benefit of Greek charities, invitations were sent to many prominent Americans in civic and professional life. Among them was Dr. Casimir Wolpers, a well-known dentist in the Greek quarter, whose office is located at the corner of Halsted and Adams Streets. Dr. Wolpers sent a letter and a check for ten dollars to Mrs. P. S. Lambrou, expressing his regret that he was unable to attend the Association's dance. In his letter he praised the Greek women for their initiative and requested them to accept his donation toward their charitable cause.

The Greek Women's Philanthropic Association thanked all those who supported their annual benefit dance and assured them of its continued efforts to serve the Community faithfully.



GREEK

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Loxias, October 16, 1909.

DIFFERENT NEWS.

p. 2.- The Athletic Club received the following telegram from the Patriarchate of Constantinople after donating \$1,000 to the Eastern cause:

Fanarion, Constantinople
October 11, 1909.

Greek Athletic Club,
335 S. Halsted Street,
Hull House, Chicago, Ill.

Thank you and God bless you all.....Patriarch Ioakim.
This same organization invites all members to a meeting on Sunday to hear the financial report of the last three months.

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GREEK



Loxias, Aug. 14, 1909.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

p. 2.- Last night a very important meeting was to have taken place in Chicago. Only nineteen Greeks attended. It seems we are not interested in our mother country, which we so lately left behind. Why?

Three years ago, it was proposed that all organizations in Chicago unite into one huge, central organization. For this purpose, Mr. Manousopoulos gathered together all the prominent Greeks of Chicago and the thing was done. Today it is different.

The Greeks are more interested in trying to make money out of their churches instead of helping the mother country in distress.

Greeks, we must help Greece. Let us forget business and social affairs and unite to save our country. Go to church on Sunday, light a candle, pray for your country and then go to Hull House and show some action.



Loxias, Aug. 14, 1909.

The churches have plenty of money. Make the North Side Church contribute \$10,000. The same should be done by Matsoukas with \$25,000, and the Atlantis with \$40,000. We must help fight the Turks!!

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GREEK

The Greek Star, July 16, 1909.

MR. SPIROS MATSOUKAS' DRIVE
CONTINUES

The Greek Star is pleased to inform the public that thus far the sum of \$5,637.30 has been collected in the Chicago area and throughout the state of Illinois by Mr. Spiros Matsoukas, the inspired apostle and patriotic missionary from our homeland. He has just arrived as a special emissary of the Greek government to arouse the interest of the Greek people of America in the regeneration and rehabilitation of our country.

Comparatively, the Greeks of Chicago have not contributed as much as they ought to.

Let us hope that they will do so. We are not accustomed to occupy the last place on the list of contributors.

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The Greek Star, July 2, 1909.

THE GREEK WOMEN'S CHARITY ASSOCIATION

(Editorial)

The Greek Women's Charity Association was organized only recently by the Greek women of Chicago. The latter have undertaken to establish an organization of prime importance and inestimable usefulness to our community. It can produce much good and draw praise to Greek humanitarianism and Greek womanhood; these must work in Chicago just as they do in Greece where everyone, irrespective of class or age, from the queen to the humblest peasant girl, is working for a great social cause.

Here, especially, we are in greater need of the Greek woman's services and charitable activity, because we have many poor Greek families in our community and because we are far from our homeland in a new, strange country; away from our loved ones; away from our relatives and friends from whom, in time of need or sickness, we received words of comfort and every

The Greek Star, July 2, 1909.

possible assistance. How many times have we seen the sick take a turn for the better and improve at the very sight of beloved relatives and friends? How many times have we seen many, who were gravely ill, receive great comfort and be saved from death by the kind presence of the queen or some other kind woman? A touch of the hand, a small gift, a bouquet of flowers can have a great beneficial psychological effect on the sick or wounded. A kind word, a word of consolation, the news that money has been sent to the patient's family or that work has been found for the wife or husband or any other member of the family can gladden the soul of a distressed patient.

So, is there any other more noble more human institution than a charitable one: a hospital, a dispensary, a first-aid center, or even an association of people whose purpose it is to alleviate suffering?

There is no more divine sentiment than the one of charity. It was because of this ideal of human charity and kindness that our Lord Jesus Christ

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The Greek Star, July 2, 1909.

descended to the earth to save the lost generation of men who were victims of sin, moral and spiritual degradation, sickness, and misery.

The same supreme and divine love that was in Jesus' soul and which He taught and imparted to humanity must become a part of us and must inspire us to teach it to our fellowmen and to those who are afflicted with spiritual, moral, and physical ills. Only then shall we be called humanitarians. The divine Plato, one of the greatest and most brilliant intellects of all time, said, "Charity is a habit of human conduct and character which expresses man's love for man. It is a most beneficial human habit." The psalmist says, "Blessed is he that shows mercy to the poor for in days of pain and misery the Lord shall give salavation." So, charity is the greatest virtue; it is the only virtue, which, if one really possesses, then he possesses all others. Such a man is righteous, merciful, good, magnanimous, and a benefactor; in short, he is a virtuous man; and virtue is the habit of doing good.

Since ancient times the Greeks were the first humanitarians; they were the

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GREEK

The Greek Star, July 2, 1909.

only race of men whose aim it was to civilize and spread the principles of equality and justice for the benefit of mankind. Because the Greeks saw that the principles of Christianity were identical with their own, they adopted the Christian religion and the entire moral and spiritual philosophy of Christ's church. Pagan and age-worn Greece gained new strength and new life in its efforts to serve humanity and enhance its happiness by teaching virtue, truth, justice, and beauty.

So, Hellenism, Christianity, and charity have about the same meaning. They seek to attain the same objective: the elevation of man; that is, the highest possible perfection of man.

Such an organization as the Greek Women's Charity Association cannot but win the confidence of all, and must receive the wholehearted support of the great Greek community of Chicago. Who will refuse to assist this excellent group of women, the fruits of whose efforts will be shown very soon?

I have been informed that fortunately all have received with joy the good news of

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The Greek Star, July 2, 1909.

the establishment of a charitable institution amongst us; most of us have offered to support it and the fine women who direct it with every possible material and moral means. I am firmly convinced that it will progress and become firmly rooted in our community. There is no doubt that later we shall receive the full benefits and blessings.

There are many hundreds of our people in the city's hospitals and other state institutions who, at the sight of one or more of the visiting ladies from the Charitable Association who speak words of comfort in our own native language to them, receive such psychological relief and encouragement that their sick condition is sometimes quickly improved.

The Association, therefore, has a high and sacred aim. It is worthy of all encouragement. Now, it is up to the Greek women organizers, these kind and humanitarian pioneers of our society, to bring their noble task to a successful conclusion; first, because they are the logical persons to

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The Greek Star, July 2, 1909.

undertake such a task; and, second, because the Greek press and people are willing to contribute in every way to the progress of their charitable undertaking. Furthermore, the corps of Greek doctors in Chicago have said that they are always willing to render their services fully. We were all greatly enthused to hear that all classes of our people--our businessmen, our professional men, etc.--are only too glad to do their part.

So, all the means which ensure the success and progress of such an undertaking are readily available. Two elements are, obviously, absolutely essential in the Greek women's efforts; they are, time, and a true spirit of unity and harmony. Unfortunately, these two essential and fundamental requirements are absent among our men who are so busy and so one-sidedly occupied with their daily work.

Greek women everywhere are and have always been well known for their ambition, industry, and progressive spirit; they have raised human charity

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GREEK

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The Greek Star, July 2, 1909.

and kindness to the place of a religion, so the task which they have begun under such auspicious circumstances is bound to be what we have the right to expect it to be. May we see their noble task crowned with complete success in the very near future.

Constantine P. Kallionzis,
Physician.

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Loxias, March 31, 1909

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

n. 3.- The burden of the funeral arrangements for the four men who recently committed suicide has fallen upon Leonidas Papadimitriou. Mr. Papadimitriou should be congratulated and thanked by the Greek people for his work.

The names of the four men have finally been disclosed. They are N. Andrianopoulos, D. Papazormbas, G. Banikiotis, and F. Moikos. All four were from Lazi, Corinth, in Greece.

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GREEK



Greek Star, Jan. 29, 1909. Correspondence of Mr. P. S. Lambros

Honorable Guido Sabetta
Italian Consul
Masonic Temple, Chicago

Honorable Sir:

In addition to the previous contributions by the "Greek Star" for the benefit of our suffering brothers, the Italians, I take pleasure in enclosing herewith another check for \$40.00, collected from the Greeks for the same purpose.

Please accept same as a token of sympathy extended by the Greeks of Chicago to our Italian brothers. I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

Peter S. Lambros

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GREEK

Greek Star, Jan. 23, 1909.

Correspondence of Mr. J. A. La Bros, Dec. 31, 1908, 15 W. Wells St.,
Hon. Guido Sabetta, Italian Consul,
Masonic Temple, City.
Honorable Sir:



We beg to inform you that the Greeks of Chicago are grieving for the great catastrophe which has stricken your Fatherland, and upon the pathetic event, we beg to express to you the sympathy of our countrymen as one body.

In looking over history, we notice that the relationship between Italy and Greece has always been brotherly, and this is clearly demonstrated by the mutual friendship which binds the two nations at the present time.

Therefore, we thought it was our duty besides the expression of our sympathy, to start a contribution in behalf of the sufferers.



Greek Star, Jan. 29, 1969.

An appeal was made to that effect in the editorial columns of the Greek Star, and the contribution collected by our paper up to 5: p. m. today, amounted to \$185.50. In order to give an opportunity to all our countrymen to contribute, we have extended the time until the next issue of the paper, which will be next Friday, when the entire amount collected will be forwarded to your honor.

Hoping that the contribution of our countrymen will reach a satisfactory amount, and hoping you will kindly accept the same as a token of our deepest sympathy, we beg to remain.

Very respectfully yours,
The Greek Star,
for: Peter A. Fabros,
Proprietor and Editor.

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GREEK



Loxias, Jan. 20, 1909

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

Listening to the voice of Loxias, Peter S. Lambros of the Greek Star, finally sent the contributions directly to the Italian Consulate.
Hurrah!

The Greek Star, Jan. 8, 1909.

OUR ITALIAN BROTHERS
AND THE GREEK STAR
Sponsor Drive for The Earthquake
Victims of Southern Italy
and Sicily

(Editorial)

In a previous issue of The Greek Star, we took the opportunity to address a brief appeal to the Greek people of Chicago on behalf of the unfortunate victims of the terrible earthquakes which occurred in southern Italy and Sicily. It is now incumbent upon us to renew that appeal and urge our people to extend every possible material assistance to friendly and neighborly Italy.

The Chicago Tribune's correspondent in Naples gives a complete but horrifying account of the disaster. That is perhaps sufficient to make us realize the extent of the sudden catastrophe in Southern Italy as well as the suffering and tragic fate of the people of that region.

The Greek Star, Jan. 8, 1909.

The terrible and widespread disaster which was visited upon the formerly rich and prosperous cities will undoubtedly touch the hearts of all peoples. Cities which only yesterday were great, populous, and thriving industrial centers have been reduced to heaps of smoldering ruins and crushed human bodies. Such was the fate that Vesuvius and Mount Etna held for these unfortunate cities. Who knows how many thousands are buried under the still burning debris?

In less than thirty seconds almost the whole of Sicily and Southern Italy were rocked by the violent convulsions of the earth. Whatever remained standing after the devastating earthquake was swept away by the swelling tide of the ocean. In the city market places where smiling people greeted each other every morning, rowboats are searching for the bodies of victims.

The drama of Pompeii and Herculaneum is being repeated in all its "glory" and horror by the complete destruction of the cities of Messina, Catania, and Rhegium. Indeed, the catastrophe which was wrought shocked the entire Italian nation.

The Greek Star, Jan. 8, 1909.

The people of Italy remained speechless on receiving the dreadful news. The warm Italian heart however, started beating faster when Italians everywhere decided to rescue what was left from the earthquake.

First, the commander of an Italian cruiser and its crew exemplified the spirit of heroism and self-sacrifice in the process of rescuing thousands of wounded at the scene of the disaster. He and a great part of his ship's crew were swept overboard and drowned while attempting to haul the bodies of wounded on board ship.

It is virtually impossible for the human mind to imagine the extent of the disaster.

In order to alleviate the indescribable pain and suffering in Southern Italy, money and medical supplies are arriving there from everywhere. All the peoples were deeply moved; tears of sorrow fell from the eyes of all kind-hearted Americans and Greeks. Among all the other peoples, the Greeks should prove

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The Greek Star, Jan. 8, 1909.

themselves the bravest, the most willing, and the most merciful. Bonds of most intimate friendship and common historical traditions bind the Greeks and the Italians since ancient times. There still are Roman monuments and temples in our Fatherland. The same Greek works of art are found in Italy, proving how close and interrelated our two peoples have been throughout their glorious history.

Let us remember the red-coated Garibaldians who fought with us side by side during the Greco-Turkish War of 1897 at Domokos and Epirus. Let us recall the glorious death of Santarosa at Sphacteria, of Fratti in Athens, and of so many Italian Philhellenes during our Wars of Liberation in 1821-29.

How can we forget that Italy was one of the great European powers that championed the Greek cause for an autonomous Crete. In short, since we have so many obligations toward Italy, and since her gallant sons and eminent statesmen have supported some of our most sacred national causes, we should take this opportunity

The Greek Star, Jan. 8, 1908.

to repay their kindness and magnanimity in kind.

Naturally, we would like to show our gratitude to the Italian people under different circumstances, but since fate had it so, we must all go to their support now. No Greek in this community can fail to do his duty. The Greek name should be at the top of the list of those nationalities that are contributing. Onward, then, Grecians, let us show our gratitude to the Italian nation which has been mortally wounded. Organizations, societies, brotherhoods --forward all.

The drive for funds which is being directed by The Greek Star and other private and philanthropic agencies has been proceeding satisfactory. Those who have not contributed yet are urged to do so at once so that we can send the Central Italian Earthquake Relief Committee a substantial and impressive sum of money.

The Greek Star as well as the official representatives of the Greek Community

WPA

The Greek Star, Jan. 8, 1909.

of Chicago wrote letters to Mr. Sabetta, the Italian consul-general in Chicago, informing him of the extensive drive which the Greeks have organized for the benefit of the earthquake victims in Southern Italy and Sicily. In reply, Mr. Sabetta requested that The Greek Star thank the Greek people of Chicago for their kindness and sympathy, saying that the traditional friendship of the Greek and Italian peoples never allows them to forget each other in perilous and tragic times.

Shortly after the receipt of the above reply, the Greek Community of Chicago through The Greek Star sent Mr. Sabetta two checks amounting to \$400, which represent the money collected thus far. Judging from the results of the drive, to date, we find that the responsible Greek committee and our contributing fellow countrymen have done a marvelous job in supporting such a great humanitarian cause. Especially are the members of the Chrysaphiotes Society to be commended for their generous contribution.

We can rest assured that such spontaneous sentiments of kindness, sympathy, and

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Jan. 8, 1909.

benevolence followed by active financial support will do much to enhance the Greek name among the American people as well as among the good Italian people.

[Translator's note: A list of more than twenty names of organizations, newspapers, and individual contributors appears in this issue with the amounts of money contributed by each for the Italian Earthquake Relief Fund.]

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GREEK

Loxias, July 1, 1908.

[GREEK MINISTER'S ADDRESS]

p. 2.- Last Sunday, the Minister from Greece made his farewell address, at the Masonic Temple, to the people of Chicago. Lambros Koromilas spoke very beautifully. He praised our city, our people and our progress. He left yesterday morning to continue his trip.

The net proceeds of the affair at the Masonic Temple were \$559.37. Following the minister, Mr. Rifakis made a speech. George Rementsoulis arranged the program.



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GREEK

Greek Star, Jan. 29, 1908.

CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. P. S. LAMBROS

Hon. Guido Sabetta
Italian Consul
Masonic Temple, Chicago

Honorable sir:

In addition to my previous check for \$185 mailed to you January 2, 1909, I enclose herewith another one for \$215, which was collected through the contribution of the Greeks, and thus the total amount of the Greek Star so far has reached up to \$400.

The contribution is to be continued, and I hope there will be more money collected for the benefit of our suffering brothers, the Italians.

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GREEK

Greek Star, Jan. 29, 1908.

Kindly accept the enclosed check as a token of the sympathy of
the Greeks of Chicago. I beg to remain

Very respectfully yours,
P. S. Lambros

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GREEK

The Star, Nov. 22, 1907.

THE GREEK PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA OF CHICAGO
AND THE NATIONAL DEFENSE DRIVE

The Star takes great pleasure in publishing the financial report of the Greek Philharmonic Orchestra of Chicago which shows the net receipts from the annual theatrical performance given by the members of the Philharmonic two weeks ago. Mr. Nicholas Salopoulos, the Greek consul-general of Chicago, sent the report to The Star.

According to the report, the gross receipts amounted to \$741.85; since the expenses came to \$224.55, there was a net profit of \$517.30.

Half of the profits went to the treasury of the Philharmonic. The other \$258.65 was turned over to Mr. Salopoulos as a contribution to the Greek National Defense Fund. The number of the check which was forwarded to the Greek Government was 75,367, and the money was sent in British pounds; in other words, the sum of fifty-three British pounds was sent to help Greece rearm herself.

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GREEK

The Star, July 19, 1907.

A GREEK COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION

We must commend the Greek Community of Chicago for the decision of the church governing board to contribute \$150 to the victims of a destructive storm in Trikala, Thessaly, Greece.

After this splendid gesture, we think that all the local organizations and clubs should follow the example of our generous community, which, though in difficult financial circumstances, thought that by all means the amount of \$150 should be collected and sent to Greece to relieve the suffering and pain of the unfortunate inhabitants of Trikala in Thessaly.

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GREEK

Star, Jan. 11, 1907.

GREEK CONFECTIONERS' NIGHT

The Greek confectioners of Chicago, doubtless because they deal in sweets, know how to attract people, and this is revealed by the crowd which attended their dance last Sunday, given for the benefit of the national defense fund of Greece.

The dance attracted not only Greeks but also hundreds of Americans with their families. Wholesalers and other merchants who do business with the Greek candymen came to the ball with relatives and friends to enjoy an evening with the Greeks.

Black-eyed beauties distributed costly flowers to all comers, and special attention was given to the American ladies, who were charmed by Greek hospitality. The proceeds of the dance were six thousand dollars or more.

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GREEK



Star, Oct. 12, 1906.

CHICAGO VERZOVITES CONTRIBUTED TO GREECE

P. 4- Besides the money which they contributed at the Panhellenic meeting recently assembled to raise funds for the victims of Bulgarian atrocities the Verzovites who have settled here in Chicago have collected among themselves an additional fund of \$723.50.

This private or regional contribution of \$723.50, was sent directly to the Metropolitan of Athens, Greece.

The Chicago Verzovites are to be congratulated for their splendid example of patriotism and philanthropy. The Star extends a hearty - shake to his loyal fellow Greeks.

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GREEK

Star, July 27, 1906.

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APPEAL TO THE GREEK COMMUNITY OF CHICAGO FOR FUNDS

San Francisco Greeks Need Cash to Build their Church Destroyed in the Earthquake

p. 2- An urgent appeal has been sent by the Greek community of San Francisco to the Chicago Greek community for funds to rebuild their church, which was destroyed by fire in the San Francisco earthquake.

We must come at once to the assistance of our fellow-Greeks in San Francisco. Let the Chicago Greeks win the honor of being the first to assist the community of the Pacific coast to rebuild their house of worship. Let us do it whole-heartedly and very generously. Let us avoid delay and factional rivalry.

In order to make a good clean job of it we suggest that the Chicago Greek consul, the Honorable Dr. Salopoulos, take the lead and invite all the committees to report their activities and bring their collections directly to him. This will prevent confusion, delay, and the ever-

Star, July 27, 1906.

WPA (111) 8-10-06/1

present desire for leadership. The Greek consul because of his position is best fitted to represent the affairs of the two communities in this respect.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Star, Apr. 27, 1906.

FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE.

p. 4 - As usual the Pan-Hellenic Society of Chicago always comes to the fore when assistance is needed. It always leads.

The Society in its last meeting without any objection or debate voted the sum of \$150 for relief of the victims of the holocaust of San Francisco. It has resolved to appeal to all the Greek societies of Chicago to put up a united front to raise contributions among Greeks to be sent to the unfortunate city of San Francisco, where thousands are dead and hundreds of thousands are homeless and in need.

Again the Star has an opportunity to commend the activities of the Pan-Hellenic Society and to congratulate it.

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GREEK

Star, Jan. 19, 1906.

METROPOLITAN OF ATHENS THANKS CHICAGO GREEK SOCIETY
FOR PHILANTHROPIC ACTION

In moving and fatherly terms Theocletos, the Metropolitan of Athens, Greece, thanks the Pan-Hellenic Society of Chicago, in a letter sent to the president of the society, for its contribution of one hundred pounds sterling for the sufferers of Adrianople.

The Metropolitan, as president of the committee for the sufferers of Adrianople, takes the opportunity to express the sentiments of the Church toward the Chicago society and toward the Greeks of America in general in these words:

"You and your fellow-Greeks of America are a tower of strength to Mother-Greece. Blessed be the Greek community of Chicago for being a mighty bulwark against our Bulgarian enemies!"

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GREEK

Star, Jan. 19, 1906.

The Star has thus another opportunity to congratulate the Pan-Hellenic Society for its philanthropic activities, which are a credit to us Greeks in America.

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GREEK

Star, Sep. 30, 1904.

MEETING OF THE MILITARY ASSOCIATION

P. 3 - A meeting of the recently organized Military Association for National Defense took place last Wednesday, and reports were made of the \$3,000 already collected and of procedures and means to keep funds pouring in from everywhere.

Among the many prominent Greeks who attended were Dr. N. Salopoulos, Consul General of Greece, Dr. G. Koromelas, who represented the Greek government in the medical convention at St. Louis, many Greek physicians, and the newly arrived Greek priest, the Reverend Father Mandelaris. Speeches were delivered by Dr. Salopoulos, the Reverend Father Georgeadis, Dr. Koromelas, the Reverend Father Mandelaris, and P. S. Lambros, publisher of the Greek Star.

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GREEK

Star, Feb. 5, 1904.

GREEK NEWS OF CHICAGO

We are calling the attention of the Greek community to the recently organized Committee for Macedonian Aid whose purpose is to help the suffering and destitute Greeks of Krousobos. We beg the **presidents** of all the Greek societies and clubs to do their national duty as they see fit and as their Greek training and patriotic ideals have taught them. The Star will gladly accept any donations or contributions and suggests that a special collection be taken up in all the Greek Orthodox churches of the United States during the Sunday services and during all special masses for this noble and humanitarian cause.

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GREEK

The Star, Feb. 5, 1904.

[APPEAL FOR THE MACEDONIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE]

May we call to the attention of the Greek people of Chicago the new appeal of the Macedonian Relief Committee? The purpose of this committee is to collect funds and supplies for the victims and sufferers in Macedonia, Greece.

The presidents and responsible leaders of our organizations, clubs, and church parishes in Chicago and in all other communities in the United States are urged to do their part, and to undertake the patriotic action of organizing local committees for the collection of relief funds. It is the duty of all true Greeks, whose hearts are inspired by altruistic sentiments and sympathy for our suffering brothers in Greece, to show that we have not forgotten our fatherland and that we are thinking of it in its difficulties and trials.

The Star, an active supporter of this drive for relief funds, recommends that all the church committees, especially those whose task it is to care for the poor, undertake to collect money by passing an extra collection basket on

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GREEK

The Star, Feb. 5, 1904.

Sundays and on every important feast day or holiday. This money will be used to provide food, clothing, shelter, and medical treatment for the unfortunate Greeks of Macedonia.

WFA (ILL) 11111

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

E. Crime and Delinquency

1. Organized Crime

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GREEK



Saloniki, April 14, 1928, p. 4

GREEK BOMBERS.

Two, of the three arrested bombers, who were "bulldozing" and threatening bootblacks, are Greeks. Peter Voulgaris, Samuel Alex and Irving Sandler, president of the shoe-repairing association, are held by the authorities. They were arrested when they attempted to bomb the shoe-shining place of George Giannakopoulos, 1959 North Western Ave.

SALONIKI, December 17, 1927



The Authorities Look for Staurakas as A Bomber.

The extortion and intimidation which was domineering certain other trades, until now, appeared amongst the Shoe Repairers and Shoe Shiners of Chicago "who are mostly Greeks". The first bomb was thrown into the store at 1500 E. 53rd Street, situated in the center of the aristocratic Hyde Park district. The authorities learned that a Greek named K. Staurakas, president of the Shoe Shiners' Association, visited John Pirparos in his shoe-shining store, at 1612 East 53rd Street to collect \$20.00 dues, overdue. Pirparos refused to pay on the ground that he did not get protection from the Association. Pirparos informed Staurakas that the Association did not stop the opening of a new store situated a block from his store.

Both Staurakas and Pirparos visited Chialtas, the newcomer, in his unopened store and threatened to bomb his shop if he dared to open. The bombing of his store, the same night, was the answer to his refusal. Pirparos is under arrest, and Staurakas is a fugitive of the law.



Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 18, 1925.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL GATHERING OF SHOEMAKERS AND BOOTBLACKS

Fellow Artisans:

You are herewith informed that the rowdies and destroyers of property, the former criminals of the shoe-repairing industry, are under arrest and their trial has been set for Thursday, August 27.

The undersigned committee, consisting of owners of shoe-repairing shops in conjunction with the Association of the Bootblacks of Chicago, has called a special meeting to be held on Sunday, August 16, at 8 P.M. at Horan Hall, 810 West Harrison Street, and invites all shoe-repairmen and bootblacks to come and submit all information and details so that the shoe-repairing industry may be protected against the invasion of foreign elements and former criminals.

Yours truly,

Committee:

Arthur J. Peronis
George Prasinos
Theo. Spyropoulos
Nick Santos

Wm. Philactos

Joe Joblonsky

L. M. Lemison
J. Braco
B. Bernstein
Mr. Anderson
M. E. Moore.

Saloniki, June 12, 1915.

A DISGRACE

Because of the immorality and detestable corruption of a few Greeks in our city, the reputation of the entire Greek community is threatened.

There are a few hotels, owned and operated by Greeks, in which unspeakable orgies take place. Many decent Americans have protested against these breeding places of crime and corruption. Already the police have arrested many suspicious hotel owners who are now being questioned.

In one hotel on Wentworth Avenue, thirteen couples registered as husband and wife in one evening--a Saturday night. It was evident that they were not married couples. After drinking heavily in the noisy and filthy atmosphere of a neighborhood saloon, they went directly to the hotel in the early hours of the morning.

At another Greek hotel on Halsted Street, Florence Martin, a young girl, hardly

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GREEN

Saloniki, June 12, 1915.

twenty years of age, was arrested by the police. At the station, she stated that some Greek by the name of Demos Baxas had hired her to sell her body for the sum of six dollars a week and forty per cent of the illegal and illicit profits. Thus, Florence was making ten and twelve dollars daily, part of which Baxas wanted to get for his part in the filthy racket. Baxas, this infamous hotel operator, was promptly arrested and sentenced to a year in prison and fined five hundred dollars.

These accusations and reports directed at the Greek hotel industry are so serious that we fear the American press and American public opinion will have to undertake a violent campaign of persecution against all the Greeks of Chicago, such as that which occurred in Kansas City, Missouri. In that city, the American press throughout the United States informed the public, a vicious and despicable syndicate operated by Greeks was engaged in white-slave traffic and exploitation.

We are informed that there are many criminal and perverted characters among our

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEN

Saloniki, June 12, 1915.

people in Chicago who are also engaged in this disgraceful business. For the purpose of avoiding a similar scandal and for the sake of the good name and reputation of our good and decent people, we advise all corrupt and filthy characters to mend their ways, to reform, and to close up their filthy places before the police catch up with them.

Saloniki, Nov. 29, 1913.

DEATH HOTEL

This is the name which a hotel on Halsted Street should have. A Greek, Bill Laskaris, was found dead in this hotel one morning from a bullet which was fired through his mouth.

This is not the first or even the fifth victim of this cursed hotel. Up to the present time, more than ten Greeks have been found dead or murdered in this very same hotel. In one case, six Greeks were found dead, the victims of gas. Is this perchance a coincidence or is it the work of a mysterious murderous hand?

Both probabilities must be examined by the entire Greek community, and if it is found that these deaths are merely a matter of coincidence, let there be a sign in the entrance announcing "The Death Hotel," so that no more of our fellow countrymen will fall in that death trap.

The people who are living in the Greek quarter should certainly have some

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CRIMEK

Saloniki, Nov. 29, 1913.

protection. Why haven't the police investigated these deaths thoroughly and closed this haunted hotel?

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GREEK



Loxias, May 20, 1909.

LOTTERY MUST BE STOPPED

P. 1.- Last Sunday the Chicago Record-Herald, an American newspaper, had an article dealing with the sale of lottery tickets by the Greek government to build a Navy. It is said that a man who has many dealings with the Greeks on Halsted street, asserted that over \$200,000 has left the United States for Greece and her Navy. The Greek newspapers, it is said, come through the United States mail and are violating one of the most important rules of the Post-office.

Every Greek must remember that although we are strangers in a strange land, we must abide by the rules and regulations which govern this country. We must always be truthful and honest, but we needn't go out of our way to do it, as Someone who reported that there was a "racket" among the Greeks on South Water Market and \$200,000 in lottery tickets have left the country.



Loxias, May 20, 1909.

This Mr. Someone has been grossly misinformed. Where could these uneducated, ignorant, Greeks find \$200,000 in their short time in this country? Miracles such as these cannot be performed every day.

The reporters are very dumb because it can easily be seen that if we did have that much money, we would build schools and churches, not send it to the mother country which we left behind.

Greeks are not interested in gambling of this sort. If this "racket" was as big as it is said to be, the police would have known about it and done something. It would not be necessary for a Mr. Someone to tell the government.

We are aware that such lotteries are conducted in Athens and advertised in Greek newspapers, but that is as far as we go. It is an insult to the Greek nationality in Chicago to have such articles printed!

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GREEK



Loxias, Jan. 6, 1909.

[VANDALISM]

As we all know, the basement of Trinity Church was burned some time ago. Such vandalism should not go unpunished. We strongly suspect the Palamidis community of such doings. They think they are in the mountains of the Balkan region where lawlessness goes unpunished.

These persons should be sent to jail so they would have plenty of time to meditate on their sins.

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GREMEK

The Star, July 26, 1907.

LABOR SMUGGLING IN CHICAGO

United States Government To Prosecute This Infernal Practice

(Editorial)

The police authorities of Chicago have started a widespread and intensive campaign against the smuggling of laborers. We are sorry to say that there are numerous Greeks who have been smuggling men from Greece into the United States. The Star has written many articles condemning this practice. We are now informed that quite a few suspects in our community are being arrested and questioned by the police. Let us hope that the leaders of this labor-smuggling ring will not escape justice and severe punishment.

The Record-Herald, one of the most prominent newspapers of Chicago, wrote in its July 17 issue that many Greeks are disgracing their law-abiding countrymen of Chicago by their participation in the smuggling trade.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

The Star, July 26, 1907.

Unfortunately, there are many otherwise respectable members of this community who are encouraging these criminals.

The American press has begun a campaign against our people which is far from flattering. It reports that the Federal Government is now waging an uncompromising war against all smugglers of Greek laborers. The owners of Greek shoeshine parlors, confectionary stores, and restaurants are bringing young Greek boys to America, particularly to Chicago, and are holding them as slaves in their places of business for one or two years, until these boys have paid the fare which was advanced to bring them here.

Mr. Simms, the District Attorney of Chicago, and the United States Immigration Bureau have come into possession of evidence involving quite a number of Chicago Greeks in the smuggling traffic. Federal officers will soon serve these individuals with warrants for their arrest. Besides this evidence, Mr. Alcibiadis Sarafis, an inspector of the United States Immigration Service, has collected additional evidence and has been ordered to conduct the preliminary hearings for

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

The Star, July 26, 1907.

the Federal Government.

On August 2, the entire smuggling ring and its activities will be exposed before the grand jury. Mr. Sarafis' evidence proves that a certain Greek, a cigar dealer on Halsted Street in the Greek quarter, has a partner in Greece who approaches the young, innocent boys of poor Greek villagers and farmers, promising them that great riches await them in America, the new El Dorado.

When this smuggling agent in Athens sees that a certain young man's imagination is sufficiently fired with eagerness to seek a great fortune in the New World, he persuades the farmer to mortgage his property to him in order to pay for the boy's ticket to America. But before the young fellow leaves Greece he is told to meet the other agent and trafficker in Chicago as soon as he arrives in America. A certain Eustathios Karavelis is the Athens agent with offices at 10 Lycurgus Street; other offices are in Chicago and Salt Lake City.

This is the method by which the smuggling business is conducted. Sufficient

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GREEK

The Star, July 26, 1907.

light has been cast on the secrets of the smuggling trade to enable the Greek Government and Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Lycourezos of Athens, to take immediate action.

The hand of American justice cannot reach Greek soil. The authorities in Greece must complete the extermination of these criminals as a mark of respect for the laws of the United States and as a means of safeguarding ourselves against any further disgraceful attacks.

In examining this whole case, The Record-Herald of Chicago says, "As soon as the young boy falls into the hands of the smuggler, he must work for one year, or until the mortgage on the father's property in Greece has been paid off. Usually, the mortgage does not exceed the price of the ticket, which amounts to about \$300. During this period of forced labor, however, the boys are ill-clad ill-fed, and sleep under the most unsanitary conditions.

"When the boy is finally freed, he is given no money by the wicked smuggler, and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

The Star, July 26, 1907.

he is thus forced to roam the streets naked and suffering the pangs of hunger."

It is well known by now that the Chicago agent for this smuggling and enslavement of white labor is a cigar dealer and steamship ticket agent by the name of Soterios Bousoulas. We have already reported that he was arrested but freed on bail of \$2,000.

One of our colleagues thinks that this notorious character is a credit to our people. Let us wait and see what the verdict of Judge Landis' court will be after the trial of this famous trafficker. Perhaps the judge will accord him the proper honors!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Star, July 12, 1907.

THE WHITE-SLAVE TRAFFIC

(Editorial)

Despite the efforts of the clean Greek press in the United States, especially in Chicago, to fight and crush the evil of white-slave traffic, no important result has been achieved. This disgraceful state of affairs has been going on, and will continue to go on, as long as there are such low Greek characters in our midst. But the hour has come when the powerful hand of Uncle Sam will undertake to exterminate them. Before long, we shall see the atmosphere cleared and society rid of those who dishonor the Greek name by engaging in white-slave traffic.

If this despicable business merely involved Greek merchants of white slaves and their victims, with only the Greek people knowing about the traffic the thing would not be so bad. To the disgrace of our people here in Chicago,

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The Star, July 12, 1907.

however, the situation has become known to the American newspapers, and through them to the public.

Last week, The Chicago Journal published an entire article denouncing white slavery. On the day before yesterday The Inter-Ocean bitterly condemned this criminal tendency and at the same time announced that a member of our nationality George Antonopoulos, had been fined one hundred dollars. The same paper writes that Federal indictments have been issued against two Chicago Greeks, one of whom, the said Antonopoulos, has pleaded guilty and will be used as a witness in other cases. The other man is in the brokerage business, and is a labor agent for Greek immigrants who have been aided in securing illegal entry into the United States.

The articles in these newspapers were a slap in the face and an affront to all the Greeks of Chicago. Many had been asking the name of the second man, which was not divulged by the police, apparently because they were not sure

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GREEK

The Star, July 12, 1907.

of his identity. But soon, when federal officers searched the Greek quarter for a cigar dealer and a labor-hiring agent named Soterios Bousoulas, who is a partner of an Athenian merchant named Eustathios Karavelis, there was no doubt as to who was the ring leader of many criminal activities in the Greek quarter.

The indictments preferred against Bousoulas are two: 1) that he brought dependent aliens into the United States in violation of the immigration laws; and 2) that he attempted to exploit these aliens in the labor market.

We obtained a copy of the indictment charge from the bulletin of the court, in which the name of one of Bousoulas' victims, Anastasios Nosopoulos, appears. We are wondering how Bousoulas could be so stupid as to think that he could elude and deceive the immigration authorities of the United States.

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GREEK

The Star, July 12, 1907.

Bousoulas was not thrown into jail because some one offered to post a two-thousand-dollar bond for his freedom. However, he must appear in Federal court on the thirteenth of this month and give an account of his crime. We are sure that his defense will abound in forged certificates and perjured statements.

Several witnesses have been examined thus far, among whom being Messrs Kokinis, Papakostas, and Koutoumanos.

The defendant must now sit on the witness stand and face Uncle Sam with a trembling voice and a fearful heart. Regardless of whether he is convicted or not, the whole case is a blemish and a stigma on the Greek name. We cannot see why the Greek name should be disgraced because of one, two, or even five white-slave dealers.

The greatest enemy of our people in America is this white-slave traffic.

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GREEK

The Star, July 12, 1907.

Some miserable Greeks are earning their daily bread with the sweat of Greek labor, while at the same time our people are unjustly brought into disrepute. Our prayer would be answered if the heavy hand of justice fell on those criminals who have done so much harm to the Greek people.

Mr. Alcibiades Sarafis, a Greek who represented the United States Government in this case, is to be congratulated for performing his duties so admirably, and for enforcing the laws of the Federal Government and the State in an impartial spirit.

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Star, June 28, 1907.

THE GREEKS AGAIN

The Journal And The Tribune Ring The
Bell Of Alarm.

(Editorial)

Either the Greeks have an abundance of rascality or some of the accusations against them are absolutely unfounded.

The Greeks are to the forefront again.

With vivid colors the Journal and the Tribune, in spicy articles for gossip and for hatred against the Greeks ring the bell of alarm in regards to a Greek **slavery** ring which brings into this country young Greek boys to work for the bosses, for only a few pennies.

According to these colorful articles Chicago is the headquarters of the

Star, June 28, 1907.

Greek ring.

Of course, Greeks make news, hence the painted articles of the slavery ring. And in order to make a good picture of it all, Greeks in general are painted with brilliant colors of rascality, unlawfulness, trickery and what not.

The Star, as a guardian of the Greeks in America and as a journalistic duty, has deemed it advisable to investigate these new charges against the Greeks. Our reporters have brought back authentic and official reports of the alleged slavery ring.

From the Federal officials our reporters learned that the United States government has called a number of Greek business men to interrogate them in regards to the status of the young boys under their employ. The government wants to know who brought the youngsters here, and what their

Star, June 28, 1907.

compensation is for the work they do. After a detailed examination the government has made it known to them that god-father and father is not one and the same thing, and in the future they must state clearly when they receive young boys, whether, they are the fathers of the boys or the god-fathers, as the case may be.

From this we deduct that some of the young arrivals were not received by their fathers as the papers show, but by their god-fathers.

Suspicion was aroused when four boys of different names and appearances were received by an alleged father.

The second report came from Hon. Dr. N. Salopoulos, Chicago Greek Consul-General, who has called hundreds of Greek business men to the Consulate and advised them to pay their employed boys by the week, or by the month, and not by the year as a few of them were accustomed to do.



Star, June 28, 1907.

In each of these two reports our reporters have not been successful in getting any names, from the government or from the Greek Consul.

And here are the real facts of the gigantic Greek slavery ring, with its headquarters in Chicago, which the city press has blazoned in big letters.

Well, for the time being, the Greeks will be left alone until some other reporters unearth a Greek conspiracy, to capture the White House, and declare dominion over the whole country.

As Journalism is a complicated thing, no one can predict what those "devil Greeks" will be up to next time. But it will not be long before their rascality will be heralded again in the press. We have said before, "Greeks make news" therefore, the Star is awaiting the next necessity for refutation of accusations against the Greeks.

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Star, June 1, 1906.

THREE THOUSAND GREEK BOYS IN SLAVERY--AN ORGANIZED
SYNDICATE--GREEK CHURCH BEHIND THE SLAVERY MOVEMENT--
FANTASTIC STORIES OF THE DAILY NEWS.



p.1--At whatever cost and by whatever means Greeks and the reputation of Greeks must be abused in order to make news. The Chicago Daily News recently published an article blackening the Greek name so much that not only did Greeks resent it, but many prominent Americans also thought that these fantastic stories were pure vagaries, emanating from the news-hungry mind of a reporter. Greeks make good news-items; hence the fantastic story.

"It has been discovered that a well-organized body of Greeks exists in Chicago of which the object is to exploit Greek boys. Three thousand Greek boys in the city of Chicago are kept as slaves, working for the bosses of the syndicate for only their food and their clothing.

Star, June 1, 1906.

Prominent members of the Greek community are the heads of the syndicate, and colossal sums of money are spent for the upkeep and the functioning of the slavery syndicate.

"The Greek churches in America tacitly encourage the movement for pecuniary profit; when more boys come to America, the Greek communities are increased, and the Church's income is increased in consequence."

All the Greek clubs in Chicago, all the societies, and the Greek Business Men's Association recently held a meeting attended by representatives of the Church and resolved to petition the United States Government to use its iron hand to uncover the alleged syndicate of exploitation and if it exists to prosecute those who are guilty in the federal courts. They further resolved to request the Daily News, for the good of all concerned, to make public all the facts concerning the so-called organized body of exploitation.



Star, June 1, 1906.

A reply to these charges was prepared by K. N. Karalopoulos and sent to the Daily News for publication. This reply the paper has published in full.

Mr. Karalopoulos emphatically denied the existence of such an organized syndicate slavery, and pointed out that not only will Greeks appreciate the exposure of the syndicate, but the United States Government will also be assisted by them to the utmost in uncovering this unlawful organization. The Government is more interested than anybody else for the simple reason that if the syndicate really exists, the Government should and will get after it, unearth it, and put an end to it.

As for the participation of prominent Greeks in the alleged syndicate, this is absurd because no prominent Greeks the world over ever stoop so low; it is not in their blood. History tells us that prominent Greeks in order to become and remain prominent have refrained from all practices which would impair their prominence.

Star, June 1, 1906.



Bloodsucking is not in the Greek's nature. He may, as a human being, have certain weaknesses, but he never permits himself to fall so low as that.

As for the statement that the Greek Orthodox Church, that pillar of granite in Christendom which for centuries has stood out as the symbol of true Christianity, has tacitly encouraged the exploitation of Greek boys in order that the Church may profit financially, it is no less than blasphemy against that holy institution of Christ. Those who know the Greek Church and its rulers will substantiate the statement that it is the holiest institution of Christ on earth. Kings, emperors, czars, and sultans have failed in their endeavors to turn the Greek Church from its right and just course. Bribery and pressure have been used to compel the Greek Church, that pure and true mother of Christianity, to be subservient to the wishes of the various civil rulers in whose territory she has wrought, but her immortal clergy have preferred death to submission to the unchristian designs of tyrants.



Star, June 1, 1906.

No earthly power, no earthly gain, and no earthly inducement will ever be able to thwart the Greek Church's divine mission. It is really unmanly to attack the Greek Church with accusations so fantastic.

It is an indisputable fact, as official records show, that the Greek Church for ethnological reasons, is not in favor of Greek emigration. But if her communicants wish to go to the four corners of the earth, she, the Church, must go with her subjects to imbue religious, racial, and educational principles in them that this immortal race may survive through the ups and downs of life among this world's varied civilizations.

The allegation that three thousand boys are acting as slaves here in Chicago for the bosses of the syndicate is also silly and incredible. Why, the whole community comprises only eight thousand Greeks, and there are no more than one hundred or one hundred and fifty boys.

Star, June 1, 1906.

It is true that Greek boys as well as adults are working hard and working through long hours, but work and progress is their middle name. Every month these boys, true to their religious and racial traditions, send home to their parents a certain portion of their earnings. Every Greek boy who comes to America is under the immediate supervision of a parent, a relative, or a friend of the boy's family. We have no stray youngsters to be picked up and lured into a syndicate of any kind. If the alleged organized body of exploitation really exists, then a parent, a brother, a relative, or a friend of every boy in it is connected with the syndicate to bleed the youngsters. But where do the great sums of money sent to Greece every month come from if the boys were kept in slavery and receive only food and clothing? Absurd, illogical, and pure fabrication!

The only truth which this fantastic story contains is the fact that Greeks, old and young, work hard for many hours each day in order to accomplish their object. That is in accordance with divine law; nothing worth while can be accomplished without a struggle. And the Greek immigrant, who as a rule lacks experience in any trade and does not speak the language of the land and yet is determined to become somebody

Star, June 1, 1906.



in this, his new country, of necessity must work to compete with others who have the advantage of him. Work, hard work, and plenty of it to achieve his object is what every boy is taught before he leaves his home for America.

The writer of the exploitation story might have avoided much exasperation, misunderstanding, mud-slinging, and abuse if he had honestly investigated the facts concerning the so-called syndicate of exploitation, which is a myth.

We request the Daily News and the law enforcing agencies of this country to delve into these allegations and to bring out the truth. And after so doing they should then render justice to the accused Greeks and to the Greek name; and the blasphemous charges uttered against the Greek Orthodox Church should be withdrawn.

The Chicago Daily Tribune, April 10, 1901.

ANGRY GREEKS ATTACK FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN

Police Rescue Four From Crowds at 247 West Polk Street
And Lock Them Up, Charged With False Pretenses

The police last night rescued four Greeks from an angry crowd of their fellow-countrymen who were threatening them with violence. The disturbance arose at 247 West Polk Street, where the crowd was besieging John, Theodore, and James Patadopoulos and Theodore's MaLearnas. Riot calls were sent in to the Maxwell and Desplaines Street Stations. Two patrol wagons full of policemen were soon on the scene and they succeeded in controlling the people. The Greeks say that the four men gave it out they were representatives of the Union Pacific Railway Company and offered to pay \$1.75 a day for laborers in the West. The Greeks then paid \$10 each for railroad fare. \$3,000 in all, they say, and were demanding the money back.

The four men were locked up in the Maxwell Street Police Station, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. Lieutenant Ambrose, who assisted in arresting the men said:

The Chicago Daily Tribune, April 10, 1901.

"If the police had not arrived when they did Patadopoulos and Malearas would certainly have been killed by the angry crowd.

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GREEK

Chicago Daily News, Apr. 1, 1922, in the
Scrapbook, p. 110, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,
130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO GREEKS AID RELIEF - PLEDGE TO ADOPT FIFTY
ORPHANS SUFFERING IN HOMELAND

As a protest against the sufferings of their people in Asia Minor forty-seven representative Chicago Greeks pledged to adopt fifty unseen orphans from their native land at a dinner at the Hamilton Club last night. Rufus C. Dawes acted as chairman of the meeting and in an introductory address paid tribute to Greece both for its ancient glory and for its conduct in the recent war.

Other speakers told of the need and suffering among widows and orphans in Asia Minor, whose condition, they stated, is an appeal to the generosity of Americans.

America, the speakers asserted, is the only country able to go into Asia Minor at present without an armed force.

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GREEK

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Chicago Daily News, Apr. 1, 1922.

Peter S. Lambros, publisher of the Greek Star, organized the assembled Greeks into a committee to gain the support of the 30,000 Greeks in Chicago for an organized effort to send relief to their own people. This relief project would be conducted by an auxiliary committee working under the Committee for Near East Relief.

Among the speakers at the dinner were Wyllys W. Baird, Chicago chairman of the Near East Relief, Professor J. J. Manis, former instructor in the Christian college at Marsovan, C. F. Jacman, Stylianos S. Vaphrides, former professor in the American college in Smyrna, Mr. Lambros, the Reverend Father Mendelaris, and Miss Harriet Vittum.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

E. Crime and Delinquency

2. Individual Crime

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Jan. 2, 1936.

MURDER, WOUNDING AND SUICIDE

A terrible crime shook the Greek community of Chicago to its very foundations. Last Monday morning Philip A. Mikes, thirty-six years old, living at 2633 North Austin Avenue, shot and killed his wife Penelope, aged forty, and her eighteen-year-old daughter by a previous marriage, wounded her sixteen-year-old son and then committed suicide.

The dead man, a native of Thrace, Greece, had lived in Chicago for fifteen years and was always quiet and peace-loving. He worked in the Atlas Bank for a number of years, leaving it in 1928. He then became connected with various business firms. Two years ago he brought his sister from Greece and helped her establish herself in Chicago. Soon afterwards he married a divorcee, Mrs. Penelope Vournas, a native of Messinia, and the mother of four children. He established her and the children in a nice apartment, which was later to become the scene of a terrible tragedy.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki-Greek Press, Jan. 2, 1936.

Such a thing has never before occurred in the Greek Community of Chicago.

Philip Mikes' marriage was an unfortunate one from the beginning. There was frequent quarreling, which finally resulted in Monday's tragic events.

It is believed that the cause of the tragedy was the wife's infidelity. The husband had been informed many times in the past of his wife's indiscretions and unfaithfulness. Last Saturday night, when he accused her of this, the wife responded by having him arrested. He was released after paying a twenty-dollar fine. However, his wife insisted upon having him punished by the law for accusing her of infidelity. While she and her two older children were preparing to go to the nearby police station to make another complaint, he kept pleading with her to forget it all and start a new life with the new year. She refused to heed his pleas and infuriated him to such an extent that he shot and killed her and the daughter, and wounded her son. Then he turned the gun on himself, sending a bullet through his breast.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Jan. 2, 1936.

The first husband of the dead woman deserted her four years ago because of her ill conduct.

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GREEK

Proodos (Progress), Aug. 1933.

CHICAGO GREEK COMMUNITY

(Editorial)

The Chicago Greek colony is the largest Greek center in the West, if not in all America--according to the most conservative estimate, it has a population of over sixty thousand. This community presents the strange phenomenon of a colony which, though it is composed of very progressive individual members, is very backward as a society.

In years past, the various Greek organizations, some of which are still in existence, displayed to the public our racial weaknesses and faults, and produced and harbored a peculiar type of Greek in Chicago. It seems to the observer that the product of this development in Chicago is a new type of Greek--one who is particularly inclined to mischief.

We also find this peculiar type in Greek colonies elsewhere in America, but there he is the exception, whereas in Chicago the mischievous type predominates.

MPA (44.) PROJ. 30275

Proodos (Progress), Aug. 1933.

Greeks of this defective class have become so numerous in Chicago that they have influenced the whole community.

For example, you may meet many people whose characters paradoxically present opposite and conflicting ideas. To illustrate this point we present to you the opinion of one prominent Chicago Greek on the subject of the muddled finances of Holy Trinity Church, recently uncovered by the auditing committee.

This gentleman, a dramatic author, in expressing his opinion about this matter, said:

"It is no cause for concern if the president, the treasurer, the secretary, or any other of the officials of the organization spends fifty or a hundred dollars of the public's money to repay himself for his services. But it is a different matter when he misappropriates two or three thousand! That constitutes embezzlement, while the taking of a small amount does not. An executive deserves a little for his trouble."

Proodos (Progress), Aug. 1933.

In another column we print a report concerning the Clergymen's Union, and we are about to begin a series of articles exposing various incidents of scandalous misappropriation of the church's funds by certain vultures who have had access to the community's treasury. It is a well-known fact that in every community there is a small gang of exploiters who meddle in their community's affairs. But here in Chicago this exploitation is practiced on so large a scale that plundering public finance is considered a praiseworthy act and an indication of cleverness. Imagine a person being caught embezzling a school's money, and yet declaring himself, without remorse or shame, only sorry that he did not have the opportunity to steal more from the treasury!

Another habit of the shrewd swindlers of the various organizations is to collect money and pocket it instead of turning it over to the treasury; then, when the theft is discovered, the embezzler gives his note in settlement and so escapes the legal penalty for his act! It was stated at the trial of one of these unfaithful stewards that, if he were punished, all officials of the organization should be jailed for the same offense!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Proodos (Progress), Aug. 1933.

Whenever a person starts defending the interests of the public, shouting protests, and displaying exceptional concern for the institutions of the community, the chances are three to one that he has something up his sleeve and is laying the ground for some scheme of his own, which is why he is making so much noise. Thus we have as self-appointed leaders these same shrewd embezzlers who masquerade as public servants, but who work to their own advantage at the expense of the Greek public. The Athenian Night at the World's Fair is still fresh in our memory, and now more enterprises are on the way.

These are but a few of the doings in this community which must be exposed and reported in order to prevent more and larger exploitations of our sacred institutions by profiteers, for we believe that these schemers will be harmless after they have once been exposed, and that many abuses will be prevented. Therefore we shall continue the policy which we followed for many years in Detroit, and employ methods even more drastic against these parasites who prey upon the flourishing Greek community of Chicago and who, in our opinion, are contributing to the financial and moral ruin of the Greeks.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

Proodos (Progress), Aug. 1933.

What Hellenism now needs is real, up-to-date Grecian idealism and the application of new practical methods, a form of the New Deal.

Will it be lucky enough to get these things? Let us hope so!

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GREEK

Proodos (Progress), Aug. 1933.

MEMBERS OF HOLY TRINITY CHURCH HOLD GENERAL MEETING
Incidents and Episodes in the Adoption
of a New Constitution

As announced last Sunday, July 29, a general meeting of the members of Holy Trinity Church was held in the Socrates School of the parish.

After many charges and much recrimination (characteristic of Greek meetings in Chicago), the new constitution of the parish, which affords the parishioners a number of benefits, including insurance, was adopted.

In its report the auditing committee stated that the former president, Mr. Nick Palyvos, was withholding from the church treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in collections which were made some time ago, and which he had neglected to turn in. Mr. Palyvos publicly admitted this fact, and promised to pay the money to the treasury.

The most interesting subject, and the one which caused the most dissension

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Proodos (Progress), Aug. 1933.

in the meeting, was the appointment of Mr. George Drossos as principal of the Socrates School. This matter, which had split the board of trustees into two factions, was solved by the members, who ratified the appointment. Five of the members of the board of trustees who opposed this appointment tendered their resignations to the meeting, and Attorney Demetrios Geroules, Kyriakos Psalidas, and P. Koutsopanagos were elected to take their places.

The secretary, Dr. George Karaflos, who presided over the meeting during the voting on the new constitution and the disputes about the appointment of Mr. Drossos, was questioned concerning the resignation of the members of the board of trustees. He declared that they were troublemakers and had always hindered the welfare and progress of the community, so that their withdrawal was a happy event for the church and would aid the progress of the parish.

Dr. Karaflos also declared that the present directors of the affairs of Holy Trinity Parish are determined to clear up conditions and prevent a repetition of past agitations. Attorney Demetrios Petropoulos, one of the directors who withdrew, later explained to us his reason for resigning after Mr. Drossos'

Proodos (Progress), Aug. 1933.

appointment as principal of the Socrates School. Mr. Petropoulos said that he had learned that the secretary, Dr. Karaflos, had intimidated directors opposed to the appointment of Mr. Drossos, and had thus effected the appointment. When asked about the new constitution, he stated that he had not been present when it was adopted. Upon being questioned about the shortage of former President Palyvos, Mr. Petropoulos informed us that last January he learned that Mr. Kanneles, who was then treasurer, had allowed President Palyvos to keep six hundred and fifty dollars out of the parish treasury against the orders of the board of directors, in order that outstanding bonds of the parish might be redeemed. He added that it was the revelations made by former Secretary Gallios concerning this shortage that led to the tragi-comic encounter of Palyvos versus Gallios. This scene took place in the International Restaurant, operated by Mr. Andrew Spyropoulos, and during the skirmish a hot plate of beans was broken on Mr. Gallios' head.

Mr. Petropoulos was asked whether he had known about this matter at the time of the general meeting when Mr. Palyvos and others assailed Mr. George Kokinis for criticizing the way the affairs of the church were handled. He replied

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Proodos (Progress), Aug. 1933.

that he did not know about it at that time, but that he had learned of it afterwards, when he had been elected to the board of directors. He said that he was sure that Mr. Kanneles, the current president, Mr. Palyvos, and the special secretary knew then that the money was missing, and that this was the reason they tried to avoid any audit of the books or examination of the affairs of the parish at that time.

Proodos-(Progress), Aug. 8, 1932.

ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND HOLDUPS

Mr. Adamantios Adams left for Detroit, Michigan, where he will visit his sisters, Mrs. Emily Karme, and Alexandra Papaioannou.

Mr. Ellias Diacounakos, after a two weeks vacation trip to the Eastern states, came back in perfect health and full of ambition.

Among the victims of holdups was our countryman, Mr. Pet. Mourlas, a fruit dealer on Irving Park Blvd. and Sacramento Street, from whom the burglars took valuable articles. But he was not dismayed. He celebrated the birthday of his son, George, with an outing at which a few selected friends of Mr. Mourlas were present.

WPA (ILL. 101 703)



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GREEK

Proodos (Progress), July 20, 1932.

ONE OF OUR COUNTRYMEN IS THE VICTIM OF A ROBBERY.

p.3.--A few days ago we published something about the financial strength of our friend Mr. Bas. Karayannes. It appears that robbers took notice of this report and determined to get some of his money. According to his expression, "the thieves know where the money is."

Mr. Karayannes sent his cashier, Miss Dorothy Constandellou, to make the bank-deposit as usual. While she was walking on the street she was attacked by a robber, who seized the bank-book with the money in it.

Miss Constandellou screamed and pursued the robber, who ran to a parked automobile. She succeeded in grabbing his coat while he was climbing into the car; then somebody struck her and pushed her down upon the pavement as the car moved forward.

Proodos (Progress), July 20, 1932.

107 (12-1) 1811 302/5

While the cashier lay screaming on the street, the car passed over her foot, but the little woman did not lose her presence of mind; she shouted, "Get the number! Get the number!" in spite of the pain caused by her fall and by the passage of the wheels over her foot.

The result was that some persons got the number of the moving automobile, and certain suspects have been arrested, among them a man named Jim Bastou, who appears to be a Greek.

Such are the unpleasant results of publicity of financial prosperity in certain cases; thieves make use of the information. We beg our friend Mr. Karayannes's pardon for this unpleasant experience and for the maltreatment of his cashier, who so bravely fought the robbers to save her employer's money.

GREEK-AMERICAN YOUTH ARRESTED.

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 3275

Last Monday morning a very young Greek named Demetrius Maropoulos, without a gun attempted to hold up and rob Miss Rosa Chiesa of a portofolio containing about \$400.

Miss Chiesa is a cashier of Raklios & Co., 1737 S. Wabash Ave. The alleged attempt was made near the First National Bank, where the young lady went to deposit the money.

The young Greek attempted to snatch the portofolio containg the money, when Miss Chiesa screamed. Police officers pursued the fleeing culprit and arrested him after firing several shots. The youthful criminal stated that he had been out of work for three months, and being unable to find an honest, position he decided to commit a crime.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 8, 1931, p.5.

WPA (ILL) 100-3011

TEN FRUIT MERCHANTS ARE ARRAIGNED FOR SHORT WEIGHT

Ten fruit and vegetable merchants were arraigned yesterday for short weight. Six of the accused merchants are Greeks. This accusation of the Greek merchants does not reflect very lightly upon the business of other Greeks. They must by all means maintain the good will and faith of their customers. Therefore if deliberately or inadvertently the scales are not up to the standards of city regulation, it is wise for all the merchants to have their scales balanced and readjusted.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30276

A Greek named Haralampos Bratsolias, age 45 years, last Tuesday night entered George Bougioukos' grocer store, drew his gun and fired point blank at Bougioukos, whom he killed instantly. He then place the gun against his temples and committed suicide.

The murder and the suicide were committed with such rapidity, that two eye-witnesses were unable to prevent the acts. One of the witnesses was Nick Bougioukos, nephew of the dead man, who said to the authorities the murderer was a former partner of his uncle, and that he had the delusion that he had been defrauded of large sums by Bougioukos. Both the slain were natives of Megaloupolis and men with families.



CONVICTION OF C. STAVRAKAS--ONE TO FIVE YEARS

Constantine Stavrakas, who from a mere boot-black aspired to political power among the Greeks, always playing the part of a "tough," and who became self-appointed boss of a boot-black organization, lost his appeal in the higher court, and must be incarcerated in a penal institution for the period of from one to five years. The Court of Appeals affirmed the conviction of the lower court.

Stavrakas was accused and convicted of dynamiting boot-black stores of those who refused to become members of his organization.



The Greek Press, Feb. 5, 1929

WARNING

We have learned from many of our customers that an unknown person has stopped at various Greek places and representing a coffee salesman has asked for money to buy gasoline. Among those he approached are Gust Houdas, 931 Harrison St., Pantages Restaurant, Elston & Irving Park Blvd.; Bedford Restaurant, Crawford and Belmont; Agraniotis Restaurant, Grand and Ashland, and Maniatis Restaurant, 18th & Indiana Ave.

We wish to announce that this man is not employed by us and we warn all restaurant concerns to be on the lookout for him and turn him over to the police.

N. D. Melavos Coffee Co.

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GREEK



Saloniki, Oct. 20, 1928, p. 2

OPEN LETTER.

WAUKEGAN, ILL. OCT. 16, 1928.

Dear Mr. Editor of Saloniki.

Three weeks ago a man from Chicago named Rangos came to Waukegan, soliciting subscriptions for a weekly Greek newspaper Acropolis.

Many fellow-Greeks enriched his pocket-book with subscriptions. Up to this date we have received no further information or the newspaper. Kindly investigate the matter, and if your investigation proves that this man Rangos is a rogue, for the benefit of other Greeks, please publicize the incident.

Respectfully yours,

Em. Anl Papoutsakis.

Saloniki, Oct. 20, 1928.

GREEK



NOTE OF SALONIKI.

Saloniki deems it unnecessary to comment upon the above printed letter. The letter itself explains the purpose of its publications, and it is up to brother-Greeks to be on their guard.

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Saloniki, Oct. 6, 1928, p. 7

GREEK

A SINISTER AND TERRIBLE CRIMINAL.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3044

Leo Liacos, age 22, who by his name seems to be a Greek, and who we hope is not, has committed many crimes. According to the accusations of the police authorities, he robbed hundreds of people and killed many.

In his confession to police, he admitted that his criminal career began at the age of 13, and in 3 years he stole 150 automobiles, held up many people and was arrested six times.

At the Turkish Village Cafe he shot two officers.

Chicago Greek Daily, July 14, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE MYSTERIOUS NECKLACE AND THE GREEK WHO FOUND IT

p. 1- Great excitement has been aroused in this American city over the finding of a necklace by a Greek named Kiriakos, whom a Court recently ordered held in police custody until the owner of the necklace was located.

This mysterious pearl necklace was found on the street about a year ago by Kiriakos. Unable to tell how much it was worth, he took it to several jewelers for appraisal. Eventually he went to one of the largest downtown jewelry stores. The jeweler there discovered that the necklace was worth \$20,000. He immediately notified the police and turned over to them the ornament and its possessor, strongly suspecting that the necklace had been stolen.

Kiriakos was held by the police for three days. He succeeded, however, in persuading them that he had found the necklace on the street, and asked the Court to return the valuable ornament to him. But the judge, Mr. Fetzer, before whom the case had been brought, ordered yesterday that

Chicago Greek Daily, July 14, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

the necklace should remain in the hands of the police for six months, after which, if the owner failed to claim it, it should be disposed of according to the law of Illinois by being deposited in the city treasury.

And thus Kiriakos, the finder of the precious ornament, has lost it, and he, like others, may well cry, "Treasure is so much dirt."

All in all, both the losing and the finding of this valuable necklace remain a mystery, and especially mysterious is the silence of the owner; for though news of the discovery was published everywhere, the owner has failed to make his appearance to claim it, and it seems likely that he never will do so. And as long as the rightful owner cannot be located, it will be impossible to substantiate Kiriakos' declaration that he found the necklace on the street, although there is every indication that he is telling the truth.

The Contradictor.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 21, 1925, p. 4

CONSTANTINE KATSIAFOURUS WOUNDS HIS WIFE.

WFO (ALL) 180, 1925

Mildred, the wife of Constantine Katsiafouros filed suit for divorce against her husband some time ago. The divorce proceedings was too much for Constantine; upon meeting his wife he shot her five times. One of the bullets which hit her in the head mortally wounded her. Then he turned the gun on himself apparently to commit suicide, but the gun snapped and Constantine lost his nerve and ran away, according to eye witnesses.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 7, 1925.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

CRIMES COMMITTED IN CHICAGO BY VARIOUS RACES

GREEK RACE THE LOWEST

No. 4.- To the Hon. Publisher of Saloniki. Chicago.

Owing to a Ku Klux Klan publication in the South, stating that the Greek race is considered, according to 1918 statistics, among the first in crimes committed in Chicago, I deem it advisable to request you to publish the following statistics furnished me, at my request, by the Police commissioner of our city.

The Police commissioner, without reserve, expressed his gratification over the good citizenship of the Greek race,- adding that our people are industrious, peaceful, law-abiding and the best among the foreign races in Chicago.

Saloniki, Feb. 7, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 502/5

1918 Statistics Show
Page 17-18

GREEKS	arrested	1,925
	convicted.....	733
	for crimes	35
	for misdemeanors.....	698
	Crime conviction percentage	4.7 %
ENGLISH	arrested	476
	convicted	169
	for crimes	21
	for misdemeanors	143
	Crime conviction percentage	12 %
CANADIANS	arrested	277
	convicted	83
	for crimes	13
	for misdemeanors	70
	Crime conviction percentage	15.6 %

Saloniki, Feb. 7, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

AUSTRIANS	arrested	2,005
	convicted	759
	for crimes	102
	for misdemeanors	657
	Crime conviction percentage	13.4 %
ITALIANS	arrested	3,397
	convicted	1,067
	for crimes	164
	for misdemeanors	903
	Crime conviction percentage	15.3 %
POLISH	arrested	6,781
	convicted	2,464
	for crimes	397
	for misdemeanors	2,067
	Crime conviction percentage	16. %

Saloniki, Feb. 7, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

RUSSIANS	arrested	4,452
	convicted	1,417
	for crimes	200
	for misdemeanors	1,217
	Crime conviction percentage	14 %

(Note of the Editor)

Chicago is considered by uniformed people as the city of crime. The crimes for which the 35 Greeks were convicted are as follows:

For arson.....	none
" murder	none
" rape	none
" burglary	1
" hold up	1
" theft	23
" fraud	1
" attempt to kill	1
" receiving stolen goods	4

Saloniki, Feb. 7, 1925.

For running a house of assignation 1
" crimes not listed 2

The above statistics represent the indisputable facts and explicitly show the percentage of crimes and convictions. Therefore the hue and cry of the K.K.K. publication that the Greeks of Chicago top the list in crimes committed, is unfounded, **absurd**, and based upon prejudice or ignorance.

Respectfully yours,

G. Depastas
Consul-General.

(Editor's comment)

The K.K.K. publication is excusable, for on any occasion when we do not understand and confess that we are puzzled, we blame it on the Greeks, saying, "It's Greek to me." So the publication, knowing from hearsay only (usually unfounded,) that Chicago is a city of crime and

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 7, 1925.

WPA (ALL) PROS. 30075

that many Greeks live here, naturally had to blame it on the Greeks. Poor K.K.K., you are not the only ones to accuse the Greeks for everything evil; even the ancient gods accused the Greeks when anything went wrong in their domain.

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Oct. 13, 1923

YFA (HL) PRO. 3075

A Conviction of a Fellow National.

After many days trial, in the Criminal Court of Chicago, a jury verdict was issued, yesterday, wherewith, Evangelos Loumpas, who killed Stamos, a year ago, was convicted to fifteen years imprisonment.

This trial had provoked the interest of many of our fellow nationals, becuase the victim, Stamos, was very well known in our Community and was enjoying much esteem in South Chicago among Americans. The murderer, Evangelos Loumpas, was also very well known, as a well-to-do resident for many years. The murderer and the victim were related.

Saloniki, Jan. 13, 1923.

SCANDALOUS CONDUCT OF GREEK BROTHERS

Two Brothers and One Wife

p. 3- Shame and double shame have been inflicted upon all respectable families and upon society by those involved in the following episode.

Gustavos Gioroukos, aged 27, married a girl named Elizabeth, aged 23, in the city of Charlotte, North Carolina. However, they did not get along well. An evil influence invaded their happiness, and this evil influence was none other than Gioroukos's own brother. Husband and wife, therefore, decided to separate to try to find happiness alone. They came to an agreement, that in order to avoid legal procedure, they would separate voluntarily, and this agreement was adhered to by both. After the lapse of some time the husband was informed that his wife was living illicitly with his younger brother Demetrios at 748 Cornelia Avenue, Chicago.

Without losing any time Gustavos bought a ticket and came to Chicago. Upon his arrival, he visited the couple's retreat and ordered his brother

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, Jan. 13, 1923.

to withdraw from the apartment and let his wife alone. Demetrios refused, and Gustavos went to the police station and swore out a warrant against his brother for living illegally with his wife. Demetrios was arrested and imprisoned but released upon bond. He returned to his apartment and with a revolver in his hand ordered Gustavos to leave. He also obtained a warrant for the arrest of his brother, Gustavos, on the ground that he was living illegally with his wife. Gustavos was released and again had his brother arrested, who is now behind the bars waiting for the court to bring about a solution.

If the above episode is true, as it appears to be, since it is so recorded in the American newspapers, any one can imagine the reflection which it casts upon our race.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Loxias, Feb. 21, 1918.

A GREEK BREAKS THE LAW

WPA (ILL) FILE 38273

p. 2- Demetrios Constantelos, who is known in the Greek community as humanity's crier, is in the custody of the authorities for selling liquor to two soldiers. It is alleged that the Greek, who operates a hotel on West Madison Street, openly supplied the soldiers with liquor, asserting that as long as United States soldiers want to break the law, places of illicit liquor will exist.

The authorities did not quite agree with his reasoning, and his arrest followed.

Saloniki, June 3, 1916.

A CASE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Peter Stavropoulos and two of his schoolmates had eighty dollars for which they had not worked. They had stolen this money from the purse of their teacher.

They had a wonderful time spending the money. Shows, confectionery shops, and other places of amusement were visited during the two days following the theft.

The boys were caught by the police, and Stavropoulos' two companions claimed that he was the ringleader and had suggested the theft.

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Saloniki, May 27, 1916.

DR. VOLIKOS IS APPREHENDED

Doctor Volikos, Chicago Greek physician, was trapped by a reporter from the Examiner. This reporter presented himself at the doctor's office, and asked for an injection of morphine. He did this because [he had heard that] the police suspected Dr. John Volikos of selling narcotics illegally, and were trying to get proof of it.

The death of a young girl who had been treated by this doctor threw suspicion upon him. The reporter went to another girl who was being treated by the doctor and got a letter of introduction from her. When he asked the doctor for an injection, the latter agreed to administer it and prepared instruments. Just as he was about to make the injection, the reporter blew a whistle, summoning two policemen who had been stationed outside.

The enraged Volikos destroyed the hypodermic syringe, and tried to choke the reporter. The doctor even tried to bribe the three men, but the policemen hustled him off to jail. He was put under a two-thousand-dollar bond. The penalty for

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 27, 1916.

the illegal sale of narcotics is two years imprisonment.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Loxias, Feb. 16, 1916.

WPA (ILL) PR 10074

A WORD FOR THE GREEKS

(From the Chicago Daily News)

p. 1. -- I humbly beg to be allowed to inquire why Greeks are so very frequently accused and criticized in Chicago. For instance, some newspapers recently reported that a young woman had been kidnaped either by a Greek or by an Italian. This was a fabrication. When the Washington Park Bank was robbed, two Chicago papers stated that the chief bandit was a Greek. Again the statement was proved to be untrue. These are two of many instances in which the press has thrown blame on the Greeks. It is not fair.

Some of our most learned and loyal American citizens today are Greeks. It has been my lot to come into contact with a great many people of this nationality, and I can truthfully say that one could not find more ambitious, industrious, and law-abiding citizens anywhere in the United States, and I am ready to back up my statement.

There is no need for me to discourse on Greek history, since almost everyone

Loxias, Feb. 16, 1916.

WPA (ILL) PRO 1011

is familiar with it, but I cannot find anything in that history that should make Greeks the abused persons which they are in Chicago. Is it because the son of Hellas is a greenhorn as far as the English language is concerned that the American thinks himself superior? I think that the thousands of business enterprises built up by Greeks in Chicago prove whether their greenness is detrimental to them or not.

I have heard a great many Greeks ask these same questions.

Maisie Awnes.
Chicago.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 5, 1916.

TWO AND ONE-HALF CENTS

All of you remember the promises given by the officials of the Greek-American Bank; the promises of their friends, of their investigating committees, and of the newspapers that so ardently defended the honor and integrity of those frauds. All these worthies swore that the bankers were the souls of honor, and that the depositors' money was safely invested, or loaned to trustworthy individuals who were paying interest on their loans.

The newspapers proclaimed loudly that the depositors would receive every dollar that belonged to them. This was also the promise of the four bankers and their friends.

The old proverb says: "The value of the wheat is discovered by the humble flour mill." Therefore, the value of the statements made by the four bankers will be "discovered" in the mill of justice. The first revelation indicating the validity of these promises has already been unearthed.

WPA (ILL) 1103.30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 5, 1916.

We regret that we must inform the depositors of the following facts: The entire proceeds derived from the sale of the homes, property, automobiles, and furniture of the four bankers, plus the ninety-six dollars found in the bank, will only be enough to give two and one-half cents to each depositor for each dollar he had on deposit.

According to the new type of arithmetic practiced by the honest bankers, anyone who had a dollar in the bank will be given two and one-half cents. We presume that they will use a hatchet to cut a penny in half. How unreasonable it would be for anyone to complain about this easy solution to a very unimportant problem!

Anyone who had ten dollars in the bank, will receive the munificent sum of twenty-five cents, or, in other words, a quarter, or two dimes and a nickel. He may even get five nickels.

Anyone who had a hundred dollars on deposit will be handed the bountiful

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Saloniki, Feb. 5, 1916.

sum of two dollars and fifty cents--in any kind of change he desires.

The happiest one will be he, who is weighed down with the twenty-five dollars that he will be given in exchange for his thousand dollar investment.

Now--what are the hypocritical newspapers that denounced the Saloniki as being pessimistic and cynical, going to write in the face of such facts? The struggle has just begun!

The four bankers are facing severe penalties, and are all under bond, until they are ordered to appear in the Criminal Court. It is there that the poor victims of these cheats and thieves must go, and tell of their suffering and sorrow. All the Greeks who know anything about the past conduct of these four men must testify against them.

These four rascals, who have devoured the life-savings of hundreds of poor

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Saloniki, Feb. 5, 1916.

ignorant people, are enemies of the entire community; because of their dishonesty, a blot has been put upon the Greek community of Chicago.

As you all know, two of the bankers fled to Greece on the pretext that they were going to sell flour. However, a few days ago, George Douras returned to New York. When he learned of the seizure and arrest of his two partners, he hurriedly secreted himself aboard the Greek ship, "King Constantine". He now believes his whereabouts are unknown and his safety assured.

What a surprise he will get when he is informed that the arm of the law is at the back of his neck, ready to jerk him back to America, so that he can answer a few questions!

MPA (111) 1501 30275

Saloniki, Jan. 29, 1916.

THE BANK SCANDAL

The four fraudulent bankers of Chicago were ordered to put up bonds totaling \$30,000--\$7,500 each--by the courts. The two who are still in Chicago, Geokaris and Stamatides, have employed fair means and foul to protect themselves. They have pulled so many strings that they boast of their invulnerability.

Naturally, the depositors, who were defrauded, are grieved to think that justice can be manipulated to serve the moneyed interest; especially, when it is their own money that is being used against them.....

On January 31, at ten o'clock in the morning, the thieves will be called to answer for their conduct. The depositors must be present to give their testimony with regard to the reputations and past performances of these crooks.

Certain facts about the lives of the bankers must be told, such as: The four men are known to be gamblers who play for high stakes. They sold shares and stocks of non-existent oil wells and mines. All their property has been

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Saloniki, Jan. 29, 1916.

transferred to other individuals, or to their wives. They are shareholders in the shipping company they represent, and are still retained as representatives, despite their fraudulent actions; they live very extravagantly in luxurious homes that are far beyond their means.....

The above accusations, that have, so far, been transmitted by word of mouth, we now publish so that the whole community can become familiar with the characters of our fine friends, the bankers.

Let it be known that they laugh when they are threatened with punishment; that they belittle the courts of justice, and are cocksure of going unpunished; that they attack the Saloniki because it exposed them, and fought them so savagely in the name of truth and justice.

This is not all that the depositors are going to prove about these frauds. They are going to exhibit the ledgers of the bank. It is known that thousands of dollars were deposited in the bank on the day before it failed, and the next day there was only ninety-six dollars in the vaults, which the bankers probably overlooked.

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Saloniki, Jan. 29, 1916.

It is common knowledge that one of the depositors did get his money from the bank--not because of the kind-heartedness of any of the four bankers, but because he went to the home of one of the thieves and demanded his money. The cowardly banker could do nothing but give him his five hundred dollars.

The court must be told about the dead man found in the snow last winter. He died of exposure because he did not have fifteen cents to pay for a warm place in which to stay. But a bankbook from the Greek-American Bank was found in his pocket, crediting him with a large sum of money.

The court must be told of the number of people who have died of grief when they found that their life savings had been stolen from them. It must be told how a girl died of grief because her dowry was lost in the bank failure; how a sixty-five-year-old man lost the savings of eighteen years of sweat and privation, and is now penniless and homeless.

The bankruptcy of the Greek-American Bank is a social scandal, and an unpardonable crime of immense proportions, against society.

Saloniki, Jan. 29, 1916.

During the last eighteen months, the Saloniki had ample opportunity to find out all the lurid and pitiful details of the suffering caused directly by the bank failure. We are familiar with the eight hundred tales of woe, and have tried to arouse public opinion in behalf of these 800 victims.

At times our position was precarious because of our disclosures. Only the knowledge that the other Greek papers had kept silent for eighteen months, and at times had even defended the wealthy bankers, gave us courage to go on with the fight for the timid depositors.

This paper is afraid of no single individual and no group of individuals, no matter how much money or influence is involved. It will always be our policy to defend the weak and the ignorant against those who seek to prey upon them.

Let us present all the evidence we have and then see if the bankers' influence has more weight with the American courts of justice than the truth.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 22, 1916.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END

(Editorial)

We are honored by having the privilege of printing the pictures of Mr. A. Pantelis and Mr. Resa in this issue of the Saloniki. They are the two Chicago lawyers who succeeded in gathering the evidence against those four Chicago bankers who are by now notorious for fraudulent practices.

They gathered enough conclusive proof to convince the district attorney of the guilt of these men. At last the eight hundred depositors will have a chance to fight for their life-long savings, which they were unfortunate enough to trust to a pack of wolves.

The two lawyers have worked for a long time in an effort to collect evidence against these men. They had help from no one, except the staff of

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Saloniki, Jan. 22, 1916.

the Saloniki, and three or four of the depositors. The other 795 depositors were of little or no help because some of them were employed by the railroads and were far from Chicago, and others were misled by the promises of reimbursement made to them by the bankers.

At the last moment it looked as if the bankers were to be declared innocent because the victims were not represented by a good lawyer, and were ignorant of what course to follow.

The timely entrance of Mr. Pantelis changed the situation of the depositors. The fraudulent activities of the four bankers were exposed, and they could not escape their fate, when the jury heard the truth.

Now the four gentlemen anxiously await the verdict. At any moment they expect to feel the heavy hand of the law upon their shoulders--a hand weighted with exactly \$138,000 worth of guilt.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 22, 1916.

Even the best and most accomplished crooks make some mistake, or overlook something of value when they are plying their trade. Our friends are no exception. It has been found that there was ninety-six dollars in the bank which they forgot to take. Better luck next time! When Mr. Pantelis was asked to give his opinion of the case, he said that he had only done his duty as a Greek; and that he could not stand idle and see his fellow countrymen cheated out of their hard-earned savings without making a sincere effort to prevent it. He also thanked the Saloniki for keeping the issue before the public, and for giving him so much support.

Neither of the lawyers expressed any hope of having the money returned to the investors by the bankers of their own free will.

Both insist that even if the money is never returned to the owners, at least the fraudulent bankers will be punished for their crime.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 15, 1916.

JUSTICE

Two of the four officials of the Greek-American Bank of Chicago have been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury. These two gentlemen are A. Geokaris and George Stamatises.

The other two men scented the danger and hurriedly left for Greece. This action will not obstruct the course of justice, because the Greek government has promised to turn them over to the United States authorities, so that they can explain the absence of the \$138,000 belonging to some eight hundred Greek depositors.

The four defendants, Mr. Geokaris, Mr. Stamatides, Mr. Douras, and Mr. Papakostas, were the representatives of the Greek steamship lines and commercial fleets. They paid large sums for their advertising space in the Greek and American newspapers. The Saloniki has never accepted

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 15, 1916.

any of their advertisements, because we doubted the honesty and veracity of these men.

We are happy to know that we did nothing to help or encourage the exploitation of the trusting, hard-working people who fell into the trap set by these defrauders.

The other Greek papers of Chicago, which had been well paid by the bankers to keep silent, stood aside, and it was the Saloniki alone that dared to expose these frauds. Now that our prophecies have come true, we are content to stand aside and watch the storm break over their heads.

One New York paper published a half-hearted criticism of these four frauds, but for some reason or other it stopped before it had hardly begun. The cowardice of the Greek papers is evident to all; so it is unnecessary for us to say anything more about it. The Saloniki has done its share in

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 15, 1916.

bringing these men to justice; they are now in the hands of the eternally just American courts.

We also wish to congratulate the well-known Greek lawyer, Mr. A. Pantelis, who has undertaken to fight this case. We advise all the depositors to attend the hearings and the trial, in order that they may have the satisfaction of seeing justice administered.

WPA (11) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, May 8, 1915.

FOURTEEN-YEAR PRISON SENTENCE

Morris Limpemas, a notorious counterfeiter and forger of bad checks, attempted to cash a forged bank check at the confectionery store of our prominent countryman, Stylianos Georgakakis, 1551 West 13th Street. He was arrested and sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

Mr. Georgakakis was warmly congratulated by the chief of police for discovering this dangerous forger, who will now learn a good lesson. It is well for other Greek businessmen to be careful about cashing doubtful checks. Saloniki congratulates Mr. Georgakakis for reporting this criminal to the police in time.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 27, 1915.

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AN EPIDEMIC OF ROBBERIES

The Greek community of Chicago has been the victim of several bold, systematic robberies. Whether these crimes have been committed by one thief or by a gang is not yet known. In a single night the following three establishments were broken into and looted: the pharmacy belonging to Mr. C. Salopoulos, located at the corner of Polk Street and Blue Island Avenue, where the window was broken and valuable drugs were stolen; the Hermes Shoe Polish Company at 620 Blue Island Avenue, which was robbed of materials amounting to one hundred dollars; and the theater owned by Mr. Voumvaki and Mr. Sias, where--strange as it may seem--the robbers took a projection machine.

The Greeks are taking precautions against these marauders. The next time a thief attempts to rob a Greek store he will not escape alive.

Saloniki, Dec. 5, 1914.

GREEK COUNTERFEITERS

The Greek community around Blue Island Avenue and Halstead Street was encircled by the police who were looking for two Greek counterfeiters. They found the men they were seeking, in a Cafe at 610 Blue Island Avenue.

These men were N. Trigonis and Miltiades Sakkos. They have been circulating counterfeit twenty-five cent and fifty cent pieces. They were put in jail, and a search is being made for their accomplices.



Saloniki, Feb. 28, 1914.

THE WHITE-SLAVE TRAFFIC

Again, we are forced to mention the distasteful question of white-slave traffic. The police have arrested a Bulgarian from Macedonia and a Greek by the name of John Demetriou, the owner of a poolroom in South Chicago. They have been found guilty of exploiting young women as white slaves.

We are grieved to hear that some of our people persist in following this infamous trade.

Saloniki, Jan. 31, 1914.

HOUSE OF ILL FAME

John Katsos, who was accused of maintaining a house of ill fame on Twentieth Street, was sought by police detective Dannen Gerg. To his great surprise, however, the officer learned that Katsos was dead. Thus, the search ended.

Saloniki, Jan. 31, 1914.

ARRESTED FOR GAMBLING

About forty Greeks were arrested for gambling in the coffeehouse of Christ Zambos and George Vlasias in the Greek quarter. The police found many gambling devices in a back room, where gambling was going on full speed. The unfortunate gamblers were arrested and locked up until bond is posted and the trial begins.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 9, 1913.

A BLOODY DRAMA

(Editorial)

The soil of the grave in which the bullet-riddled body of James Floros was placed is still fresh. The tears of his loved ones and friends have not dried yet; while the countless wreaths which were placed on his last remains are still unwithered.

Among those who are bereaved by the tragic loss of James Floros is the perpetrator of the crime and the victims oldest friend, Pantelis Rousetos. "How I wish that the cursed night of the crime had never come! How I regret that I did not save one bullet for myself!" These were Rousetos' words after he himself surrendered at the police station. "I have killed James. I have killed my brother," he said.

These words show plainly how destructive the results of sudden excitement are.

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Saloniki, Aug. 9, 1913.

Rousetos shouted, "If I could only bring him back to life!" This is a prayer in vain, but it indicates that he is truly sorry for his crime. Unfortunately, however, it is too late. His beloved friend, his dearest fellow countryman, is in life no more, nor can he ever return to us.

The crime, which took place about a week ago in the offices of the great and rich Greek Ice Cream Company of Rousetos and Floros, has been announced with deep sorrow by Saloniki, but with incomplete and fragmentary information. Many rumors were being circulated from mouth to mouth by all our people, who were shocked and deeply moved by the tragic events.

The victim, Floros, and Pantelis Rousetos were two of our finest Greeks, well known in our Chicago community. A long business partnership had united the two men with bonds of brotherly love and friendship. The world believed that they were inseparable partners and lifelong friends, but Satan had sowed the seed of jealousy and mutual distrust in their hearts. Hate and distrust had undermined the great friendship of these two men to such an

Saloniki, Aug. 9, 1913.

extent that all through the last three years many violent scenes had taken place between them.

As founder of the company, Rousetos wanted to have complete control of the business, while Floros was inspired by the same ambition. It is said that the sum of \$65,000 was offered by one in order to buy the other out, but neither one desired to leave the business. Finally, developments came to a point where the bloody night of last Friday brought about the murder of Floros and the imprisonment of Rousetos. Thus, both of the owners and largest stockholders of a great company have left the active management of the business. One is resting in eternal sleep, and the other is in prison awaiting the last decree from avenging Justice.

One of the greatest faults of the Greek people is their inability to adopt and understand the spirit of business partnership and co-operation. That is the reason why, as an individual, the Greek can prosper and perform miracles; whereas, when co-operating with others, he retrogresses, fails, and is finally

Saloniki, Aug. 9, 1913.

destroyed.

The prosperity and success of the Rousetos-Floros partnership, which was based on mutual trust, respect, and friendship, reached a high point, for, according to the most conservative estimates, the assets of the company amount to \$200,000. Who could believe that this successful partnership would be dissolved by the firing of a gun and under such dramatic circumstances?

What has been done, however, cannot be undone. And now the victim's heirs and all those who are interested in the fate of the prisoner should show all possible calm and poise. Let us not forget that in spite of the bloody confusion that has been created, both principals to the crime have a common interest in the huge company, which they had created with long hours of toil and sweat. For the sake of their common interest, the relatives and agents of both men should forget that they are enemies. Any further complications and quarrels will injure the good name of our good people. We do not wish

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 9, 1913.

to be humiliated in the eyes of the American people. In this, all the Greeks of Chicago are greatly interested. As for us, we detest bloodshed as much as God does. We are very sorry for the victim, as every human heart must be.

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GREEK

Loxias, May 20, 1911, p. 2

THE PERPETRATORS OF THE GREEK TRAGEDY ARE FREED.

The trial of A. Pentarakis and his wife Angelika, for killing Geo. Varvaresos a month ago, ended last Wednesday and both the accused were freed by the jury. The twelve men decided that the killing was justified.

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Loxias, December 4, 1909.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A new church has been added to those of the Greek Orthodox religion in Chicago. It was bought for \$21,000. Five thousand (\$5,100) and one hundred dollars has been paid in cash and the rest will be paid in installments till 1917. The key to the church is in charge of 12 able bodied men - the officers of the church. The only trouble will be to find a priest. Rev. Pigeas declines to accept the honor because he has high hopes of soon becoming a bishop in America.



GREEK

Loxias, December 4, 1909.

Since last week, peddlers have had to stop selling their wares, subject to arrest by the police. The Irishmen seem to mean business. No longer will we hear the melodious Greek voices advertising potatoes, apples, celery, and so forth. Whoever tries it will be led by the ear into a cell where he can yodel to his heart's content. The peddlers insist that they will buy trucks and continue their chosen profession. It remains to be seen what will be the outcome of this situation.



GREEK

Loxias, December 4, 1909.

The unique career of a certain Greek came hastily to an end the other day. This Greek had a mania for stealing clothes. He was a very particular Greek and would only steal clothes belonging to his countrymen. The quality of the clothes he stole did not impress him. He preferred to take those that were hard to get.

He was a very proud Greek, and refused to wear the clothing of others, so he decided to sell these second-hand garments and buy himself new ones. He never quibbled about prices. He would obligingly sell a \$50 suit for \$1.50 to the first Jew that came along. Easy come - easy go!



GREEK

Loxias, December 4, 1909.

During a period of two years, he took over eighty suits. If he found plenty of suits in one place he would take them all. If he found a few in another place, he would take them, too. This is an example of how he worked.

He rang a bell oneday and said to the lady, "Your husband sent me for his best suit of clothes. He is going to Milwaukee tonight and he wants to have them pressed."



GREEK

Loxias, December 4, 1909.

The lady gave him the clothes which he promptly sold for forty-two cents to a Jew he met farther down the street. Imagine her feelings when her husband came home and denied all knowledge of the "gentleman."

The next day our unknown friend tried the same trick on Mrs. Georga Kopoulos. She, being a gracious lady, invited him in for a cup of Turkish coffee, meanwhile phoning for the police. The Greek, whose name we cannot tell because he has fourteen of them and we don't know which is right, is cooling off in a cell at the County Jail. What perplexed him most was, "How did that woman find out?"



Loxias, December 4, 1909.

The answer is simple, Mr. Georga Kopoulos was wearing his best suit of clothes at the time and he couldn't possibly have asked for them because he was out of town.

The Greek is trying to think up ways of stealing out of jail, but we are afraid it won't work.

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Dec. 3, 1909.

HOW THE GREEKS MUST SEND THEIR MONEY TO GREECE

(Editorial)

Because of numerous complaints made by some of our nationals who are the victims of various fraudulent bankers and agents through whom money was to be sent to Greece, we are forced to dwell on this subject and advise the Greeks of Chicago as to how they should make their remittances to foreign lands.

Before we enter upon the main points of this question we must call the public's attention to the various fake bankers, brokers, agents, and profiteers who, though penniless and even up to their necks in debt, and not knowing what to do or where to go, have the insolence and the audacity to appear before the public as financiers, bankers, etc., for the purpose of exploiting the common laborer and businessman in the crudest and most

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Dec. 3, 1909.

disgraceful manner.

In order to make ourselves better understood regarding the means which such characters use to defraud the simple folk we point to the notorious swindler, Agomemnon Panagakis, as an example. In order to advertise himself as a great patriot and a prominent banker, etc., he went so far as to publish a newspaper of his own. In this manner his infernal schemes were expected to succeed. He finally managed to see his efforts bear fruit by buying out the journalistic pen and conscience, of Thomas Argyros, another notorious character. By means of the latter's fraudulent news organ, and through fraudulent advertising, the public was deceived and fooled to such an extent that hundreds of hard-working and trusting laborers in our community, flocked into Panagakis' office and entrusted him with their money which was to be remitted to parents and relatives in the homeland.

Finally, however, this "prominent Greek banker" managed to run away from Chicago, go to New York, and from there to some unknown state or foreign

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Dec. 3, 1909.

country with thousands of the Greek remitters' and investors' dollars in his suitcase. All those thousands of struggling workers and family men who happened to send their remittances through this thief's office have been left with "crossed hands" and now they are bewailing their misfortune.

Besides this case, there are many other similar ones. However, we will not go into them now. We wish only to warn our people that there are many other such prowling thieves and swindlers among us who, sooner or later, will be discovered and will meet Panagakis' fate.

So, in order to save our fellow countrymen from the claws of these fakers and swindlers we take this opportunity to warn them, in God's name, never to entrust their money to unknown and untrustworthy individuals. All of us know that all that is given us is a false and meaningless receipt as well as numerous false promises, followed by swearing on their "sacred honor"

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Dec. 3, 1909.

and lives that their money will reach its destination in the safest way without any loss whatever.

This game is played every day. Nonetheless, hundreds of checks bounce back to the senders who, on receiving them, rush over to the offices where they were issued only to discover the reason why the checks could not be honored. The only satisfaction which is given the victims is the assurance that the check was not properly signed, that the duplicate was not issued properly, that the name was not written legibly, or that the check was sent through London, etc., etc.

With such excuses and pretenses the swindlers keep other people's money for their own use for eighty or more days. In the meantime, they give the impression that they are competent bankers and honorable men. Any intelligent man can see that the people's savings are being exploited and invested while most of us who know very little about banking, investments, etc., wonder how our remittances were lost.

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Dec. 3, 1909.

Imagine some small brokerage office of questionable reputation sending ten thousand dollars per week to Greece. In one month's time it will have forty thousand dollars in its vaults. By withholding that money one month it can be invested as a short term loan bringing enormous profits to the shrewd broker. But think of the misfortune that will befall the investor or remitter if the agent or so-called banker fails or cannot recover his loan. In part, this is what happened in the Panagakis case. How many of us will curse the hour we decided to trust someone else with our hard-earned money? How many will be thrown into the streets and starve?

So, in order to protect our fellow countrymen from such a misfortune, from want and poverty, we suggest that they avoid impostors, defrauding brokers, and self-appointed bankers. Instead they should always make remittances to the homeland either through the reliable and trustworthy American banks or through the United States Post Office Department by means of postal

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Dec. 3, 1909.

money orders. Of course, we would not discourage our people from sending money to Greece through the American Express Company or through several of our well-known and thoroughly trustworthy merchants, wholesalers, or importers who own and operate extensive businesses and who have much experience in transferring money from place to place.

In every instance and by all means keep away from hungry false agents, "bankers", and such imposters so that you won't lose your money and regret it most bitterly afterwards--when it is too late.

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Greek Star, Nov. 27, 1908.

WHO IS MR. SERAPHIC?

In the November 18 issue of Loxias, a satirical weekly, we note with indignation an unjust and unwarranted attack on Mr. A. A. Seraphic, inspector in charge of ports in the State of Florida, and a special investigating officer of the Bureau of Immigration. A lie has been promulgated by a clique of Greeks who are seeking revenge because they were brought to justice by Mr. Seraphic and convicted by the federal courts here for violations of the immigration laws. The editor of Loxias was induced to seize upon this lie as a pretext for its attack on Mr. Seraphic. The falsehood referred to states that Mr. Seraphic was present at the meeting of Greeks in the Masonic Temple to influence votes in behalf of the party headed by the gentleman who is now president of the Greek community at Chicago, as well as president of the Panhellenic Union of all Greek communities throughout the United States.

That while there Mr. Seraphic applauded the party referred to and that such action is in the mind of the editor or Loxias a crime of partisanship and as such is brought to the attention of his excellency, the president of the United

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Greek Star, Nov. 27, 1908.

States, with a rather conspicuous heading in English. For our part we are ashamed of the stupidity and ignorance displayed by the man who poses as an Editor of a Greek publication. The said meeting took place on November 13, at 9 P. M., for the purpose of designating a committee to supervise the election of officers at a later date.

We are in position to know that although Mr. Seraphic happened to be present at this meeting, the insinuation is untrue, as Mr. Seraphic is in no way connected with the affairs of our community and does not interfere in our factional fights.

We know from Mr. Georgepoulos, connected with the office of the chief of police of our city, that Mr. Seraphic called at the Masonic Temple by appointment to meet him, regarding some information desired.

We also know that Mr. Georgepoulos was late, and Mr. Seraphic took a seat near the entrance to the hall on the side occupied by the constituency of the president now in office. We know that he did not applaud from reputable Greeks, that sat by his side.

Greek Star, Nov. 27, 1908.

He left just after he saw Mr. Georgepoulos; these are facts and not fabrications.

But were the fabrications appearing in Loxias facts, Mr. Seraphic would have been perfectly free and at liberty to exercise his rights, i.e.; rights inherent to American citizenship of which, evidently, the editor of Loxias is utterly ignorant.

If the faction supported by Loxias was ignored in that meeting, it was for another reason and not because of the presence of Mr. Seraphic in the opposition. Mr. Seraphic is highly esteemed and respected by all law abiding Greeks here and throughout the United States. He does honor to his nationality and we are proud of him.

None ~~but~~ the law-breakers fear him and the inference drawn from the statements of Loxias is an insult to the Greeks of Chicago, for we know and believe that all Greeks who attended that meeting and brought about the accomplished results, are law abiding, intelligent and successful business men and fear nobody.

Greek Star, Nov. 27, 1908.

"The Greek Star" has known Mr. Seraphic for many years, and it has always followed his record in connection with the government and also in connection with the Greeks. We have found him to be a perfect gentleman in every respect, and a man faithfully performing his duties, therefore, we take pleasure in publishing this article in the English language, not only to contradict what was published in the said paper, but to say to the English speaking public that Mr. Seraphic does greatly honor the Greeks in the United States, and enjoys the love and respect of all respectable Greeks from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Feb. 21, 1908.

THE GREEKS OF CHICAGO
Crime, Shyster Lawyers, and Swindling Interpreters

As if the many evils which have been visited upon the Greek community were not enough, we are now forced to witness numerous court actions and trials involving members of our own nationality who have been apprehended and are now being tried on charges of various major and minor infractions of the law.

Things would not be so bad of course if only those who are directly involved were concerned. Unfortunately, however, the humiliation and the disgrace which are reflected on our entire community and our nationality as a result of such crime are inevitable. This is not the first time that the Greek name has been dragged into the courts and halls of justice, nor will it be the last if proper and immediate measures are not taken for the suppression and complete extermination of these despicable beasts.

We regret that we cannot mention the names of the law-breakers, and their

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Feb. 21, 1908.

endless string of crimes. Nevertheless, we may be permitted to accuse all those, who are to a large extent, responsible for violating the law because they know about some crimes which are being committed by others. Are they guilty of being moral accomplices in these crimes? By being unconcerned and unmoved, passive onlookers at these illegal acts, we are neglecting one of our fundamental duties to our people and nationality; we are permitting our name, honor, and reputation to be dragged into the mire and trampled under the feet of a few robbers, thieves, swindlers, and criminals.

All of us know the old Greek proverb which says, "the rats have torn the flour sack." In this proverb the flour is likened to the people, the sack, the protective covering; in other words, the good name, the good deeds, the honor and reputation of the people, and, finally the rats are used allegorically to signify the filthy and criminal social elements which always try to tear up or destroy the work of people and harm the safety and peace of society. It is clearly and generally understood that these "rats", those amongst us who have

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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The Greek Star, Feb. 21, 1908.

warped minds and dangerous criminal habits and tendencies, must be wiped out, so that the innocent will not be blamed for something that they have not done. The people are not to be held responsible for the acts of a few individuals amongst them.

Because of rampant crimes, neglect, and the indifference of our people, as a whole of their commission, The Greek Star forecasts the imminent danger which is threatening to discredit the Greek name in the City of Chicago. For this very reason, it appeals for the support of every loyal, patriotic, and law-abiding Greek for the purpose of taking active measures for the apprehension of all criminals and the elimination of all kinds of crimes. For it is preferable to eliminate them than disgrace and stigmatize our entire community.

It is not altogether difficult to realize this hope and enforce our just demand, for we have both the means to discover and expose any crime as well as the inexorable and inevitable axe of justice for the exemplary punishment of every transgressor of the law.

Forward, then, let us launch a general crusade against crime and its horrible

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consequences; and, if we are unable to rectify this evil, we must even resort to treachery and become informers against some of our own people. We will thus protect and safeguard ourselves against a group of criminal perverts and useless degenerates.

Also, let us not fail to warn against those smoothly working snakes, those shyster lawyers and criminal mouthpieces, who have the audacity to call themselves Greeks and who are defending and shielding some Greeks who are evidently guilty of serious crimes. Some of our petty and unscrupulous lawyers have the temerity to plead the case of a notorious character in the criminal underworld in spite of the fact that such service and such protection constitute an affront to our honor and reputation. The power of money can buy a shyster's honor and his conscience. It can make him forget about community, nationality, or racial interests and responsibilities. The social stigma is hidden by money; there is no consideration for justice, national pride, or honesty.

By these observations of ours we do not intend to suggest that our fellow

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The Greek Star, Feb. 21, 1908.

countrymen, that is, those who have been embroiled in court action because of some non-criminal, civil case, should refrain from having good, conscientious, and honest lawyers or interpreters, because they are needed especially by those who are not familiar with the English language. Our hired interpreters and attorneys must be thoroughly honest and trustworthy. Some effort must be made to track down and rid our community of all those loafing shyster lawyers, lying interpreters, and dishonest troublemakers who use every infernal method to cheat the litigants in court and to exploit the trusting and ignorant masses. Most of these opportunists and cheats claim that they are legal experts, that they are able to use political influence and apply political pressure for the settlement of some case for the sum of \$200 or \$500.

It is well known that there are very few men who can use such means to win cases and save others from being thrown in prison or executed. It is good to remember that justice will not allow anyone to do as he pleases. We certainly feel sorry for those unsuspecting and trusting souls who fall prey to starving

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Feb. 21, 1908:

lawyers and blood suckers. Our people should know better or be warned in time to avoid those prowling parasites of the courts and the legal profession who are robbing them of their meager earnings and hard earned money.

It is very fortunate that the Greek Community of Chicago has an honest, fearless, and able lawyer in the person of Mr. Nicholas Kyriacopoulos. This man has saved many Greeks from the clutches of shyster lawyers, phony interpreters, preying bondsmen, and crooked petty politicians. Our good lawyers have protected our people and prevented them from giving money to legalized swindlers. Nevertheless, there are or have been numerous Greeks who have unknowingly fallen prey to the fast talk and slick promises of speedy court settlements from those who are past artists in the technique of robbing the ignorant and helpless masses of our people.

Everything that we have written in this article is supported by facts and that is why our warnings and our revelations must be taken seriously by those who

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3626

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The Greek Star, Feb. 21, 1908.

might need our advice in the future. Otherwise, we wash our hands and cannot be held responsible for any unfortunate experiences which many Greeks are almost surely to face.

We can only call out and say-woe to those who will be cheated, defrauded, and harmed by the criminals, shyster lawyers, dishonest interpreters, and bondsmen who seek refuge within our community.

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GREEK

Star, May 31, 1907.

VICTIMS OF GRAFT AND EXPLOITATION



Ten fellow Greeks, Mr. J. Tsatsares, Mr. Basil Bazeras, Mr. John Kolovos, Mr. George Kolovos, Mr. L. Batargas, Mr. John Kamaras, Mr. Andrew Gregoriou, Mr. Andrew Bekas, Mr. George Cravarettes, and Mr. Pan. Papagonis, were the victims the other day of a dishonest act perpetrated by fellow Greeks established in Chicago and doing business under the name of Karavelis and Bousoulas, located at 327 South Halsted St.

The victims, being railroad workers, applied for work at the offices of Karavelis and Bousoulas, who are labor agents for various railroad companies. Mr. Bousoulas promised them jobs at Ogden, Utah, and requested a fee of \$25 for each man, \$10 down and \$15 on the first pay day.

Each of the ten paid the \$10 down payment and prepared for shipment. The next day Mr. Bousoulas informed the ten victims that he could not send them to Ogden, Utah, but he could ship them to Wyoming to another job.

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Star, May 31, 1907.

Mr. Bousoulas and inform him of the consequences if the money was not refunded. Mr. Bousoulas was just as nice to Mr. Kominakis as he was to the ten victims.

A short time later Officers Herby and Birmingham, from Maxwell Street Station, visited Mr. Bousoulas' office, with orders from the captain, "either the money must be paid in full or Mr. Bousoulas is kindly requested to accompany the two officers, on a visit to the captain." Not only was the money paid in full, but good Havana cigars were thrown in for good measurement by the so-called big-shot, Mr. Bousoulas.

From all indications it appears that the reputation of the house of Karavelis and Bousoulas, as they call their railroad labor agency, is going to the rocks. Legitimate labor agencies would not do that kind of business, and honest and conscientious fellow-Greeks would not stoop so low as to attempt

Star, May 31, 1907.



to rob and swindle our fellow-Greeks, who happen to be in need of a job.

First of all the fee of \$25 is absolutely too much and the refusal to refund the money, when the fault lies with the agent is also against the law. But the house of Karavelis and Bousoulas, judging from this incident, and maybe from other unknown incidents, has swerved from its right road and recognizes neither decency nor law, nor the racial spirit. This is the death blow to such a practice. The death of the house of Karavelis and Bousoulas is imminent, and the pall of a similar fate will cover other business men who are in the same category as Karavelis and Bousoulas.

With sadness we publish this incident, but The Star, as a guardian of the Greeks in America, can not overlook the dishonest action of these fellow-Greeks who fall upon the ignorant worker like a raven falls upon the carrion.

Star, May 31, 1907.



It is also very sad to say that The Star would consider it a favor, if the advertisement of Haravolic and Doucouf is withdrawn from publication.

Star, Mar. 1, 1907.

7-10-68

THE CRUSADE AGAINST CHICAGO GREEKS - OUR PROTESTS HEEDED

**Mass-meeting of the Greek Confectioners Brings Results -
Judge Recants his Animadversions against Greeks**

(Editorial)

When a single Greek goes astray and violates a law of the land, the whole community and the entire race are condemned, and the populace raises a hue and cry against Greeks in general, innocent and guilty alike. Unfortunately, not only are these unjust and loudly uttered accusations against all Greeks promulgated by ignorant and misinformed people, who may be pardoned because they do not know any better, but some educated people, some judges, and practically the entire press also participate in the outcry.

It is really a paradoxical situation.

Race hatred and other destructive emotions are natural to the ignorant, the uncultivated, and the unenlightened.

Does such an attitude against Greeks or against those of any other race

Star, Mar. 1, 1907.

conform to the spirit of Americanism?

Because of one or two rotten apples shall we condemn the whole crop and the tree which has produced for us an abundance of good fruit?

Justice, logic, and the spirit of America blush with shame at such actions. Righteousness and the slow upward movement of humanity are imperiled by outbursts of fanaticism, which are the relics of the age of barbarism.

Is it so shocking that once in a while a Greek should go wrong? Are Greeks supposed to be angels immune to evil impulses? When one of them happens to entertain unangelic desires and displays the weakness of a human being, popular clamor demands that the Greeks be burned lest they contaminate the purity of others.

Our courts of justice and other law-enforcing agencies lose their significance when the mind of the populace reverts to mob-violence, which is kindled by ignorance and barbarism.

Star, Mar. 1, 1907.

Were not the courts created to punish culprits and to protect the innocent? Why then are innocent Greeks in the present case accused and condemned, especially by a judge on the bench?

The city press in big letters took up the hue and cry against the Greeks and aggravated the evil.

The guilty Greek confectioner who forced his attentions upon a young woman in his employ has been sent to prison to pay the penalty of his wrong-doing, but the accusation delivered from the bench that "all you Greek confectioners lead our girls astray" has left its stigma upon innocent Greeks.

The Star, which like Cerberus guards the good name of Greeks in America, entered the battle and with practical common sense protested that the spirit of Americanism is grossly violated and offended by unjust accusations against all Greeks.

Star, Mar. 1, 1907.

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A mass-meeting of Greek confectioners was assembled last week at which eighteen hundred businessmen were present. A resolution was passed condemning the actions of the convicted Greek, and a committee was appointed to use all legitimate means to dispel the clouds of prejudice and restore the light of common sense.

A common-sense talk was delivered by the publisher and editor of the Star; the president of the Greek Confectioners' Association and the president of the Greek community also addressed the mass-meeting, at which by prearrangement many prominent Americans and the representatives of the city press were also present.

The result of this agitation is that the honorable judge who set this fire blazing has beautifully retracted his utterances against Greeks, and the city press in flattering terms has covered up the black paint with which it had daubed us.

In order to avoid a repetition of this incident, the Star urgently appeals

Star, Mar. 1, 1907.

to all Greek confectioners, restaurant-keepers, and others who employ young women to bear in mind for their own interest and for the interest of the entire Greek community that if any one is known to be indecently inclined, as the convicted Greek was, he should immediately be reported to the authorities. By so doing we shall not only protect society in general against creatures of this kind; we shall also protect our own good name.

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CRIME

Star, Feb. 22, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

UNJUST CRITICISM FROM THE PRESS

P. 5) With due devotion and obedience to the laws of this country and with extreme reverence and respect for our courts the Star, as champion and defender of Greeks and of the reputation of Greeks in America, takes issue with a judge's recent strictures on Greeks and begs to bring out the naked truth of an unpleasant episode.

On account of one single culprit the Honorable Judge Frank Crowe last week let loose a vitriolic storm of animadversions against all Greeks engaged in the confectionery business. The Greek confectioners in Chicago, who number more than three thousand, were all included in the judge's tirade.

The ire of the jurist was aroused when Theodore Economakes, a Greek, pleaded guilty to the charge of forcing his attentions upon a young woman, one of his employees, whom he embraced and kissed in the presence of other employees.

If this Greek is guilty according to our established laws, let the ax of justice

Star, Feb. 22, 1907.

WPA (ILL) 8801-27.

fall upon him and upon him alone, and let him suffer the consequences of his crime, for we all approve of the punishment for violation of the laws, but to utter from the bench such strictures as "All you Greek confectioners lead our girls astray" is unjust, and the impartial administration of justice, in spite of all sincerity and honesty is bound to suffer when anger and other emotions becloud the fairness of jurists' minds.

The stigma applied to so great a number of confectioners on account of one is not easily erased, but somehow Greeks are accustomed to bear, without whining, the burdens forced upon them.

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GREEK

Star, July 13, 1906.

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A LESSON FOR OTHERS

p. 3- The Star, has often cautioned its fellow Greeks not to carry large sums of money on their persons and to avoid dark streets of dubious reputation. That this advice has been disregarded is shown by what happened to one of our compatriots according to the Chicago Chronicle.

"A Greek named Thomas Mostopoulos, twenty four years old, a fruit-peddler, fell into the hands of robbers at Ashland Boulevard and Warren Avenue. The leader of the group slugged the victim with the butt of his gun. The bandits took his watch, \$345, in currency and \$10, in silver. In departing the highwaymen riddled with bullets the victim's hat which was lying on the sidewalk."

It is the duty of this newspaper to din into the ears of its fellow-Greeks the danger demonstrated by the report of this heinous crime and to warn them again as it has done many times before not to carry and by all means not to display a roll of money, which some of us are apt to do when we are afflicted with a spell of swaggering and swashbuckling. Money should be kept in the bank and not in pants-pockets.

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GREEK

Star, Apr. 27, 1906.

DISILLUSION OF A NEWLY-ARRIVED GREEK - AMERICA IS NOT WHAT IT IS SUPPOSED
TO BE - APPEALS TO HIS CONSUL.

p. 3 - America has lost its good name in the eyes of George Drossos, who has been here only twenty days. The newly-arrived young Greek was held up by two men at the point of a gun and robbed of his watch and chain and \$1.75 in money, all that he had.

With his dreams of America the great thus dissipated, totally disappointed in the country of freedom and of justice, his face wearing an expression of disenchantment, he went to the Greek consul in Chicago and as a citizen of Greece demanded justice against those two barbarous Americans, who differed very little from cut-throat Bulgarian brigands.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3027

Star, Apr. 27, 1906.

He further told the Greek consul, as if the Greek diplomat did not know it, that foreigners in Greece are respected and esteemed by the populace, while here in America they are robbed.

The disappointed and inexperienced immigrant Greek left the consulate in a pleasant mood after the consul had convinced him that real Americans are not robbers, and that the two so-called barbarous Americans who had taken his money and watch and chain were not Americans of the older stock with which the Greek had been enchanted but were Americans in the making. These explanations pleased the young immigrant, and he thanked the Greek diplomat for his elucidation, resumed his proud Greek composure and walked out of the consulate wearing an expression of victory on his unshaven but otherwise clean face.

Editor's note: What the Greek consul failed to convey to the victim of this heinous crime is that the robbers may have been foreigners of the type that never will become Americans.

Star, Mar. 30, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 22-7

BLOODY ENCOUNTER OF POLICE OFFICERS WITH A GROUP OF GREEKS--
TWO OFFICERS AND THREE GREEKS WOUNDED--ONE GREEK DEAD.

p.4--Last Sunday night at 11 p. m. a bloody engagement between two police officers and a group of Greeks took place. One Greek was killed, three others will die, and the two officers were dangerously wounded.

The cause of this bloodshed, according to the statements of some women of ill repute who were participants in the struggle before the arrival of the two officers, was the barbarity of the Greeks, who were dead drunk and attempted to ravish them on the street. When the officers heard the women's cries, they ran in the direction of Hull House and found two Greeks scuffling with the women. The officers fired a volley of shots, and one of the Greeks fell dead. This infuriated the other Greeks, who drew guns and knives and fell upon the officers of the law. When police reinforcements arrived, all the combatants were on the ground bleeding profusely. They were taken to the County Hospital.

Star, Mar. 30, 1906.

This is really an outrage. In spite of mitigating circumstances unearthed by our reporter which tend to justify the action of the Greeks involved in the bloody affray, the Star condemns the unbecoming conduct of the Greeks, who not only involved themselves with women of prostitution--which very clearly shows that they are birds of the same feather--but dared to disgrace themselves and the Greek community by resisting the law of the land. This is anarchy. The law of the land, whether right or wrong, must be obeyed and respected. No one who shoots it out with the law is to be pitied. Friends and relatives of those who defy the law must not feel sorry for the culprits.

The Greeks of this bloody drama are K. Kalambakas, who died in the ambulance and N. Argytakis and G. Livas who were mortally wounded. Four other Greeks are under arrest as accomplices. Officer Considine is in critical condition in the hospital. The other officer, although suffering with many wounds, will recover.

Star, Mar. 30, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3 5

The Greek community of Chicago would do well to raise money to take care of the families of the two officers. It is our duty to do so, and it should be done on a lavish scale.

Although we feel bitterly against the perpetrators of this act of bloodshed, nevertheless the Star wants to be fair to its fellow-Greeks and prints the facts which our reporter unearthed in an exhaustive investigation, and which reveal some mitigating circumstances.

The Greek actors in this drama after visiting these women of ill fame were not themselves, and their condition was not due to one or two glasses of liquor which they drank but to some kind of drug with which they were dosed. When they came to their senses, all their money was gone. They accused the women of robbing them and demanded their money. The women refused, and the scuffle began. The women ran out of the house screaming for help with the Greeks at their heels cursing and attempting to dig down the women's stockings to recover their money.

Star, Mar. 30, 1906.

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At this point the officers came on the scene and not knowing the cause of the fracas drew out their guns and began to shoot.

The investigation further reveals that others have been victimized by women of this sort, and that a regular business of robbery has been carried on. This method of emptying the pockets of fools has succeeded many times without serious trouble. It eventually resulted in the loss of one life and possibly of more.

Let this be a warning to others who may be birds of the same feather, either victimizers or potential victims.

Star, Dec. 22, 1905.

GREEK AND ITALIAN, BEER AND POLITICS, DONT MIX.

P. 2- A lion by reason of age and misfortune may lose his strength, force, vigor, and vitality, but he is still a lion, the king of the animal world, and he is still distinguished for his kingly qualities and his fallen greatness. So fair Greece! Sad relic of departed worth! Immortal, though no more; though fallen, great; and nothing can cover her high fame but heaven.

So mused a Greek, Phocion Makris, beside Giuseppe Orano, his Italian friend, over the bar of a West Side saloon. Beer after beer was quaffed by the two bosom friends, and at last the Italian, angered by the eulogistic utterances of the Greek, told him that Greece might have been great, though he knew nothing about it, but that life in Italy because of the sound political system which prevails in that country is much better and freer than life in Greece. A political discussion followed, accompanied by more beer.

Star, Dec. 22, 1905.

Orano was not in a mood to be outtalked by the smooth-speaking Greek, and he gave vent to his feelings in a tirade in Italian against Greece and his Greek friend. The Greek speaks Italian fluently although he had never, for reasons of his own, conversed in Italian with his friend. Stunned by Orano's gross expression and assisted by the alcohol in his brain, Makris slapped the Italian's face, who in the twinkling of an eye pulled out a razor and attacked the Greek. The latter, according to testimony in court, mumbled something in Greek or Italian, drew his gun, and mortally wounded his attacker. The saloonkeeper and Makris are held to await the result of the wound inflicted on Orano, who, doctors say, will die.

Star, Oct. 27, 1905.

GREEK CAUGHT STEALING CLAIMS TO BE SOMNAMBULIST

MEDICAL EXAMINATION ORDERED BY COURT

P.5--G. Soutsis, a Greek, was caught in the act the other night while he was robbing the house of C. Stam, an American. When he was brought into court next day, the Greek's defense was that he is affected with somnambulism.

The court, after hearing the testimony of the arresting officer that the night prowler was in a stupor when caught, ordered the Greek to be examined by a medical expert.

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Star, Oct. 20, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 20271

SUBPOENA-SERVER IS BEATEN BY GREEKS

WHOLESALE WARRANTS FOR ARRESTS

UNWARRANTABLE ACTION

P.3--A subpoena-server named B. Mourche recently went to a Greek saloon at 4910 Wentworth Avenue in compliance with his judicial duty to serve some papers. He was attacked and so badly beaten that when he was taken away by the police, who came in response to a call, he became unconscious.

This was a dastardly act, and whoever committed it deserves to be punished. It was not only cowardly but absolutely unwarranted. Undoubtedly the perpetrators of the attack were Greeks (there may also have been others), and they ought to be severely punished as an example. A subpoena-server is compelled by the requirements of his office to serve papers. Greeks, Mongols, Americans or persons of any other race are all the same to him in executing the court's orders. John Doe warrants by the dozen were issued for the arrest of the culprits.

Star, Oct. 7, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 35278

THE GREEKS ARE AT IT AGAIN

THE AMERICAN AS USUAL IS MISINFORMED

p. 3- The American, a Chicago daily, in its issue of last Monday printed a statement that on last Sunday evening at nine o'clock two Greeks named Milano and Fero entered the house of Santo Napolitano, an Italian, and murdered him. The assassins were captured and locked up. The story goes, according to the paper, that Milano was in love with Napolitano's wife while she was in Genoa, before she was married. When he discovered that the girl of his dreams loved Napolitano and had married him and come to Chicago, he took his friend, Fero, along and decided to get rid of his rival.

Knowing that Greeks do not commit these cowardly crimes, and that the names are not Greek names, the Star immediately investigated the whole affair and brought to light the already known fact that Greeks are to be blamed for every thing under the sun. The men who committed this heinous crime were not Greeks but Italians. None of the Chicago papers which published an account of the crime made any effort to correct the error when they discovered the truth of the assassins' identity.

Star, Sep. 23, 1904.

THREE GREEKS TIE AN INTRUDER

P. 2 - C. McCleud made a mistake in choosing a Greek apartment to rob. Three Greeks, Papadopoulos, Papagiannopoulos, and Bouleukes, were aroused from slumber yesterday by a would-be robber who was breaking into their apartment at 175 W. Van Buren Street.

The three wily Greeks, who did not want to be robbed by C. McCleud, as they afterwards learned that he was named, waited in the darkness until the unwelcome guest succeeded in breaking the window. They then fell upon him, took his gun away, and tied him to their bed. When the authorities arrived, Mr. McCleud was glad to accompany them to the station, and he took an oath that he would never again practice his profession among Greeks. He said, "These blasted Greeks are sneaky. They were waiting like cats in the dark and fell upon me unawares."

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

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Star, July 22, 1904, p. 2

GREEK

LYNCH LAW AMONG THE WEST SIDE GREEKS.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

Undoubtedly some of the Greeks of Chicago follow American habits and customs letter for letter. Unfortunately they follow the bad customs instead of the good ones, which are numerous and far superior to those of any other nationality.

We know as a matter of fact that the majority of the foreigners in this country, when they begin to learn English, first pick up the foul words of the language, and so the Greeks of the West Side, or at least a group of them (fruit-dealers) before beginning to open their eyes in the rebirth of Americanization, have adopted lynch law, the barbarous custom of the South. Of course the law of initiation has a great effect upon intelligent and non-intelligent alike.

GREEK

Star, July 22, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

A couple of weeks ago an ignorant Greek fruit-peddler beat an urchin for stealing his fruit. The youthful hoodlum cried and accused the Greek of beating him without cause. An infuriated mob surrounded the Greek with cries of "Lynch him! Lynch him!" and gave him a terrible beating. If the law of the land had not intervened, the ignorant Greek would have been a spirit by this time. So it was that the friends of the abused Greek learned about lynching the custom of the South. Last Saturday, they were treating a certain Miller, the leader of the previous attempt at lynching, a la South, they were scattered by the riot squad fifteen strong, which had responded to the frenzied calls of Miller's friends that the Greeks were on the war-path.

Star, July 22, 1904.

GREEK

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3214

Editor's Note:

It is an utter shame that we should resort to things of this kind. Those Greeks who participated in that unpleasant affair should bear in mind that they will get justice when they apply to any American Court. Intelligent, civilized people never take the law in their hands, in opposition and contempt of the law of the land. Only fanatics and their blood-relations, semi-barbarians resort to lynch law.

In our next issue we shall write more extensively of this Southern tradition.

Star, July 1, 1904, p. 2

GREEK SHOTS A GREEK.



Last Saturday two Greeks in the presence of many patrons of a West Side saloon shot it out for supremacy- in love.

The two Greeks, Nicholas Chrysikos and John Malaganis, after paying tribute to Olympian God Dionysus, known to non-Greeks as Bacchus, began to quarrel about a girl whom they both love. And since love is for the living and not for the dead, both drew their pistols for supremacy self-persuration, and eventually for the girl's hand. John Malaganis beat the other Greek to a draw, and after wounding Nicholas, he succeeded in getting away before the authorities arrived. Nice business-discussing love affairs in a saloon and resorting to pistols for the love of a girl! Of course wine and women do somewhat preoccupy the imagination of Greeks; Bacchus and Venus, as blood-relations, tolerate and encourage things of that kind, but resorting to pistols is not a comedy, and if the wounded Greek dies, then the foolishness becomes tragedy. It is bad business to mix love with wine and serve it with pistols.

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Star, April 29, 1904, p. 3

GREEK

GREEKS FOUND NOT GUILTY

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 302A

Two Greeks, F. Dakis and Geo. Strategakis, were discharged by Judge Prindiville when evidence showed that they, in spite of carrying concealed weapons, did not participate in the scuffle in which Greek and other foreign laborers fought a free-for-all battle.

The court, however, confiscated their pistols, which the two Greeks carried (as they said) for protection and admonished them against such a practice.

NICHOLAS MOURJUKOS COMMITS SUICIDE.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 407/1

Taking every precaution to succeed in his efforts to end his life, Nicholas Mourjakos, from Geraki, Lacedemon, Greece, committed suicide last night in his room by turning on the gas.

Apparently, after he had finished a four-page letter which the authorities found upon a table, he opened the gas jets and lay down on his bed to die. That the deceased was not insane or temporarily unbalanced is revealed by his associates and by the tear-stained letter. He curses certain people whom he accuses of being the cause of his brother's death and the misery brought upon him. Parts of his letter follow, which the police handed to us for translation:

"I have put an end to my life, alone, because I cannot bear to live any longer, although I have a large family of little children. Everyone comes to America to earn money. I came to lose money and life. God will punish those who are the cause of my beloved brother's death and of my own catastrophe.

Good-bye, vain world!
Nicholas Mourjukos.

Editor's Note:

Some of the best minds the world over attribute suicide to mental derangement or to cowardice. Fear of the future also and many other causes are assigned to suicide. The deceased's letter reveals very clearly that he did not care to live any longer. His free, sane, and determined will put an end to his natural life. However, further enlightenment gained by scientific study will, in the future, will tell us more about suicide than we think we know to-day.

Do we not say, "Death is the liberation of the soul from the shackles of material tyranny?"

Whether death come one way or another, does it not liberate the soul? Because of our present narrow conception of life many things are assigned to the wrong category.

II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

E. Crime and Delinquency

3. Crime Prevention

Greek Press, Oct. 5, 1933.

PUNISHMENT OR REVENGE

by

G. Halepas

Lately, in their attempt to rid the country of its numerous crooks, racketeers, and murderers, the legal bodies of the country have been strictly enforcing every letter of the law. This very fine procedure has long been desired by honest citizens who are endeavoring to earn a decent living. However, in these zealous efforts of the judiciary and the legal departments it is noticed that the death penalty is too often demanded and imposed. This is by no means commendable.

A Greek lawyer gave me his opinion on the subject of the death penalty the other day, saying, "I believe in the infliction of the death sentence. Crime has reached an intolerable height in this country. Racketeers have made their own personal laws and because of their great power have flagrantly disobeyed the laws of the country. They no longer recognize any master. However, in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Greek Press, Oct. 5, 1933.

matters pertaining to the taking of human life, I cannot be positive in my statements. Although I favor the death sentence, it does not fill me with enthusiasm to do so."

The records of every nation which has imposed the death sentence show that often individuals who are found guilty and put to death are later discovered to have been innocent of crime. But of course such discoveries can do the poor devils no good if they are already dead. Once a man is branded as a criminal and executed as a result of his guilt there is no way and no power to retract that terrible sentence, to tell him that he is innocent and, therefore, free to live. That is why it is commonly said, "It is better to free ten guilty men than to condemn one innocent person."

Much has been written concerning the imposition of the death sentence--by those who desire that it be retained as a judicial decision and those who seek its abolition; by those who call it barbarous and primitive and by those who believe in the "Eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth" of the Moslems; and also by

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Greek Press, Oct. 5, 1933.

those who believe it should be used as an example of the outcome of crime. It is obvious that we cannot decide which view is the correct one from a sociological standpoint; but we can and do ask: Since some nations believe firmly in the value of the death sentence as a method of prevention, why do they not administer it in a more humane manner? The purpose of such punishment is to point out the fatal consequence of a life of crime, and so to protect society. The former has been an all-round failure. Capital punishment has been tried for hundreds of years and as yet no one has been taught despite the countless numbers of examples it has afforded. And the latter contention-- Good Lord--a government has every means of protecting its people, and can do so in a more civilized, humane manner.

The process by which the death sentence is administered today is a brutal and barbarous one. Very seldom does a murderer subject his victim to such preliminary tortures. And yet the state knowingly and coolly uses them upon its victim before actually taking his life. Death alone is a great and terrifying punishment--it needs no further ordeals. In American prisons we have what is

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

Greek Press, Oct. 5, 1933.

commonly called "the last mile," and the "final meal." These things are entirely unnecessary. They only torture their victim. A nation which dares to call itself civilized and humane should not impose, even upon its worst criminals, the torture of seeing death approach them nearer and nearer, as the day for their execution draws nigh. Days--no--hours, minutes, seconds, drag by, tearing the soul of the victim to **pieces**. In this instance the state is not punishing but is getting revenge; and therefore the state is even more of a criminal than the actual murderer who at least killed his victim instantly, in a fit of insanity or fury.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Greek Press, Mar. 16, 1933.

SANCTIONED MURDER

by

G. Halepas

A small, ten-year-old girl died recently as a result of having been run over by an automobile. This tragic incident occurred before my eyes a few days ago.

As always in such cases, a large number of curious onlookers gathered at the scene of the accident. One close by me turned and asked his neighbor what had happened. His reply was: "Nothing much. A little girl was just killed by that car." Soon the crowd dispersed, calmly and cheerfully--just as if a human life were the cheapest thing in the world.

Of course, we all know that such things happen many times each day, and people are becoming accustomed to this type of murder. During the first month of 1933, over a hundred deaths resulted from auto accidents in Cook County. This is the price we pay for our mechanical progress.

Greek Press, Mar. 16, 1933.

"For what we gain in life, we have to pay the price," is well known to all of us. In the case of auto accidents, however, the price need not be so very high. If the Federal Government should take the preventive measures that are logical, humane, and timely, the lives of its citizens would not be in such peril. Laws could be made and enforced which would prevent certain people from driving cars. In other words, cars are not mules to be driven by anyone who wants to.

.....

Under existing conditions, how is it possible to avert tragedies?....The solution consists in enacting laws forbidding a person to drive until he had passed a thorough examination. So many lives would not be sacrificed, and the price we pay for technical progress would not be so high. I do not mean that progress is to blame and that we should return to horse-and-buggy days.....But progress need not be so destructive of human life. The solution is simple: proper laws, and stringent medical examinations for would-be drivers.

.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Greek Press, Mar. 10, 1932.

WPA (U.L.) PROC 302/3

THE KIDNAPPING

p. 1- The sympathy which the entire country has shown over the unhappy incident of the Lindbergh kidnapping bespeaks the noblest of human emotions, our inherent and inborn love for our kind.

True, we are not so easily moved when the same fate befalls the sons of less prominent persons in the land, but that does not in any way minimize the measure of sympathy displayed in all similar cases. By the nature of things the kidnapping of the son of a noted man attracts the attention of the public more than if the father had been less famous. Every human being knows and understands that so far as paternal love is concerned, there are no distinctions of social class.

Along with this wave of sympathy come wonder and amazement that such acts can be committed in a country that claims to be civilized. Press and pulpit demand that kidnapping be made a federal offense, and that punishment be swift and adequate. Few, if any, of our clergy have had anything to say about prohibition's being even indirectly responsible for numerous

Greek Press, Mar. 10, 1932.

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 30275

crimes that shame our civilization. If instead of offering prayers for the safe return of the child they had made a sociological study of the crime question, future generations might not speak of us as unenlightened, as we ourselves speak of the people of the Middle Ages.

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Chicago Greek Daily, Dec. 21, 1926.



GREEK

THE DANGER TO GREEK CONFECTIONERIES

Last week the Examiner directed a caustic attack against confectioneries conducted by foreigners as centers of corruption for girls of minor age.

While it is true that it did not refer to Greek confectioneries, they are included among foreign-owned stores, and consequently the accusation that the confectioneries are centers of corruption is very harmful to the interests of Greek merchants.

Greek confectioners, who are numbered by the thousands in Chicago, ought to maintain their dignity and not permit these accusations to go unchallenged, for the Examiner's way of presenting this matter is slander with intent to bring into disrepute thousands of Greek business establishments in Chicago.

The denunciation of such an attack cannot be made single-handed and off-hand.



GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Dec. 21, 1926.

The slander was directed against all foreign confectioneries and consequently against those owned by Greeks, and the denunciation of the attack ought to be made by the Greek confectioners combined

But how is it possible for them to defend their dignity when so large an industry remains unorganized?

Once before, several years ago, we remember that similar accusations were printed against Greek confectioneries, and their owners organized and took up their defense against the slanderous accusations, but that association was kept up for a few years and then unfortunately, as is usually the case, was dissolved, and to-day it no longer exists.

. If the confectioners let their business go undefended now, who can guarantee that new accusations will not be brought against them tomorrow, so creating a prejudice against Greek enterprises which will greatly injure Greek interests in Chicago and all over the United States wherever Greek candy stores exist?



GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Dec. 21, 1926.

We consider it our duty to sound the alarm, and we urge the confectioners to organize as soon as possible, for only when they are organized can they defend their interests.



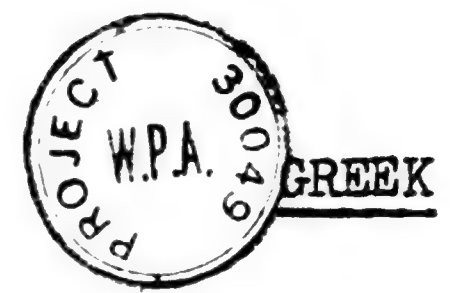
HOUSING OF THE GREEK ELEMENT OF CHICAGO.

Without hurting the pride of the Greeks of Chicago regarding our housing conditions, it is a necessary prerequisite to tackle the situation without color and brush. Let us proceed step by step in our analytical way on the subject of housing and immorality.

Over-crowded homes, due to inadequate housing facilities, or for any other cause, breed immorality. Immorality and its twin sister criminality, easily flourish in dark, overcrowded rooms where there is no privacy, and where the demands of modesty cannot be met. Privacy is needful to the young in order to maintain modesty which in turn is a strong aid to clean, healthful thinking.

The reason some of our young Greek-Americans have the proclivity to become criminals and immoral is mostly attributed to bad housing conditions.

Saloniki, May 22, 1926.



Indifference and neglect of the physical and mental needs of the child causes lowered resistance to disease, and lowered moral resistance. Some one said recently, that the city tough is not born, but is made by tenement houses, streets, and alleys.

Let us not shrink from the truth, let us turn directly to the picture. Many of our homes are, or maybe, impressive outside and oppressive inside. For the sake of saving a few dollars we compel our families to live like sardines in a can. Let us curtail our expenditures in other things, and facilitate and ameliorate our housing conditions. Body and soul must be born and nourished in healthy surroundings, if we are going to have healthy citizens.

Saloniki, May 15, 1926, p. 1

SHARES AND THE SELLERS OF SHARES.



EDITORIAL.

It is my imperative duty as a publisher and a fellow Greek-American to guide the public against frauds and other dangers of losing money in unsafe and unsound investments.

Many Greeks all over the country became the victims of "flim-flammers" etc. There are sellers of shares of non-existing companies; there are sellers of shares of companies of dubious integrity, who prey upon the gullible and get rich quick Greeks.

The Greek, intoxicated with the great progress of this rich country, falls easily a victim to such propositions, and without investigation turns over to the shark his hard earned dollars. Gold mines, oil wells, inventions, and other get rich quick enticements, are some of the share-selling beguiles.

Greeks all over the Country, before you pay your money to those alluring sharks investigate from Alpha to Omega. Find out the financial standing of the company, the honesty, integrity and reputation of the administrators of the concern in whose hands the money of the shareholders depends on for gain or loss.

GREEK

Saloniki, May 15, 1926.



Many apparently financially sound concerns go to the rocks, sooner or later, on account of mismanagement.

Paradoxical as it may be, a court decision of Sacramento, California, denied the right and authority of the prosecuting attorney, to seize the books of a share-selling company, which was accused of fraud. If the hands of the prosecuting attorney were tied by some technical point, what protection can you have in such dubious enterprises? None! Therefore, it will pay you to be on your guard, if and when you invest any money.

Some other sharks recently using a Greek as a fence, flim-flammed many hundreds of Greeks, on the pretext of having a valuable patent. This Greek mouthpiece of the sharks was selling shares of the patent to gullible Greeks, telling them that the inventor was a Greek, and that the majority of the share-holders of the company must be Greek in order that Greeks have control of the company.

It is silly, absolutely silly, to permit yourself to fall a victim to such devices.

GREEK

Saloniki, May 15, 1926.



I hope the above few words of counsel will be heeded, and I hope to not have the displeasure of hearing any more frauds perpetrated upon my beloved Greeks.

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Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 13, 1923

CRIME AND THE SCHOOL

On the occasion of the Greco-Italian incident, due to the assassination of the Italian missionaries, and the degenerate tendencies observed in society after the last war, we are motivated to quote from a celebrated book on sociology--the chapter on "School and the Crime."

"The basis upon which the molding and education of the Societies of all Nations took form was the School. The school, however, must have as its aids, the Family, the Church, and the State."

By the cooperation of these branches of society comes about happiness and progress in the various societies, respectively. Indifference to one or more of these branches causes the failure and corruption of the society. Naturally, every evil is attributed to the lack of proper schools and to the poor tutorship of its functionaries.

The author is trying to prove that on the basis of opinion and statistics,



Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 13, 1923

that education works towards the diminishing of crime. Others explain crime and corruption on the basis of Darwinism, pointing out a class struggle. That, however, which ought to attract our attention is the investigation and definition of the evolution of the individual, who has become a criminal. Such a study is indispensable for it brings out the process of criminality in all its steps and phases. In this way causes contributing to its evolution will be recognized and methods of eliminating or preventing them from taking form will be worked out.

School, the classic present day school, and education itself, do not prevent crime. The present day school is not a well of morality from which the student can draw his virtue and temperance. This is so, not because the letters and the School are not fit to educate the child morally, but because the conditions under which the school labors and letters are learned, may be parallel to those of the parable of the Husbandman in the New Testament. Those who earnestly watch evil and corruption grow and yet do nothing about it are right by the door of the school.



Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 13, 1923

The Church, the main social regulator, engaging itself in metaphysical and incomprehensible doctrines, does anything but educate mankind. What is, then, the remaining power? The agogi (training), we answer. That can be given in a greater degree by the parents. But when the cruel necessities of life keep the father absorbed in constant work to meet pressing economic needs and the mother to housework and other matters, the question arises: Is the rearing of children under such conditions destructive? Yes! Children, by instinctive persistence avoid the attention and supervision of the parents.

Immunity is something that children believe in. All these tendencies and efforts quicken. When children should get acquainted with what is concealed, these tendencies create such a confusion on their minds that it is possible, from moment to moment, for thousands of bad tendencies to hatch. Subconsciously, a physical predisposition for crime begins to make its appearance. Crime! Not only the crime that written laws condemn, but crime contrary to all natural, moral, and social laws.



Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 13, 1923

For the restriction of bad conduct and invigoration of children in moral education, a systematic social organization must prevail. When children get their rearing under supervision of the State, like the Spartans, so to speak, the morality will be considered an invincible religion, which no mysterious ignorance of the outer world, nor other sinister effort could effect a criminal manifestation. For this it is necessary that ability and virtue be recognized by all instructors.

While the children of the poor nourish criminal instincts due to ignorance, the children of the rich are committing crime due to listlessness.

George Leledakis
Professor.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 11, 1919.

WHY THE WORLD SUFFERS

(Editorial by C. Salopoulos)

The wrong-doers unite and give mutual aid among themselves in order to accomplish more wrongs, while the good influences stand aside uninterested, and make no effort to protect the right and fight the wrong. By this I mean that in the majority of cases evil-doers use the uneducated, the dumb, and the childish to further their plans; while on the side of the right are the intelligent, the educated, the alert, and the social-minded. Despite this, the right never seems to be able to overcome the wrong. Perhaps it is because the educated group is indifferent to social conditions that do not have an immediate visible effect on them. Of course there are exceptions. We see many good individuals striving to fight this gigantic group, but sad to say, they accomplish nothing. This is due to their lack of numbers, not to their lack of interest.



Saloniki, Oct. 11, 1919.

It is interesting to note the zeal with which the undesirable group defends the unjust and the wrong-doers, while quite the opposite is true of the good group. Justice is supported indifferently and spasmodically. If justice were supported as ardently as wrong-doing, then there would be no wrong-doing. Man, as a rule, has leanings towards doing bad things. It is only a fear of legal punishment that keeps most people from straying.

It is necessary that society create harsh and severe penalties to be inflicted upon law-breakers; and then to stigmatize and ignore them. The laws must be just but severe, because lenient laws are conducive to boldness on the part of the law-breakers.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 18, 1915.

THE KAFFENIA

The first signs of autumn are the cause of great joy to the individuals who own Kaffenia (cafes). When it is cold outside, all the laborers, all the men who have a few hours off in the afternoon, will hasten to wedge themselves into a cafe. I say "wedge themselves" because it is practically impossible to even find standing room in these establishments on cold days.

The atmosphere is thick with the smoke of the pipes, cigarettes and cigars of the customers. Through these clouds of smoke the dim figures of would-be orators can be seen, and their stentorian voices can be heard discoursing on practically any subject under the sun. No subject is feared by them. European and foreign problems are solved very easily, but they all reach their forte when Greek politics is the subject.

Strange pictures appear upon the marble-topped tables; divisions of the Near East are drawn, military strategies, and imaginary Russian retreats are also



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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 18, 1915.

to be found. Here, also, is a plan for the bombing of the Dardanelles, and next to it a sketch of Venizelos.

At these same tables, the hard-earned dollars of honest workers are lost in card games to not so honest professional cardsharps.

In the Kaffenias of America, one can see practically every type of individual that the wave of immigration has brought to these shores. Many of these individuals were ruined because of their lack of success in the competitive business world. Mental and physical wrecks are present in large numbers, a nice collection of diseases is always represented.

Therefore, not only is the moral welfare of the individual in danger, but his physical power is threatened also. Many well-meaning young men or simple laborers become wrecked mentally; and usually they acquire some deadly sickness or disease from the impure air in these cafes. And the poolrooms are no better!

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 18, 1915.

Sensible young men should spend their spare time attending night school in order to improve themselves physically and mentally, and should not patronize these places that can only bring about their downfall.

We do not intend to condemn the Greek cafes in their entirety, as many of them are clean and well ventilated; nevertheless, great care should be taken by the cafe patrons. If any one believes otherwise, he would probably change his mind if he studied the police records, and if he saw the large number of Greek gamblers and owners of cafes who have been brought before the courts on all kinds of charges.

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GREEK

Chicago Daily Tribune, October 30, 1913.

HIPPOCRATES WOULD BLUSH

Chicago, Oct. 28. - (Editor of the Tribune)- I take a great pleasure in addressing you this letter in order to exoress my enthusiasm over the good work you are doing against the medical advertisers, and I feel confident the public, and especially the poor victims, will give due credit to your estimable paper and will appreciate your beneficial efforts to clean the atmosphere of Chicago from such injurious fakers.

If Hippocrates, the father of medicine, and most famous of the Greek physicians, were alive today and were to witness existing conditions among the so-called doctors he would have felt ashamed of this profession.

In coming in contact with some of the medical advertisers I have learned there was a \$20 fee charged to every patient that visited their offices

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Chicago Daily Tribune, October 30, 1913.

in order to cover the advertising expenditures, and anything over that was an asset. In making further investigations I have found that some of the poor foreigners, who were led to the offices of these schemers, came out robbed and their health ruined.

P. S. Lambros,
Publisher of the Greek Star.

Editor's note. - The Greek Star has not printed any quack medical ads since September 1912.

II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

F. Real Estate Transfers and
Building Activities

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, May 21, 1936.

SALE OF PROPERTY TO MARSHALL FIELD AND COMPANY

One of the most successful Greek men in this city, one who managed to survive the depression and competition, is Mr. Theodore Katsiroumbas. He owned the building located at the intersection of Irving, Monticello, and Elston Avenues. It included five stores, ten offices, and three apartments. Mr. Katsiroumbas recently sold this property to Marshall Field and Company for a hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Saloniki, April 27, 1929, p. 4

TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE.

P. Kartsunes sold to John Donahos the ten apartment building located at the N. E. corner of Ainslee St. and Washtenaw Ave. for \$70,000. subject to a \$58,000. mortgage. Mr. Kartsunes took in exchange cash and vacant lots.

A. H. Tomaras and H. A. Wiche of 5705 North Clark St. were the brokers and Geo. A. Jacob of 139 North Clark St. represented P. Kartsunes.

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GREEK



Saloniki, Nov. 17, 1928.

CHICAGO PIE COMPANY SPENDS \$200,000

p. 7.- The Greek firm, Chicago Pie Company, has under construction a two story building at 2430-42 West Congress St., at a cost of \$200,000. The new addition to the company will serve as shops and will be equipped with modern improvements, where 25,000 pies a day will be made.

The Chicago Pie Co., which is under the successful management of Mr. Karalis, owes its tremendous business to its motto which stands for quality excellent service and cooperation of its workers, who take their work at heart.

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Saloniki, Nov. 3, 1928, p. 8

GREEK



REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS
53RD AND HALSTED ST. CORNER SOLD.

George and Henry Davis, have sold the property located at the North-east corner of 53rd and Halsted Streets, improved with two stores and six apartments, to Christ and Helen Constanopulos, for a consideration of \$47,000, subject to \$41,000. Anthony Tomaras was broker.

RAVENSWOOD THREE FLAT SOLD.

Otto E. Schultz has sold the property at 2721 Winnemac Ave., improved with a three flat apartment building to George P. Halias and George C. Koutsogiannis, at a consideration of \$25,500, subject to \$20,500. Anthony H. Tomaras, was broker.

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GREEK



Saloniki, July 14, 1928, p. 4

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

George Damolaris, has purchased the property at the South-West corner of North Rockwell and North Shore Avenues, improved with a ten apartment building and six car garages, from O. G. Stark at a consideration of \$70,000. subject to \$47,000.

The purchaser gave in part payment four business vacant lots on Diversey Blvd., just west of Central Ave. at a consideration of \$20,000. subject to \$7,500.

The salesman was Anton H. Tomaras of the broker office James L. Holmes.

Saloniki, June 16, 1928, p. 7

RAVENSWOOD THREE FLAT SOLD.

Bruno J. and Elizabeth Krause have sold the property located at 2524 Ainslie St., 30 x 160, improved with a three flat brick building, containing three five room apartments to George and Elene Alexander, for a consideration of \$28,000. subject to \$18,000.

The purchasers gave, in part payment, the vacant business property, 25 x 125 sq. ft. at 2018 Cicero Ave., Cicero, Ill. for a consideration of \$7,000. Anton H. Tomaras and James L. Holmes, 10 S. La Salle St., represented the purchasers.





Saloniki, June 16, 1928, p. 7

RAVENSWOOD PROPERTY SOLD.

E. F. Wollis has sold and conveyed the property at the **Northeast corner** of Washtenaw and Ainslie Streets, improved with a ten apartment building, to Peter and Christ Kartsunis, for a consideration of \$80,000. subject to \$56,000.

The purchasers give in part payment, the vacant business corner 151x125 at Fullerton and Melvinia Avenues, for a consideration of \$28,500. subject to \$4,000. Anton Tomaras was the salesman.

Saloniki, December 3, 1927.

GREEK APARTMENT AND STORE BUILDING.

The construction of a \$250,000.00 apartment and store building, - on 79th street and Eberhardt avenue began under the auspices of Mr. Eugeniois, architect. The building under construction is owned by Mr. William Argiris and Brothers.



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GREEK



Democrat, May, 1927.

GEORGE GATSI

p. 3.- The Greeks of Chicago have been following the remarkable progress of a certain Arcadian gentleman residing in our city. He is George K. Gatsis, of the real estate business. George was born in Tegeas Strigos and came to America when eighteen years old. He succeeded in overcoming all the obstacles confronting a poor, ignorant immigrant and has now made an important name for himself.

He was closely associated with the Britigan Realty Association for four years. Two years ago he opened new offices at the 139 North Clark Street Bldg., and still later he opened offices at 134 North La Salle Street under the name George K. Gatsis Realty Co. He moved from there to the South Side at 79th and Ashland and is now located at 1625 W. 79th Street.

His latest investment was a subdivision which he bought jointly with other Arcadians. This subdivision cost \$160,000 and is now the South-



Democrat, May, 1927.

town Subdivision which Mr. Gatsis bought previously with Harold J. Mc Elhinny, his partner at 110th and Western Ave.

Mr. Gatsis is also in a syndicate which controls fifteen apartment buildings on Artesian between Western and Campbell Aves., worth \$500,000.

The new subdivision will increase in value because it is near 111th St. and the Rock Island Depot. Mr. Gatsis is in charge of all the above mentioned buildings, but this does not make him forget his duties to his native country. He recently donated \$500 to the Arcadian organization.

The Greeks of Chicago are proud of George Gatsis and wish him continued success in the future.

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Saloniki, Dec. 11, 1926,

GREEK



BUYS STORE AND FLATS ON WEST SIDE.

John W. Prassas and Thomas L. Harris have purchased from Jennie Cohen, the three stores, two flats and vacant property at 5939-63 S. Boulevard Way for \$53,000 subject to \$33,000 mortgage.

SALONIKI, Nov. 13, 1926



Real Estate News.

Mr. Basil Argyris, one of the most enterprising Greeks of the South Side, sold for \$150,000, the four block area situated at 84th and 85th Streets, to Mr. J. Fleming.



SALONIKI, Nov. 13, 1926

Form the Progress of Greeks.

For the last few years a great activity in real estate has been noticeable among the Greeks.

In the last of those promoting big enterprises we add the name of Mr. Basil Argyris, who spent \$300,000 according to the architect Charles Archer, for an apartment building with eight business stores. The building is under construction now at Prairie Ave. and 79th St.

SALONIKI, Nov. 6, 1926



Real Estate Transactions.

Mr. George Katsigianis sold the northwest corner of Grand and 74th Avenues, improved with three, one story stores, to George Logisios, Christ Kokonis, and Tom Kokonis, for \$32,500.

Logisios and Kokonis Bros sold to Angelos Demopoulos and Speros Nicopoulos, the southwest corner of Diversey Blvd and Austin Ave., 99 x 125 feet, vacant, for the sum of \$23,500. George Katsigianis was broker in the deal.

Mr. Katsigianis sold the Northwest corner of Bryn Mawr and Californis Ave., 100 x 125 feet, vacant, to John S. Batsakis and Angelos P. Spear for \$45,000., subject to a mortgage of \$28,000. Mr. Peter Asros was broker in the deal.



Saloniki, Aug. 21, 1926

ANDR. KARZAS WILL BUILD A \$1,000,000 Theatre.

3. 6.- The city of Chicago soon will be proud to add to its magnificence, the biggest and best theatre in the world. Mr. Andrew Karzas, an ambitious and enterprising Greek, will build this new theatre which will be named the "New Woodlawn". This four block square theatre will be encircled by 63rd Street, Maryland Avenue, Drexel and 63rd place, and it is to be completed in September, 1927.

The interior decoration will be of Persian design and the stage a reproduction of the Metropolitan Opera House stage in New York.

Praise and fame belong to Mr. Karzas, not only for his personal progressiveness and success, but also for the prestige he adds to those of the Greek nation in Chicago!



Saloniki, July 31, 1926

REAL ESTATE PURCHASE

Messrs. Nicholas Trakas, E. Papeliou and Constantine Trakas have bought the business northeast corner of Milwaukee and Bryn Mawr Aves. from Elias Patros for \$50,000.

The Greek firm of Citizens Realty Co. Inc., acted as brokers.

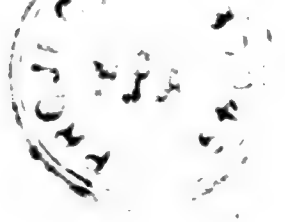
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GREEK

Saloniki, June 19, 1926

BUTTERFIELD-NAPERVILLE ROAD CORNER AGAIN IS SOLD.

Mr. Rekas, who recently bought 190 acres of land at Naperville and Butterfield for \$163,000, has sold them to A. R. Dierkas, for an unknown price.



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Saloniki, June 19, 1926, p. 3

GREEK

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

The Citizens Realty Co. Inc. has announced the names of those who bought real estate during the week.

E. Bisbeas bought a Bungalow, 5448 Flourney St.

J. Vafakos bought the business corner (S.W.) of Trumbull and Pratt Aves.

Andrew Louzos bought the S. E. business corner of Trumbull and Pratt Aves.

S. Salamios bought two business lots next to the S. E . corner of Trumbull and Pratt Aves.

Kogioni- Geocariss-and Katen.

SALONIKI, June 12, 1926

Plans For A \$150,000.00 Building.

P. 3 Three Greeks of our community bought the South East corner of 69th and Ashland, and plans are laid for the erection a building worth \$150,000 for stores and offices. P. Tambourlos, Nicholas Giannakakos and D. Papademe-triou, are the enterprising citizens of our community.



SALONIKI, June 12, 1926

p. 8. George Gatsis Realty Co. Opens An Office On the South Side.

The Greek firm, George Gatsis and Company, opened a branch office on the grounds of its subdivision at 111th Street and Western Avenue.

The opening of this office was considered a necessity on account of the big volume of business the Company is doing on the South Side.



SALONIKI, June 5, 1926

Greek Syndicate Paid \$80,000 for Forty Acres.

p. 6. Forty acres of land situated at the South West section of 111th Street and Keane Avenue were sold to a Greek syndicate headed by Mr. ^Aarkazis and K. Picoulas, for \$80,000.00.

Mr. Picoulas and Mr. Karkazis are well known enterprising Greeks of our community.



SALONIKI, May 15, 1926

Real Estate Purchase

p. 4. Frank Sarris and John Williams, two well known Greeks, bought the Northeast corner of Higgins road and Mannheim road for \$60,000.

The deal was made through the offices of Mr. K. Psalidas 111 W. Monroe street, who is famed for honesty and sincerity.

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Salopiki, Dec. 5, 1925, p. 7

GREEK



REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION.

Mr. E. Limperis bought the corner lot at 79th street and Central Ave. from the Real Estate firm H. W. Elmore and Co. for a consideration of \$25,000.

The deal was transacted by Mr. Tom Panos, sales manager of the above real estate firm.

II F
II A 2
IV

Saloniki, May 16, 1925, p. 4

GREEK



GREEK PROGRESS IN BUSINESS.

ANDRES KARZAS.

Chicago in the near future will acquire a new ball-room, which, according to the architects' plans, will be the biggest and the best in the world. This new addition to Chicago's progress will be located at Lawrence and Winthrop avenues and will be named Trianon. The cost of this enterprise is \$2,000,000, and its sole owner, Mr. Andrew Karzas, says it will be unique in rhythm, construction and decoration, and large enough for 10,000 people to dance at one time.

The young and enterprising Mr. Karzas, besides other theaters, has under construction a new theatre at Lincoln and Robey at a cost of \$1,500,000. and another at Hammond, Ind., for which \$1,800,000. will be spent.

In the theatre business, Mr. Karzas has an associate, Mr. Milton Molke, member of the firm Poltke and Grosby.

II F
II A 2

Saloniki, April 18, 1925, p. 3



REAL ESTATE NEWS.

The Real Estate firm Wm. Zelosky Co. has sold to Gregorakis Brothers and Mr. Marlas the southwest corner at Lawrence and Austin for a consideration of \$30,000.

Mr. Anthonios Vrotsos general division manager of the real estate firm was the salesman in this transaction.

Saloniki, Mar. 28, 1925.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Joseph W. O'Connor and his wife, Edith, sold the lots located at 1635-39 East 79th Street to Theodore Liapes, Samuel Andreas, and Peter Tatules for the price of \$100,000. This property fronts 60 ft. on 79th Street near Stony Island Avenue and is improved with a two-story brick building containing three stores, six offices, apartments, and garages, and the site for the new theater which will soon be built with a 2,500 seat capacity.

Tatules and Dignan represented both parties.

II F
II A 2

Saloniki, March 28, 1925, p. 4

GREEK

\$30,000 PROFIT IN REAL ESTATE.

Harry A. Reckas, Elias Theodoropoulos and Aristides A. Reckas have sold to J. J. Gibbs the Southwest 134 ft, vacant corner at E. 71st. St. and Ridgeland Ave for the price of \$70,000. The sellers of this property have made a profit of over \$30,000 within a period of one year.

Tutules and Dignan represented both parties.

II F
II A 2

Saloniki, Mar. 28, 1925, p. 4

GREEK



REAL ESTATE.

Mr. Fred C. Wolffs, president of the New City Packing and Provision Co., 942 W. Fulton St. has sold to Harry A. Reckas, Stylianos J. Reckas and Aristides A. Reckas, the property located at 3508-18 South Halsted St. for \$100,000. This property has a frontage of 130 ft. on Halsted St. with a depth of 150 ft. and is improved with five one story brick stores and a two story building adjoining.

The Halsted and 69th Street Building Corporation has sold the Southwest corner of 69th and Halsted Streets, to Theodore Maropoulos, Gust J. Constan and George Stavropoulos, at a price of \$177,500. The lot is 100x125 sq. ft. and is improved with a terra cotta building containing nine stores twenty offices and a large lodge hall.

Saloniki, Mar. 28, 1925.

GREEK



Giacomo Manachino has sold to George Stavropoulos the Northeast corner of 78th St. and Cottage Grove Ave. for \$52,500,000 Tutules and Dignan recently also sold to Mr. Stavropoulos the vacant property adjoining, so that now his holdings having been increased, he expects soon to erect a building suitable for this very active and promising district.

About eight to ten months ago Peter Tutules acquired over 600 ft. of business frontage in the district surrounding 59th St. and Kedzie Ave. He has sold within the last two months in cooperation with O'Connor Burk & McDonnell and others, about \$100,000. worth of this property at three times the price he paid for it.

He has retained however a number of corners in this district which he intends improving in the same manner that he improved the Northeast corner of 59th and Troy where there is now being erected a building to contain fifteen apartments and three stores.

Tutules and Dignan represented both parties in the above transactions.

II F
II A 2
IV

GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 13, 1924.

MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF BUILDINGS TO BE ERECTED BY MR. GEORGE PRASSAS.

p. 3 -The very well-known Greek real-estate operator, Mr. George Prassas, is now ready to erect a new set of buildings on the North West Side, which will be valued at more than one million dollars. The plans are complete in every detail, and work will begin very soon on corner lots in rapidly growing commercial centers. This new venture by Mr. Prassas increases the total of his building operations this year to four million dollars, since his property at the intersection of Crawford, Milwaukee and Belmont avenues and Sawyer street, where the buildings have recently been completed, is valued at three million dollars.



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GREEK

Saloniki, July 5, 1924.

PROGRESS AMONG GREEKS.

p. 3-A new building has been begun by Rhegas Brothers and Panagiotes Danigeles at 1531-1535 North Crawford avenue. This building, which will cost more than \$350,000 was designed by Jens Jensen, the architect usually employed by Greeks. It has already been named the Pioneer Arcade.

The Arcade will be used entirely as a recreation center. It will have twenty bowling-alleys, many billiard tables, and recreation-halls of various kinds. When it is completed, many new devices for recreation will be available to the public, for it will be unique among institutions of its kind.

Our countrymen may well be proud for their achievements, and they honor themselves and their race by displaying their national inheritance of aptitude for commercial enterprises.

II F
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Saloniki, Feb. 2, 1924, p. 5

GREEK

FROM GREEK ENTERPRISES.



For the past few years we have noted with interest that the Greeks of Chicago turned their business activities towards other channels than the usual ones.

The perpetual advocacy of Saloniki that Chicago Greek capitalists must be united, and in a group turn their commercial eyes upon bigger business than they usually have done has begun to materialize.

Today we are happy to announce the formation of the firm of S. J. Gregory and Company, theatre owners. Besides their Chicago theaters, these Greek capitalists have two large ones in Hammond, Ind., and are building one more in Berwyn, Ill., at a cost of \$6000,000. The same company builds theaters now for other Greeks who became interested in this line of business. These new theaters are for Messrs. Sarros and Trevellas, Hammond, Ind., S. Bennis, Lincoln, Ill., and M. Kallis, Quincy Ill.

II F
II A 2

GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 12, 1924, p. 7

REAL ESTATE NEWS.

The real estate firm Tutules and Dignan, 133 West Washington St. sold last week to Mr. John Katsaros a building located at 71st and Grandon for a consideration of \$177,000. It contains nine stores and eighteen apartments.

The above named realtors for the last four months have sold over \$1,000,000. real estate around that locality.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 4, 1916.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

Mr. Apostle Mazarakos, president of the Evangelismos parish, recently purchased a fine building situated on the corner of California and Armitage avenues. This is a fine location. The property is valued at forty thousand dollars.

Mr. Mazarakos is one of the leading Greek merchants of Chicago. He has been in the confectionary store business for the past twenty-five years. He is greatly liked by the American people, because he is a very progressive citizen.

We feel justified in praising Mr. Mazarakos, and we wish him every success in his new enterprise.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 26, 1916.

BUILDING ENTERPRISE

Mr. Theodore Spirison, the well-known and highly successful Greek merchant of Chicago, is the owner of the new \$48,000 building on the corner of 79th Street. [The other street is not mentioned.]

The building has three stores and seven apartments, and is the finest in the entire neighborhood. Mr. Spirison is highly respected by his American neighbors because of his progressiveness and his fine character.

He was born in Tegea, Greece, and comes from a family of merchants.....

The building was designed by the well-known Greek architect, Mr. Constantine Tambaris.

We congratulate both gentlemen and wish them good luck for the future.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50275

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CHALK

Saloniki, Oct. 31, 1914.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Mr. [Phillip] Pappas has leased the restaurant at 55 South Clark Street for a period of ten years for \$110,000.

The Govostis Brothers, Constantine and John, have leased the theater at the corner of Harrison and Fourth Streets (sic) for \$15,000.

John Lambros has opened a first-class restaurant at 638 North State Street.

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GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, Sept. 19, 1914.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Peter Lambrakos leased the corner store at Lawrence and Kimball Avenues for ten years for \$10,000.

Andrew Bougas and A. Giannopoulos bought the building at 725 Blue Island Avenue from Charles King and Company for \$11,000.

II F
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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 19, 1914.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

The progressive and well-known John Demaras and N. Karnesis have leased the store at 612 Blue Island Avenue. They are going to open a first-class restaurant which will cost them at least ten thousand dollars. The work will be done by Pericles Skourtis and George Primbas.

Mr. N. Karambelas has opened a beautiful confectionery store in Cicero, Illinois.

Mr. Koufakos, well-known Greek, has opened a Greek Kafenion (Cafe) at 14 South Halsted Street.



II F
II A 2

Loxias, May 31, 1913, p. 3

GREEK



REAL ESTATE NEWS.

George Beys and William Kotsonis bought for \$25,000. the corner lot at Kedzie and Lawrence Ave. A three story building, costing \$35,000, will be built at once according to the architects' plan.

Messrs. Beys and Kotsonis are to be congratulated for investing money in real estate, for it is not only profitable, but also appropriate that the Greek settlers in Chicago should own real estate.

II F
II A 2

Loxias, Jan. 13, 1912, p. 3

GREEK

GREEK PROGRESS IN BUILDING.

On the Northeast corner of Sheridan Road and North Shore Ave, Mr. John Venizelos, our enterprising young Greek, will soon build a four story apartment building of Athenian type, at a cost of \$35,000.

A roof garden will beautify the building according to plans of architects Bouchard and France. The lot is 50 x 150 sq. ft.



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III G

GREEK

Star, Nov. 16, 1906.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

P. 4 -- A forty-thousand-dollar real-estate purchase was negotiated last week by Mr. Angelos Yokaris, a member of the Chicago Greek firm of Yokaris and Stamatides, 51 Blue Island Avenue.

The \$40,000 lots are located at the corner of Kedzie Avenue and Madison Street.

Very recently Mr. Yokaris purchased the northeast corner of Fifty-second Avenue and Madison Street for \$7,000.

This enterprising and progressive Greek has acted very wisely, for both his purchases in years to come will be worth untold fortunes.

Those who are able to invest money in real estate are urged to do so, first for their own individual profit and second for the benefit of the Greek community in Chicago. It is now generally admitted that the great majority of the Greeks in America will remain here and establish themselves as part of this world, and for permanent establishment the possession of real property is indispensable not only to them but also to their children. The community

Star, Nov. 16, 1906.

will become known as prosperous or as indigent according to the foundations laid by its picneers. Buy property now, derive the benefit from it, and pass it on to your descendants. The safest investment of all is real property. It is the best promoter of a boom for any city. It benefits the entire community and the entire city. Those who now buy plenty of undeveloped property will be proclaimed wise men hereafter. Towns and cities are expanded and multiplied by the purchase of property.

Star, Aug. 10, 1906.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION

p. 3- Lycurgos N. Paulakos, an enterprising young Greek of our community, has bought the lot at the southeast corner of Sixty-seventh Street and Center Avenue for \$3,000 spot cash.

Mr. Paulakos has already made arrangements for the erection of a \$30,000 building.

According to the architect's plan the new building will be completed by the end of September.

This progressive young Spartan, who is in the habit of paying spot cash for his purchases, has recently bought two more lots on the North Side.

III. ASSIMILATION

A. Segregation

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Chicago Herald and Examiner, May 2, 1938.

III B 3 b

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"IS YGEIEN" TO 60,000 GREEKS IN CHICAGOPOLIS

I D 1 b

II A 1

Business of Race Is Million Daily--

II A 2

II D 1

Typical Stores and Coffee-Houses Found in City's Delta

II D 6

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Chicago Herald and Examiner, May 2, 1938.

"Eviva!" Hail to the residents of "Little Greece," where we go to-day in the ninth of the Around-the-World Tours in Chicago conducted each week by the Herald and Examiner. "Is Ygeien!" Good luck!

Chicagopolis! The bustling, thriving, happy colony of some 60,000 citizens of Greek extraction in Chicago.

The residents of Chicagopolis are to be found mainly in that section which surrounds the Delta, where Halsted and Harrison streets and Blue Island avenue intersect.

"Chicagopolites" are also to be found throughout the city; some Greeks are settled in the Lincoln Square section, some on the Near South Side, and others in the Grand Boulevard, Pullman, Hegewisch, and Ashburn districts.

Typical Greek Life in Chicago's Delta

But in the Delta are the typical Greek stores, with their imported articles, their foods and spices, the Kaffeneions or coffee-houses, where the tourist

III A

Chicago Herald and Examiner, May 2, 1938.

can sip oriental coffee and smoke a nargileh or water-pipe, the restaurants which serve savory dishes of lamb or chicken as well as masticha or ouzo, strong white cordials flavored with anise, the bakery-shops where you can buy the famous Greek doughnut-bread covered with poppy-seeds, and the churches where the Greek Orthodox religion is preserved in all its ecclesiastical picturesqueness.

When Greek meets Greek in Chicagopolis in the Easter season he does not say "Kali emera (Good day)!" or "Kali nychta (Good night)!" but cries instead "Christos anesti (Christ is risen)!"

Easter Sunday fell on April 24 in Chicagopolis, but the observance of it continues for fifty days. And during those fifty days Greeks always greet one another with "Christos anesti!" and bid farewell in the same manner. Easter is more important in the Greek Orthodox Church than Christmas.

Religion Linked with Their Liberty

The citizen of Chicagopolis is devoutly religious. He is moreover grateful to his Church for preserving the Greek language and Greek traditions during

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the four hundred years when Greece was under the yoke of Mohammedan Turkey.

And it was a priest, Bishop Germanos, the Chicagopolite will tell you, who raised the Greek flag over a Greek monastery on March 25, 1821, and thereby gave the signal for the revolution which ten years later was to liberate the country from Turkish rule.

While the influence of ancient Greek art and drama and philosophy, which flourished during the golden age of Pericles and Socrates, has been extended throughout the world, contemporary Greeks have also contributed to the great cultural, professional, and business growth of Chicago.

Greeks have been known as businessmen ever since the first of them arrived in Chicago. Each has sought to establish himself in his own business.

At first they sold fruit, hot dogs, and hot tamales. And to-day the Greeks are leaders among the restaurant-owners, manufacturers of ice-cream, florists, fruit-dealers, confectioners, and produce-merchants of Chicago.

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It has been estimated that the gross receipts of enterprises operated by Greeks in Chicago are more than \$1,000,000 daily.

The first Greeks came here in the early forties. These early immigrants remained only a short time; they returned to Greece with tales of the rapid growth of the Middle West. Many came back to Chicago and brought relatives and friends with them.

One of these was Captain Nickolas Peppas, who lived on Kinzie Street eighty-one years ago. He died recently. Another was Constantine Mitchell, a chemist, who was taken prisoner by the Union army in the Civil War and brought north. After the war he remained in Chicago. Others were Uncle Thomas Combiths, whose late son Frank was associated with J. H. White and Company in Fulton Market, Constantine Masters, who was to become one of Chicago's foremost tailors, and Christ Chacona, known as the "Columbus of Sparta."

Chacona brought a number of relatives here. Many of them became prominent fruit-merchants.

In 1882 there were a thousand Greeks in Chicagopolis. The first Greek woman

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to arrive, Mrs. Peter Pooley, came in 1885. She has endeared herself to her Chicago compatriots by her activity in the community. She organized the Greco-Slavonian Society, a benevolent association designed to keep alive religious ideals.

Two names revered by the citizens of Chicagopolis are Jane Addams and Carter H. Harrison II. Miss Addams helped many Greeks to realize their ideals of becoming good citizens, and Mayor Harrison gave sympathetic help to struggling Greek merchants, a gesture which their descendants have not forgotten.

The tourist will be interested in the Greek churches. There are ten of them here, with a membership of more than 20,000. The churches are built for the most part in the Byzantine style, and they are all oriented so that the congregation faces east. The Greeks explain this by saying that "the Lord came from the orient."

The oldest of these churches is Holy Trinity at 1122 South Peoria Street. This church celebrated its fortieth anniversary last fall. The edifice most recently completed is the Church of the Blessed Virgin at 5567 West Harrison

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Street, opposite Columbus Park. It was dedicated on Easter Sunday, a week ago.

The first Greek bishop here was the Right Reverend Philaretos Johannides, who came to preserve the Greek religion, preach Americanism, and promote the general welfare of Greek residents.

Later clergymen imbued with the same ideals are the Reverend Fathers Demetry, Petrakis, Panagopoulos, Mandilaris, Vainikos, Papanikolas, Kesses, Golemis, Mesarhakies, and Mathiopoulos.

The Church of St. Constantine, at 6105 South Michigan Avenue, will celebrate its thirtieth anniversary and name-day on May 20 and 21. St. Basil's Church is the cathedral of the diocese.

Easter is for Greeks a holiday both religious and national, for it symbolizes and commemorates the resurrection of Greece from Turkish bondage, as Peter S. Lambros, editor of the Greek Star, will tell you.

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"It is the sacred belief of all Greeks that the Church and the clergy are the emblems of their freedom and that they led the way to the liberation of Greece," says he.

George S. Porikos, assistant attorney general of Illinois, in telling why the Greek Easter falls on a different date from the Easter of other Christian Churches, says that there was a time when practically every church celebrated its own Easter. He adds:

"To end this confusion, Pope Gregory, in the year 1552, adopted the now almost universally used Gregorian calendar; the Pope followed the rule set down by the Council of Nicaea for the determination of Easter, but he used the Gregorian calendar as the basis for this determination, while the Eastern Churches continue to use the Julian calendar to set the date for Easter.

"For this reason, although the Catholic, Protestant, and Greek Orthodox Churches all use March 21, the first day of spring, as the basis for computing the date of Easter Sunday, yet since March 21 in the Julian calendar, used by the Greek

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Chicago Herald and Examiner, May 2, 1938.

Orthodox Church, is April 3 in the Gregorian calendar, Easter, which is the first Sunday after the first full moon after March 21, is celebrated by the Greek Orthodox Church on the first Sunday after the first full moon after April 3 by the Gregorian calendar and is therefore often a month later than the western Easter.

There is one other rule, however, set down by the council of Nicaea which is followed by the Greek Church but disregarded by the Catholic and the Protestant Churches, and that is, that Easter must come neither before the day of the Jewish Passover nor on the same day. Because of this rule the Greek Easter this year fell on April 24 instead of April 17."

There are many interesting things to be learned in Chicagopolis. Mr. Lambros will explain to you that the "-poulos" which lengthens many a Greek name merely means "son of" and is similar in this way to the "Mac" and the "O" before Irish names and the ending "-ski" in Polish names.

Residents of Chicagopolis have their own clubs, newspapers, and professional organizations, like the colonies of other nationalities.

Chicago Herald and Examiner, May 2, 1938.

There are some 200 Greek societies, and while most of our Greeks are businessmen, they boast more than 200 professional men among them, of whom doctors and lawyers are most numerous.

The Athenians, the Spartans, and the Arcadians all have their own societies. Prominent among these Greek organizations are Tanias, Manthireas, Candilioton, Messinias, Pericles, Cretan, Palaiohoriton, Cosmiton, Verveniotion, Eptanission, Phoenix, and National Epirotic Enossis.

In addition there are the Greek Professional Men's Club, the Hellenic Post of the American Legion, the Ahepa (American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association), the Plato Students' Association, the Young Women's Philharmonic Society, the Illinois Federation of Restaurant Owners, the American Restaurant Men's Association, the Greek Retail Dealers' Association, the Hellenic Benevolent Society, the Nea Genea (New Generation), the Hellenic Youth, the Hellenic Woman's Club, and the Sons of Pericles.

And so, conscious that we may have committed sins of omission because of lack of space in telling of Chicagopolis and its activities, we close with an "Eviva!"

The Greek Star, Feb. 26, 1937



CHANGE OF NAMES

Q. I- Many natives in Greece, as well as the newly arrived in Chicago, wonder why Greeks in America change their names, so that he who was called Karanopoulos is now called, Mann, and Papatriantephilakopoulos is now called Thomas, and so forth.

A. The Star is asked about the propriety of this custom in a change of names. We leave this to the special liking of the individual.

There are many names, with two or three syllables, that can be pronounced as easily in English as in Greek. For example, Vlachos, Markos, Lambros, etc. But there are names with many syllables and consisting of, say, twenty letters, as Pantheodorakopoulos, etc. Very often the children in schools find themselves in difficulties, and their school fellows pronounce their names abbreviated, so that, sooner or later, they take new names with two syllables and easy to pronounce.

It is difficult for him, whose name is a long one, to have his friends and acquaintances remember him by name. In such an instance, we do not blame

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anybody for changing his name, as the law and circumstances justify his action. But it would be a great mistake on the part of one, who changes his name to Pappas, not that it is not a good name, but it is getting to be adopted so frequently there are thousands that bear it and the confusion is great..

The change in a name, when necessary, does not mean much, so long as the heart, the nationality, and faith in the sacred traditions and ideals of the race do not change.

The Star considers that the name of every individual is sacred, and that no one has a right to manipulate it. It recommends to both those who have changed their name, and those who have not, to keep in mind the fact, that names and hereditary having being preserved throughout the ages are sacred and linked closely with national traditions and ancestral heritages, which no one has a right to interfere with or dispute.

And let us not forget that it is not only the Greeks that have difficulty with their names. The Lithuanians and Polish have still greater difficulty.

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When Zcintzak was a candidate for the position of Secretary of Cook County, his friends saying to him: "How do you expect the citizens to vote for you when none can even pronounce your name right?" And his answer was: "Let my name alone. It is as it was bequeathed by my father to me, and no one has a right to change it!" This answer was sufficient to make him popular and he was elected with a great majority.

Men are not blamed for having difficult names, but rather for not being good people.

PERPETUATION OF OUR NATIONAL IDEALISM

WPA 31 12 1936

Without the slightest doubt, either a layman or a clergyman can see with the naked eye the trend of the eradication of our national idealism. The power of religion first and the power of the Church second will serve as the only saviors of our nationalism.

My assertion that these are the powers which will save us from extinction is not based upon illusions, hypothetical theories, and blind devotion to partisan advocacy, but it is based upon undisputable and demonstrated facts. Only the Church and the school can save us from the following conditions which would bring about the extinction of our Nationalism.

The barring of immigration, mixed marriages, the lack of churches in small towns, the lack of adequate schools in big cities, the division of the Greeks here and in Greece into two fanatical political factions, the ever increasing complaints against the Church and the nation, the utter liberty extended to us in this country, the so-called cosmopolitans, the Students of the Bible, Communism, divorces, the inclination to slander and underestimate the administrators of the affairs of the church, and the power of environment



YEAR BOOK OF ST. CONSTANTINE CHURCH AND KORAISS SCHOOL, 1936, p. 47.

Perpetuation of our National Idealism

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The barring of immigration; the mixed marriages; the lack of churches in small towns; the lack of adequate schools in big cities; the division of the Greeks here and in Greece into two fanatical political factions; the ever increasing complaints against the church and the nation; the utter liberty extended to us in this country; the so-called Cosmopolitans; the Students of the Bible; Communism; divorces; the facility to slander and under-estimate the administrators of the affairs of the church; and the power of the environment



YEAR BOOK OF ST. CONSTANTINE CHURCH AND KORAI SCHOOL, 1936, p. 47.

are potent factors tending to bring about the destruction of our Nationalism. They are the ferocious enemies which tend little by little; to entirely annihilate every sign of Greek Nationalism.

The power of religion and the power of our Orthodox Church, I reiterate, is the only hope we have of being saved from extinction. In order to verify my assertion, I will invoke historical data and verities of past and present history.

During the subjugation of the Greeks in the duration of four centuries, by the barbaric hords of Mohamet, the power of our religion was the only factor that kept Greek Nationalism blooming. The Greek tongue was prohibited to be spoken and the Penalty for breaking the law of the Turks was to cut off the tongue of those who dared to disobey the barbaric law. The Greeks by necessity adopted the Turkish tongue as Mother tongue but they maintained secretly the services of the church even though the gospel was read in Turkish. The power of religion kept the Greeks from becoming Turks. Greek liberty and their language was lost, but the enslaved remained Greeks only and only by the power of the Church even though everyone suffered unbelievable tortures.

YEAR BOOK OF ST. CONSTANTINE CHURCH AND KORAI SCHOOL, 1936, p. 47.

The Greek Turks of Crete, who lost their religion but maintained their tongue, on the contrary, became the ferocious persecutors of Christendom. The loss of their religion, made them rapacious beasts and they knew they were Greek descendants but they were nourished by the religion of Mohamet.

What is that power now that makes the Students of the Bible and Franciscans to hate and abhor anything Greek even though their mother language is Greek? It is the loss of the Orthodox religion. What is the power that keeps together the Jews the world over, as a race, the Jews who are persecuted and expelled everywhere? What is the power that keeps the Jews together even though they have lost their mother tongue, which is now only known by the Rabbis. It is the power of their religion; their devotion to their religious services which were and are rooted very deep in their heart and implanted there from generation to generation. The Jews the world over, I must say, are to be commended for perpetuating their race inspite of the extra-ordinary persecutions against them. The power of religion saved the Jews from extinction.

What power made Spain, Mexico, France and Germany afraid to publicly proclaim their hostility against the Church openly? It was the fear of the Catholic Church, a powerful institution that works smoothly peacefully and harmoniously for the betterment of society.



YEAR BOOK OF ST. CONSTANTINE CHURCH AND KORAI SCHOOL, 1936, p. 47.

These are facts beyond any reasonable doubt, which ought to convince all those who for any reason are inimically inclined towards religion, that the power of religion is the only power to save and maintain Nationalism, language and the unity of the race.

The Greek Church in America was established without a reigning head for some time, and without system. The Greek Church in America was organized in haste in order to serve the needs of the divided Greek population, nevertheless, it was the only power to bring back the waiting arms of religion those who for any cause became estranged or separated.

The many Greek Societies, who for some time were separated kingdoms fighting one another for preponderance, today are united under one roof, the Church, although they maintain their individual entity.

My dear children, in epitimizing, the only way to perpetuate our language and Greek Nationalism, is through the power of religion and our Church.

Rev. Marcos E. Petrakis.

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The Greek Star, July 10, 1936

EXCERPTS FROM THE ADDRESS BY DR. NICHOLAS CHERONIS

Delivered at the Dinner in Honor of College and
University Graduates of Hellenic Descent-Bismark Hotel
July 2nd, 1936

As a member of this community for nearly a quarter of a century, I wish to spend a few minutes with you, taking an inventory of its accomplishments and failures in the past, and of its major problems in the present, with some attention to your share towards the solution of these problems. Please do not take this as a pedantic outline of the "same old junk". Surprisingly even to me, I have become one of the older persons of whom Socrates says in his Republic that "they are travellers who have gone on a journey which you too may have to go, and of whom you ought to inquire whether the way is smooth and easy, or rugged and difficult." As such, I may be allowed the privilege of sitting with you for a few minutes and talking of this journey.



The Greek Star, July 10, 1936

Concerning your duties as a member of American Society you have been lectured to and advised for so many years that certainly it would be an imposition on my part to expect platitudes. But the fact that you are here tonight denotes that you are a member of a heterogeneous group which is held together by ties of common racial extraction. Whether in the past you were proud or indifferent to the fact that you were an American citizen of Greek extraction signifies nothing. . . . I am sure that most of you will become members of our community which is the community of American citizens of Greek extraction---shall I say, peace-seeking and law-abiding? You arrive to take your places at a time when the community is emerging from youth, or rather from the frontier days, and passes into the state of maturity.

The troubles, tribulations, and problems that have harassed the early members of the community in their attempts to acclimatize themselves in a strange and seemingly hostile environment are now memories and to you, perhaps, an obscure uninterested page of history. Yet it is this background against which you will try to build the pattern of your lives, and it may not be amiss to recall the major outlines.



The Greek Star, July 10, 1936

The undeniable fact that many of the Greek immigrants wish, or rather think that they wish to go back, merely springs from the greater liberty they enjoyed in their former country liberty not known to many immigrants, such as those of Irish and German descent.

Caught by a tidal wave, we were vomitted one day onto this shore, and we attempted to transplant ourselves as best we could. We did not, at first, understand the environment. From a land of pastoral quietude we were thrust into a country boiling over with youth, virility, and optimism. The tempo of life seemed too quick, and above all there appeared to be a God named Business which overshadowed everything, permeating even the emotional expression of the people. To be in business, to work, to succeed, were moral duties. All this interlocked with what appeared contradictory---rugged individualism and group idealism.

To the natives we were foreigners with all the implications of the word, and naturally we were considered to be of lower strata. We had either to be

I B 3 b	I A 1 a
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The Greek Star, July 10, 1936

assimilated and absorbed, or to live huddled in some corner as a foreign group. This is still a major problem, because Therefore, the first outlook was that of a transient community; its members had as an objective to earn as much as possible, save as much as possible, pay the debts in the old country, marry the sisters, and finally to return. The struggle is, however, near its end. The force of environment is stronger than pride. People of some learning were looked upon with suspicion if not derision and labeled "Calamarades."

Being occupied from dawn to dusk with toil in an environment which did not appear altogether friendly left little time for culture.

A community must first be established before it can develop a culture, and the toil and hardwork involved in establishing it brings with it many features that are not altogether pleasant. The arrogant but ignorant who made a little money, etc. . . . , the opportunist ready to proclaim himself a leader The half baked person. . . . , the ruthless promoter and go-getter, the cheap patriots. . . all of these are transient features--sores and pimples upon a body that has changed its diet and is trying to adjust itself to new food.



The Greek Star, July 10, 1936

Slowly we changed; the dream to go back became misty and evanescent; we realized that our stay here is of permanent nature. Those of us who were discharged accepted it as written in the book of fates. Some did go back. The dream lost its translucent character; the sea, the mountains, the rocks and the sky were the same as in the dream, perhaps more exotic and beautiful. But they, the returned wanderers were not the same as when they had left many years ago. Neither were the people they found, their brothers and sisters. They felt strangers in their own home.

The task to be reassimilated in the land they called their own was found by most to be painful indeed, and so our community has lost its transient character. It is of a permanent nature.

There was a time when, here, in this community, the number of students attending the higher institutions of learning could be counted on the fingers.



The Greek Star, July 10, 1936

Slowly it grew, and this dinner tonight given in your honor by the graduates of earlier years is the best evidence of the development of the community.

As I stated previously, you come at a time when the community is emerging from its youth with all its vigor, enthusiasm, blunders, and mistakes to maturity. I have attempted to give a picture of the background and some of the major problems that we encountered--and now I must digress for the present--to your part in the active life of the community, to what you can do towards helping to solve the problems with which the community is faced.

Of the first is the relation between the older and younger generation. . . . only by the two extremes could it best be represented. Old men and women are not affected inwardly by the environment. . . . hold the yardstick of the old country. . . .

To illustrate we may feel badly when our girl wants to go to the movies with her boyfriend, still we try to reason that our girl must have the same privi-



The Greek Star, July 10, 1936

leges as the girls of good American families. The average, however, I believe tends to the other end of the scale. That cannot be helped. The younger generation. . . finds itself in conflict with us many times, because the environment outside gives you different attitudes, different values than those you find at home.

The older people must realize that a boy or a girl must be assimilated or live alone, ostracized from the normal life which they have a right to expect, and the younger generation must attempt to soften its disapprovals of the traditions and values that it finds at home.

May I even go as far as to point out that the younger people should remember that they come of an emotional race, and that although certain practices may be harmless to those of northern extraction because of their slow rate of emotional reaction, still the same practices may be laden with consequence of dynamite to us. It is your task to help, etc.



The Greek Star, July 10, 1936

Another major problem directly connected with the above is the institution of marriage as practiced in our community. As you know at present everything is in a state of flux.....The problem has many complicated angles, and certainly it would be foolish to suppose that we can reach out into the air for a solution. Perhaps the best way to begin is to offer to the younger people a clean, wholesome, social life, with an opportunity to meet, and I am quite sure that nature will take care of the rest.....This developing a stimulating social life with some vestiges of intellectual coloring is a job that awaits you. The start has been made but there is much ground still to be cleared.

Of the many other major problems that can be enumerated, I will only touch upon two, because they seem to me the most important.....The first is connected with religious expression.....You were born into a religion. It has great traditions.....This, of course, will mean some very radical changes within the church affairs of our community, but after all that is up to you.



The Greek Star, July 10, 1936

The second and last problem to touch upon is the matter of the Greek language. It is connected with everyone of the problems I mentioned above. Acquisition of reading and writing knowledge of the history of the racial stock from which you spring will help you to solve practically all the conflicts which have been outlined.

There is yet a possibility that the teaching of Greek will start in two high schools by next fall.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, June 27, 1935.

SURFACE CALM BELIES INTERNAL STRIFE

Now that the graduation exercises of our Hellenic schools are over and we have been thrilled because a few of our young generation have managed to learn a few fundamentals of the Greek language, we enter upon the period of community inactivity. The multitudinous picnics are the only breaks in our social lull. Lacking a centrally organized community, which is imperative to a successful and fruitful social program, we allow matters to develop in a direction which holds no good for our future existence. Thousands of problems beset us--problems that belong to each one of us; yet there is no joint action being taken by the community to solve them.

The surface seems to be calm, but this is not at all indicative of the condition of affairs beneath the surface; this is known by the priests and the boards of directors of our various churches.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, June 27, 1935.

Many dollars are taken in, but they are lost in the chaos of expenses, which are far higher than is necessary. In another column there is printed a facsimile of the check written by the community of St. Basil as first payment on its debt.

We who follow parish activities know and appreciate the labor, zeal, and interest which made the raising of that amount possible.....

It should be possible, however, to amass such a comparatively small sum without so much sacrifice; and the committee should not have to cultivate the spirit of co-operation in the breasts of the parishioners.....As matters stand now, we are proceeding without a compass and minus a goal or purpose. We merely solve our small daily problems. The large ones are put aside for tomorrow.

The problem of a central united community, organized somewhat on the plan of the government of the United States, is becoming increasingly important.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, June 6, 1935.

THE FUTURE OF THE GREEKS IN AMERICA

I venture to state certain conclusions concerning the fate of the American Greeks. These conclusions are not in accordance with what I should like to see or with what I think ought to happen. They are based upon what has been happening time and time again for three centuries. Although they probably will not take my advice, I appeal to my people to do what common sense and hard facts of history plainly advise.

Article after article is published in the Greek Press and in other Greek publications upon the questions: What will become of the younger generation? Will the Greeks survive as a group in America? Will their children preserve their ancestral traditions? Will the Greek language remain in use?..... Such discussions are often fraught with sentiment and wishful thinking. Moreover, they often speak of preserving the Greek spirit, but never say just what that is. I want to say most emphatically that there are plain

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Saloniki-Greek Press, June 6, 1935.

answers to these questions. It is not a matter of guesswork, of wishful thinking, or of sentiment.

Here are the facts: Many other immigrant groups have maintained their group identity--but with modifications. Most of the Greeks have been here less than half a century. Some of the other national groups have been here five or six times as long, but they have survived with modifications.....

.....

The Dutch have ceased conducting church services in Dutch in order to hold the nea gennea [youth]. It has been the experience of immigrant groups in America that English must be used to hold the young people. Several years ago, the Russian church began having an English sermon as well as one in Russian. Some churches use the language of their national group in connection with English.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, June 6, 1935.

The Greeks might keep their liturgy in Greek and use English for the sermon.the Greek churches in America will have to use more English or die. I should be sorry to walk into a Greek church and hear no Greek; but it is not a question of what one would like, or even what ought to be. It is a question of what has to be. The answer is plain--more English.

The church of an immigrant group is its most effective rallying ground.

.....

If the history of other American immigrants has any lesson for the Greeks, it is this: that the surest way for them to survive as a group will be to support their church.

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One of the greatest weaknesses of the Greek Church is the lack of support it receives from the Greeks in America. I have not seen a single Greek

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clergyman here who was born in America. The time is rapidly approaching when there must be an American-born clergy, if the church is to survive in America.

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It will not be found practicable to send students back to Greece for their theological education. The future of the American church is being injured every day because of the lack of a Greek Orthodox institution of higher learning where both future laymen and future members of the clergy may receive a good, general college education under the auspices of their own church. Co-education would also greatly help. Continued delay will be very costly.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, May 30, 1935.

GREEK COMMUNITY PAYS HOMAGE TO
THE LATE JANE ADDAMS

It is our duty and obligation as Greek people of Chicago to stop for a moment to pay tribute to a great woman. Since her activities speak for themselves and are known to all of us, we wish to give a brief resume of her life, for the benefit of our own people.

Jane Addams was born in 1860.....From an early age she displayed philanthropic instincts and concern regarding the fate of the ignorant and oppressed.

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Forty-five years ago she founded Hull House and received the co-operation of many great men who marveled at the courage of the frail girl.....

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Miss Addams's accomplishments are so numerous that it is impossible to refer to

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Saloniki-Greek Press, May 30, 1935.

them all in one article. Her greatest attribute was a true and sympathetic understanding of the masses of the poor.

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We shall not even touch upon the honors and renown showered upon her by the entire civilized world. That which we wish to point out is the influence she has exerted upon the growth and development of our own Greek Community.

At the time when Hull House was founded and during the period of its early development, another great development was taking place. The first Greek community of Chicago was springing up all around Hull House. Much of the progress of our Trinity Church and its parish is directly due to the efforts of Jane Addams. Greek life in this community was firmly bound up with the life in this [Hull House] haven.

Just as they were to all foreign peoples, the doors [of Hull House] were open to the Greek people. And to Hull House the Greeks went. There they went for

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favours, for moral or spiritual guidance, and for rest; there they went to learn English or to get a job. There they went when sons or daughters went astray or when young tots were ill. There they went for protection against unjust labor conditions, or to seek justice. Each one was helped, comforted, encouraged or defended by this brave, saintly woman.

The first Greek affair given in Chicago took place in 1903 when a play by Sophocles was presented in the Hull House Theater. This was the first public recognition of the Greek people in Chicago. Some of the men who took part are still alive

In 1919 Hull House encouraged and was the home of a club for Greek adolescent boys. Later on the Olympic Athletic Club was formed. Thus Hull House to a great extent served Greek youth.

All of these things seem so easy of accomplishment now, but at that time they were the fruit of much unceasing labor. If they have become realities it is due to the existence of Hull House. All of us who were young men then, considered it our true home, for we all had come over here alone, and had suffered

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Saloniki-Greek Press, May 30, 1935.

bitterly from loneliness. Evenings we read from the fine books placed invitingly within reach, and Sundays were spent getting acquainted, resting from the turmoil outside, and gathering courage to face the morrow.

When the time comes when we shall record the history of our Greek community shall the labor of Miss Addams be acknowledged? She was our best and greatest friend. Some day, I hope our community will make some public gift in honor of Jane Addams.

As a simple token of our eternal gratitude a huge wreath was sent to the bier of our dead friend. This was contributed by the Halsted Street Merchants. Every Greek store has displayed the color of mourning as a token of respect to the late, great, Jane Addams.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, May 2, 1935.

VISIT TO "GREEK TOWN"

Last week a group of young men and women of the Methodist Episcopal Church were directed to "Greek Town" by their pastor, Reverend Ralph Mautone.....

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The Epworthians, after being taken by Mr. Peter Semadis to the St. Basil Church, the Holy Trinity Church, and many other places of interest, finally arrived at the International Restaurant of Mr. Andrew Spyropoulos, where a full-course Greek dinner was served to about seventy-five people.

After-dinner speeches by Mr. Paul Javaras and others were given....As a final touch to this friendly visit, the group sipped coffee at the Liberty Cafe.

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All carried lasting impressions home with them.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, May 2, 1935.

SECOND GENERATION ACTUALLY CAN MAINTAIN ITS NATIONAL BACKGROUND

(Editorial)

Every time we concern ourselves with our community and our community life
an effort is made to evade those issues which are debatable and intangible.....

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Our contentions are summarized in this fashion: Since the Hellenism of
America is distant in tens of years and in social consciousness from Greece,
it is the duty of the older and the newer generation, in combined effort,
to create ideal Greek communities. These groups should be organized and
conducted in such a manner that every Greek will be able to find therein an
ideal setup for the maintenance and usage of his national background.....

We were not carried along by our patriotic feelings when formulating this
belief. It is because we question the fact that our people can ever be

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Saloniki-Greek Press, May 2, 1935.

completely obliterated and assimilated into the diverse but unified population of America, even if we set aside all of our national customs, beliefs, and practices. This contention has recently been strengthened by our observance of the church attendance during Holy Week and.....the not-so-recently developed but continuous tremendous support of Greek affairs and lodges.

.....

That which, perhaps, impressed us most was the large percentage of young people at the church services partaking in the ceremonies with undisguised zeal and fervor. Reference is not being made to the very young children who, perforce, must obey the will of their parents, but rather to the young men and women who go where and when they choose. These young people have finally begun to comprehend the great part they are to play in our Greek community life. Social contacts will naturally develop as an outgrowth of that participation; and since the social life of an individual molds many of his concepts, customs, and habits, it is not unreasonable to suppose that these young people will grow in the Greek environment into true Greek individuals.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, May 2, 1935.

Of course, this statement will be doubted and questioned by many of our readers. One from St. Louis says he is certain that obliteration will come about in time because the members of the younger generation speak English even in the church; which proves, he contends, that they do not understand and are not even interested in the sermon and the liturgy. We cannot answer his contention in this article because it would entail consideration of other related matters. As, for instance: Does the liturgy have to be in Greek in the future?.....

These things are of secondary nature in our estimation. The pertinent and primary problem is the keeping of the younger generation within our national atmosphere. These young people can be kept within our social structure if we make it a flexible one. There is no reason, for example, why our affairs cannot be conducted in the English language, which is more comprehensible to them.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 7, 1935.

THE NEW GENERATION MUST LEAD

Many often say in regard to our community and parish affairs that it is time for the older leaders to put the reins of leadership into the hands of the younger generation. Whenever, during a critical period, the situation became intolerable and destruction threatened a nation or a community, the people would turn against its leaders who had led them into such a situation. As a rule, these leaders were the pioneers of the community or nation who had tried to be of service--most of the time beyond their capability.

.

There is no denial of the fact that sooner or later the young Greek-Americans will control the future of our communities and organizations. As time goes by and the old vanguard goes on into the night, the young ones will be forced to grasp the reins of leadership.....It is, also, the duty of today's leaders to give way gradually to the younger people, so that when the time for their leadership comes they will be better qualified to undertake the entire responsibility alone.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 7, 1935.

However, we do not believe that these young people should be given control long before they are prepared for the responsibility of it merely because we wish to evade our own duties by placing them on other shoulders.....The condition of our parishes and our community is the direct reaction to the type of leadership which has controlled them. The responsibility can be placed nowhere else. We have created the situation and it is up to us to get out of it. If we were so inefficient that we did not succeed in founding a parish, church, or school worthy of the name, it is not the fault of the younger generation. Therefore, we ask that from now on the younger people be given the chance to take part in our community affairs, so that they will understand the problems that will, in the future, present themselves. According to every social canon, older ones retire and make way for younger people--but not for inexperienced youths.

So far, the Greek communities of America have youths and not men of the younger Greek generation.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 7, 1935.

If we give ourselves into the hands of the inexperienced young, there is bound to be great regret.

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This can be avoided if there is a concerted effort to acquire the interest of our youth, and then to give it responsibility in graduated measures.....

Most important of all, the Chicago Greek parishes should unite into one powerful, result-getting community so that our youth will have a worth-while inheritance.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 15, 1934.

IS A UNITED COMMUNITY ATTAINABLE?

by

Dr. S. Loumos

Our forefathers used to say "He who has no opinion and who does not partake of communal life and its problems, is without honor and worthless to his fellow men."....We shall not discuss the correctness of this statement; but it is interesting to note the many unworthy individuals in our community who do take active part in--in fact, assume leadership in--our community affairs. Therefore, in accordance with the precept of my learned ancestor, I, too, shall make known certain opinions regarding our major social problem. This problem has repeatedly been examined, discussed, analyzed, and X-rayed by practically every Greek in Chicago; and by many who live far away. The two strongest exponents of the unification of our community are the Greek Press and the Reverend D. Golemis.

Father Golemis has ardently supported the idea of a united Greek community.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 15, 1934.

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For a period of time I supported it, but now I am beginning to doubt the wisdom of it; not because I am not in favor of such a progressive and beneficial move, but because I doubt that it can be accomplished. Father Golemis appeals to the Greek pride to make this dream a reality. His idea is first-class ideology, but it will always remain a dream if its realization depends solely upon the Greek filatimo. Practicality, good judgment, leadership, thought, and careful planning are the things which will unify Chicago Greeks. Certain organization and unification has occurred during the last few years among the Greek people. Our priests, teachers, cantors, and....have organized themselves for mutual protection and the common good. However, our many parishes are still fighting one another and retarding our group progress. Will we ever reach the end to this situation? Not as soon or as easily as some people believe.

Although Mr. Spero Kotakis has declared that such a unification is practically

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 15, 1934.

impossible, he has neglected to make any suggestions which might alleviate the situation. He has not pointed out the factors which might make such a step impossible. Can the blame be put upon the archbishop or the hierarchy? I shall speak my own opinion concerning that. Even if the entire Holy Synod of the Orthodox Church of Greece were to function in Chicago, there is no doubt in my mind but that the next day certain objectors would form their own church and pick their own priest. Therefore, the Church leaders are not responsible for our social ills.

It is very doubtful if there is one Greek-American who is entirely satisfied with the condition of our parishes. Our public buildings and institutions are best described as "heaps of rocks, wood, steel, uprights, and little men, all thrown together in a haphazard manner."

The problems confronting us at the present time are these:

Can this conglomeration of material and people be rebuilt into a strong, safe

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 15, 1934.

structure? And, what is of more importance: Can it be rebuilt by the same group of builders who have made such a mess of things in the past? To put this situation into a semblance of order requires much more than a sense of honor. Look at what this group has done for us in the past. Look and shudder!

First of all, the older generation must fully realize that it has already given whatever it has had to give. During the forty years of struggling for existence in America, our people, as a racial group, have made notable progress. We have also made many serious mistakes; and it is for these mistakes that we are now paying. Egoism dominated each and every undertaking. Furthermore, we did not produce a capable leader to direct those egoistic impulses into creative streams. Instead of leaders, we were overrun by would-be orators who were titled public leaders or even saviors, and who, like true sorcerers, filled the heads of our people with "hot air". No one made the slightest effort to create something of real value. The few who realized the need for such creation were outnumbered and powerless to act, due to lack of community support. Finally, they tired and left our community to its chosen fate. The result was apparent and even

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 15, 1934.

worse than could have been imagined. We are now suffering from communal anarchy.

Therefore, we want no more of the older generation. Its accomplishments are unfortunately undesirable.....

.....

The natural thing to do is to turn to the younger generations and to benefit from the new blood, the new enthusiasm, and the new spirit which is the special prerogative of the youth of America. Again we are confronted with a question:

Is the younger generation capable and well enough equipped to create organizations which will retain the Greek spirit and Greek ideology? For, after all, it is Greek institutions we are striving to build, so that our race can continue to have an active influence over the community. Are the younger Greeks capable of such creation? I ask each one of you: Would you be willing to hand over the control of our churches and parishes to our youth? No! I do not think

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 15, 1934.

you would be; and I do not say this with intent to cast insinuations upon the abilities or motives of our children. They cannot be condemned because they do not think and believe exactly as we do. In fact, if they retain any trace of Greek heritage it is in spite of us, and not because of us. We cannot blame them even if they think the world would be better off if all of us died without leaving a trace of our existence. They have been taught that men and communities must justify their existence; and, so far, we Greeks of Chicago have not done so to any noticeable extent.

Of course this does not mean that all of our young people have lost their Greek background; but those who retain it are but a small minority. Neither the Daughters of Penelope nor the Sons of Pericles [both Greek-American youth organizations] are capable of leading the development of our community. Therefore, if the older Greeks are unfit, and the younger ones ill-equipped for such a step, who, then, is to lead the Greek community in the future? The older ones, with their bias, hates, ignorance, antagonisms and egoism; or the younger ones, who are rather indifferent about the whole thing? Is it still to be wondered at that

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 15, 1934.

I insist that the unification of our community is a serious and difficult-to-solve problem?

The logical question I may now be asked is: "Under these circumstances what then shall we do?" My answer is that nothing can be done by us to unite our parishes into one community. The above statements should make that evident to all factions. What is needed is an external force capable of analyzing the matter objectively, without any personal bias or prejudice. Our only hope lies in the intervention of the Greek government. Why--yes! Why the surprise?

The Hellenism of America has given, and is still giving, unmeasurable service to Greece. Now it is time that the kindness be repaid; if for no other reason than to keep alive the goose which has been laying the golden eggs. For if Hellenism dies in America there will be no more bridges, churches, and schools built with American dollars in Greek villages. The manner in which this intervention might be made will be fully outlined in a forthcoming article. Of course, we do not mean that the Chicago community alone merits such attention;

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 15, 1934.

but, after all, it is one of the largest Greek groups in the world and its continued existence is well worth the effort.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 25, 1934.

COMMUNITY UNIFICATION

(Editorial)

It would be impossible for us to publish all the letters received from readers in regard to our community unification campaign. The great majority of these letters heartily applaud our efforts.....

There are, of course, some dissenting or questioning letters received. As a rule, they ask questions of the same type concerning methods of organization and the benefits of such a step. They remind us of the questions put by small children to their elders who often find themselves unable to give answers. Not, of course, because they do not know the correct answers, but because the very nature of the questions is such that no one could really speak with certainty.

Many individuals follow a certain type of reasoning which is devoid of reason. They cannot comprehend and refuse to understand that people exist who perform

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 25, 1934.

their duties with good and decent intentions. It is fortunate for the Greek Press that this fact has been accepted as such by the Greek Community as a whole, or else many unjust accusations would now be believed. The great mass of people recognize the need for the immediate formation of a unified Greek Community, and do not seek to create new obstacles to retard its realization. Not only is the healthy part of the Greek Community of Chicago sure that such unification is its only salvation, but it also intends to resist any policy which will continue the decentralized methods now in effect. The Board-of-Trustee system must go.

The Greek Press, in this trying campaign to readjust a bad situation by means of a central governing body for the Greek churches, has never resorted to the slightest meanness or smallness to achieve its ends. The entire Community and clergy can testify to that....

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We have never changed our policies to suit the disposition or desires of any one--not even the Archbishop Athenagoras. The policies we have followed have been con-

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 25, 1934.

sidered the best for ourselves and the Community. There should be no occasion for further discussion concerning the need for unification; the only thing we need to worry about now is the manner in which this is to be brought about. Even that will present no great difficulties if all the church trustees merely give their wholehearted assent. The Hellenism of Chicago desires to rid itself of the continued postponements and subterfuges which have so far prevailed. It desires quick and decisive action concerning this matter.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 18, 1934.

CHURCH UNIFICATION AND CENTRALIZATION IMPERATIVE

(Editorial)

All those who are following with interest the progress of the Greek Community of Chicago are beginning to think that the day of the unification and centralization of our churches is at hand. Due to our repetitive and frequent editorials on this subject, printed religiously since the founding of the Greek Press, there are finally signs that something concerning the matter will be done. People are beginning to understand the need for an undivided Greek community.

Every Chicago Greek cannot be given the opportunity to express his opinion publicly, as did the common people of ancient Athens. Modern times have brought a new medium of public expression, however, in the form of the newspaper--a powerful and influential instrument. Although the American press is controlled by private enterprise, it is the only criterion by which to judge the desires and opinions of a community.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 18, 1934.

The reason for this article is the recent addition of Archimandrite Daniel Golemis to our ranks and also because of the thoughtful and intelligent article written by Doctor [Charal] Haral Ambides. The two articles written by the pastor of the St. George Church and by the doctor aroused the interest of all the Greek people. Reverend Golemis, one of our most capable and educated priests, opened a serious and important discussion, which must be participated in by the entire Community of Chicago, laymen and clerics alike. He made a beginning for the clergy by publishing his views and beliefs on the subject, without resorting to any subterfuge or repression of thought, a common practice of social leaders. The article written by the doctor clearly reveals that he has scientifically and objectively analyzed the entire situation.

Because of the situation in which our parishes find themselves, it is the duty of every person--especially those who in one way or another are social leaders--to express his opinion and defend it publicly. Only then can we achieve success

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 18, 1934.

and obtain a solution to our social problems. Then the Greek Press can really be the voice of the Greek Community and represent and fight for the people's wishes. All individuals are required to take a certain stand on various matters, personal and communal, during their lifetime. Now, is the time for the Greek people of Chicago to take a stand on the matter of Church unification. Each one must decide which side he is on and then stay there. A constantly changing substance can not be weighed or measured with any degree of accuracy. We must acquire stability if our community is to make any notable progress in the future. Unless it does, we shall be unworthy of being considered Greek patriots, because we shall have contributed to the obliteration of the Greek language and religion in the forthcoming generations.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Sept. 6, 1934.

SCHOOLS OPEN

The schools all over America are once again opening their doors to the army of children ready to pass through their portals and receive invaluable educational benefits. Each child approaches his schoolroom with a dignified and respectful mien; for the children of America respect their teachers, and love the happy hours spent within the classrooms.....Some children have occasion to respect their schools even more than their homes. They find in their schools peace and quiet, and the atmosphere of culture--art and music, --through which they express their emotions.

Many parents turn their children over to the school at an early age, and expect them to emerge properly educated, refined, intelligent, respectful, and well-mannered. This, of course, is not possible. The child receives most of its

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training along these lines from his home environment. Greek parents are very often disappointed at the way their children emerge from the American public schools. They are foolish. It is easily understandable that the American school, filled with children of all nationalities, cannot give the Greek child a special Greek cultural background. We want our children to speak our language and conform to Greek customs; but that cannot be accomplished as long as they are educated in American schools.

The educational facilities of America are unparalleled. However, any people which does not desire to become obliterated and seeks to preserve its ideals and language, must have schools of its own. Then the future generations will be familiar with them from early childhood and will therefore, cling to them tenaciously. One of those peoples who desire to avoid complete assimilation and obliteration is our own Greek people. We are a people having a proud and glorious past, made resplendent by our wise and undying forefathers. These men will shine forever like bright stars in the firmament, whose light illuminates the entire world. Since we are the children of such

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fathers, it is not fitting that we should let that light go out from lack of care. Otherwise, we shall be compared by historians with the prodigal son.....

Besides giving our children a Greek environment in the home, we have, also, built Greek schools. What a nice-sounding phrase! But what a hollow one! The blame does not lie with the teachers, parish trustees, or the priests, who endeavor to carry out successful school programs. The greater part of the fault lies with the parents themselves. The parents are the very ones who say that Greek training is nonessential for our children since they are going to live in America. The parents are the ones who refuse to send their children to the Greek schools. Many justify themselves by stating that children who attend Greek schools are handicapped when entering American public schools. The truth of the matter is, that those children are actually promoted when entering high school because their education has been so complete in the important formulative grammar school years spent in the Greek schools. Another point we wish to bring out is that most high school students are required to study a foreign language. Why should the Greek

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children study French or Latin when they can study their own language which is of unexcelled beauty? It can be accomplished if the parents and students demand it from the Board of Education.

It will not overtax any child who is normal and healthy to attend an afternoon Greek school. So, if your children cannot attend a Greek-American school in the daytime, send them to the evening classes of a Greek school. Even if they do not learn very much, they cannot help but absorb the Greek spirit and ideology.....

The more we know, the better we can make our lives. Give your children a Greek education.

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GREEK

Greek Press, Jan. 25, 1934.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THE YOUNG
GENERATION OF GREEKS?

While the children of Greek descent are rapidly growing into men and women, their parents and that part of the community which is interested in them are greatly disquieted. Our civic and social organizations, the few really fine scholars we have, the press, and the clergy are engaging in discussions and study, in an endeavor to find some way in which they, as a group, can help the young generation retain its Greek heritage. How can they influence the children to speak their mother's language, and to abide by those ideologies which are uplifting and cultural?

They all declare that the future of the Greeks in America will be based upon the actions of the present immigrant generation and the foundations which they prepare. Only the older immigrants can possibly create the basic structure upon which future Greeks can build. They say that the priests

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can exercise much influence upon the new generation by preaching sermons that are especially interesting to young people, and by which their interest in the church will be strengthened. Explanations of our religion, customs, and social mores will also help them to acquire a respect and love for things Greek. Many observers are of the conviction that the role played by the priests is secondary only to that of the parents.....The priests must organize a systematic program to accomplish any good effects. They must sacrifice their time and energy, just as do the clerics of all other nationalities. They should watch the development of the youngsters in their parishes with fatherly interest.

The priest will be able to work in close co-operation with the parents in this matter. The Greek parents always have had a great reverence for their priests, in spite of what is often written in the columns of this paper. The Greek mother looks upon her priest as a representative of God, and has reared her children in the same attitude. But our church is not governed

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Greek Press, Jan. 25, 1934.

as is the Catholic Church, in which the members are pledged to go to church every Sunday, and anyone who is absent receives a visit from his priest, who asks the reason for the absence. There, also, if a mother is in difficulty with her child, she goes to the priest for counsel and aid.

I recall an instance of a Greek boy in High School who was so bad that no teacher wanted him in a class. Finally the Greek priest was called upon for assistance and was requested to visit the home of this boy and give him lessons.

However, our priests cannot do this for many cases, due to the great number of people in each parish. In Greece, a priest is just the priest, and the education--that is, the religious training and moral guidance of the children --is done by the school-teacher. Many of the Greek children in America have never attended their church regularly. Until that condition is remedied

Greek Press, Jan. 25, 1934.

the hands of the priest are tied.

As far as the press is concerned, at present it is read and enjoyed only by the older generations. Has any one of us seen young people reading Greek papers? No one can blame them for that. To them Greek is a dead language. They speak it at home through force of habit or fear of parental wrath, but with difficulty, for they are apt to think in English. Only after becoming mature, and if they have not drifted too far from their nationality, do they comprehend the value and beauty of their mother tongue.....

In spite of any efforts we might put forth as a group, it will never be possible for us to achieve this goal. We will not succeed in making a firm foundation for the future superstructure, because as soon as they grow up our children will cease to think of themselves as Greeks and will

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forget all we have tried so hard to teach them. Only those few, who may find themselves in positions where association with their own race is necessary, will remain at all true to their nationality. Neither the schools nor the church will be able to keep them in the Greek way of living, because no matter how much they are told to love and respect Greek ways they cannot help but find it easier to adjust themselves to the American scheme. Nor can we blame them for loving this country; they were born in it and speak its language and breath its air. Its rapid progress is enough to instill in them a tremendous feeling of awe and admiration.

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The Greeks will soon be assimilated to the point of obliteration, but no one can say just how soon it will come about. There is only one thing that can postpone such an evil and that is the influence of the home--the environment in the home and the mother's influence. Only the capable and interested mother is in a position to fight the outside environment, or

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at least to make a more equal balance. Do not be afraid that the young people are on the road to ruin. They live and appreciate life; it is their parents, unable to adjust themselves, who suffer and will suffer.

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GREEK

Greek Press, Nov. 2, 1933.

EDUCATION AND PARENTS

by

P. Pitha

Wherever one goes it is always possible to hear a heated argument or discussion about the fate of the younger generations of Greeks in America. Generally, it is carried on by those who are conscious of the lack of Greek development in our boys and girls. They seem to become more and more Americanized every day, despite the efforts and desires of the older generation.

Within the confines of their own homes the boys and girls strive to follow the Greek culture and customs. They speak the language of their fathers and act in accordance with their customs and ideals. All these things are rather burdensome to the young people; but respect and love for their parents, along with their inherent precepts, force them to try--and to try hard.

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Greek Press, Nov. 2, 1933.

All of them would like to know the Greek language and to understand our beautiful literature and poetry; but--. When they reach a certain point in their development they see that nothing has been provided to help make this possible. Even children who have graduated from Greek schools do not have enough of their native background to enable them to retain their command of the Greek language. As a result, they weary of struggling alone, and find surcease from their effort by using the language native to them by birth--the English.

Austere parents and all those of the older generation are horror stricken and filled with despair when they see large groups of their young people unable to utter a complete sentence in Greek. As a result of many such observations, the concensus of opinion is that the children of this younger generation will not retain a trace of their Greek heritage. Our people will survive in America only in certain strata. This will be the result of the labor of parents who are educated themselves, and not because of any churches or

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Greek Press, Nov. 2, 1933.

schools our group may maintain.

There is no doubt that maternal influence plays a great part in the character development and the ability of the children in her care. Therefore, that mother who has a good education and a command of the Greek language which she uses in speaking to her children, cannot help but rear children who have strong predominant, Greek characteristics. They will speak her language with love and respect because they will always associate it with her kindness and love.

A good example of this can be found in all the Greek mothers of enslaved territories, who gave their children a complete education despite the tyranny and repression of their oppressors.

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Women of good family and good upbringing do not allow their customs or

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Greek Press, Nov. 2, 1933.

culture to die, no matter where they may be transplanted by destiny. The cultured mother or father can transfer to the children those ideals which kept the pure Greek alive during the period from 1453 to 1821. Then, the hope of liberty was the only incentive those parents had. And we shall be able to keep our language and culture alive in America for many generations. Our efforts will not be in vain; nor will they go unnoticed.

It is noticeable that the children of well-educated Greeks are the only ones who speak the Greek language and understand and abide by the Greek customs and ideals. Their children **are not** ashamed of speaking a foreign language, because the culture of their parents seems to have made the use of it worth while; and they seek to imitate their example.

It is unfortunate that we cannot rely to any extent upon the children of those parents who feel that bread is more important than leavening. They have not the proper educational stamina to "carry the ball" as is said in

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Greek Press, Nov. 2, 1953.

football parlance. The ego of their kind is anemic, and will soon die.
Let us hope that our strong players will become more numerous.

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GREEK

Greek Press, Mar. 9, 1933.

THE MELTING POT

by

G. Halepas

The historian of the future who decides to write about what we today call the Greeks of America will find that he is undertaking a very difficult task. Today, the subject is live and tangible; but after a few centuries it will be nothing more than a myth or a legend.

The writer will not be able to find any "footprints on the sands of time" to verify the existence of the five or six hundred thousand Greeks who lived and died in America. In other words, the writer will find himself in the same predicament faced by those who are at present trying to write with authority about mythical Atlantis.

A very learned man with whom I was dining in the International Cafe, owned

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Grook Cross, Mar. 9, 1933.

by Mr. Andrew Spyropoulos, discussed this subject with me. He said: "over-
theless, it is an undeniable fact that thousands of Hellenes have lived and
struggled and died in this country."

"And yet," I replied, "the day may come when this--now undeniable--fact will
be an enigma. It will be remembered only as a legend and by word of mouth.
But I have an idea of how to prevent this veil from being dropped over our
past."

"And what is your idea?"

"Here is my plan: When the time comes for the building which has housed the
International Cafe at 705 South Alsted Street for so many years to be de-
molished or condemned, the Greeks should buy the property. It should be
enclosed, and in the center a beautiful white marble column should be placed.

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Greek Press, Mar. 9, 1933.

Upon this column, in large Greek letters, the following inscription should be carved:

'To The Memory of The Greeks of America, 1860-1960'

"This, my friend, is the most appropriate place for such a memorial. Through the doors of this cafe, there has passed, at one time or another, practically every Greek immigrant. It has a mysterious attraction which brings every Hellene to its portals. Laborers are not the only ones to whom Barba Uncle Andrew has been host. Scholars and eminent men have come eagerly, to eat and talk with each other. Meletios, Vasilious, Damascinos, Callistos, and Athinagoras--these have all been frequent visitors. Translator's note: These men are Greek patriarchs and bishops.] Prince Paul of Greece made it his headquarters while in Chicago.

"Through its doors have passed Diplarakow, queen of the Greek theater, and

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Greek Press, Mar. 9, 1933.

Kotopouli, the finest artist of the theater. The four exponents of Greek melodrama--Moraitis, Parisis, Economides, and Vlahopoulos have sat and discussed the future of the Greek theater with the members of the Academy, here in the International. Brilliant men of Chicago eat here and exchange ideas with the successful businessmen of the community. For years, this restaurant has been the meeting place of the Academy, whose members frequently invite famous American professors to dine and to discuss things. The two personal secretaries of Venizelos--Mr. Tsolainos and Mr. Mihalopoulos--were guests here of Mr. Spiropoulos.

"In fact, Mr. Venizelos himself seems to be the only one who has not visited this shrine, and he probably has never had the opportunity.

"Yes, let me repeat, we ought to preserve and mark this spot, because it enables us to trace the history of a transplanted group. The International

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has played a great role in the life of the Greek immigrant and in the drama of America called the "Great Melting Pot".

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GREEK

The Greek Press, Jan. 5, 1933.

OUR COMMUNITY PROBLEM IS THE PEOPLE'S PROBLEM

(Editorial)

After the struggle carried on by this newspaper for the rectification of our community affairs and the clarification of the situation, innumerable letters are arriving in our office, which on the whole express intense pain at the present intolerable conditions. We accept the verdict of public opinion, which emphasizes the need for a systematic study of our problems.

Each time that we have dealt with our community affairs--and we have done so many times, without any pompous titles--we have always supported the opinion that the public demands an immediate and radical reorganization, but that it lacks the necessary power to enforce its will. This is up to the church governing boards and our higher Greek church authorities.

The problems which the Greek people of Chicago must face this year are infinitely

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The Greek Press, Jan. 5, 1933.

more important than those which occupied its attention in the past. These problems cannot remain unsolved for long, if we want to preserve our identity as a national Greek group. The state of affairs has reached a point where only those who have no social experience or historical perspective think that our problems will solve themselves. This psychological condition which characterizes many of our community leaders is nothing more than mental and spiritual inertia and shiftlessness, the result of ignorance of the elementary conditions necessary for a community. The prevailing opinion that things must take their natural course, is characteristic of men who are devoid of any ideals. These men are living only in the present, without being able to see into the future. A policy of aloofness and indifference, on the other hand, leads to social disintegration. We want to believe that the entire group of our people in Chicago has not become the victim of a sort of mental lethargy and sterility to the extent that it is no longer interested in the fate of our community structure.

We realize that no form of organization is ever perfect; that no scheme which

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The Greek Press, Jan. 5, 1933.

has been tried has produced the expected results. But, there is no instance in history where conditions changed and states took a different social, economic, or political direction, when the people did not strive for the best. Only the Greek people of Chicago are negative in their attitude, indecisive, and inert. Our leaders do not seem to be aware of the historical axiom which asserts that a static and self-complacent state is nonexistent. We either progress or retrogress. In the eyes of even the most naive, the Greek community of Chicago is retrogressing.

It is indeed strange to see that logical and practical men think that the narrow confines of their particular parish embrace the entire world of social ideas and values. The voice which we are now raising reflects society's demands to adjust our affairs on the basis of the common interest. We shall continue to maintain that the principle of a consolidated and united Greek community in Chicago constitutes the key to the solution of all our pressing problems. Our leaders and people must think and act like intelligent and prudent members of a consolidated Greek community. Mere academic discussions do not inspire action.

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The Greek Press, Jan. 5, 1933.

We will ask for the support of the Greek Archdiocese in New York--and it will be given us--for the regulation of our affairs.

Why lose time? In his last visit to us, His Grace the Archbishop expressed the hope for a united community. He instructed us to form a deliberative body which shall elect a committee to study and report on the possibility and the means of a more unified reorganization of our community institutions and forces. The report will be made before the governing boards of each and every Greek church of Chicago. The Archbishop reserves the right to appoint members to the committee. We are lodging a strong protest against this prerogative of the Archbishop. This undue interference of his will not help the matter. This is a matter which the people themselves should tackle; we suggest, therefore, that the governing boards of our churches convene immediately to decide on the composition and methods of the committee.

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GREEK

Proodos (Progress), July 27, 1932.

CHICAGO'S SOCIAL COLUMN AND HOW TO WRITE IT.

p.1.--In a previous issue of Proodos we published the announcement that we would try to revive our national spirit.

By this we did not mean that we shall organize demonstrations with flags and drums. Nothing like that; you know that we are opposed to noise-making.

What we mean, and what we pray for is that all parents who have children in school will cooperate with us in persuading the children to learn to write Greek so that they will become more interested in the language and the religion of their race and be proud of their inheritance.

Proodos (Progress), July 27, 1932.

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It is our opinion, and the policy of Proodos is based on this belief, that a newspaper is a paper which reports the news which is of interest to its readers.

We shall therefore try to publish as far as possible the news which is of interest to our readers and to our countrymen.

To assist us in reporting the news, we beg all our friends and readers to write to us, or to telephone their news since we cannot cover all the sources of interesting events nor keep a large staff of reporters.

For this reason we ask all parents to induce their children to write news for Proodos.

And now what is the news that we want you to write? A simple thing! Whatever happens or is about to happen which is of interest to others, is news.

Proodos (Progress), July 27, 1932.

For example, three young ladies, Misses Polyxene Karamiha, Lila Kylavou, and Christina Katre, recently were guests of Mrs. Vasilike Papaconstantinou.

This is one example of news; but Diamantes, who is going to school, could report very nicely the news that his sister, little spiteful Helene, has had her tonsils removed.

Another item of news which might have been written for us by graceful Miss Mary Costourou, who by the way is a wonderful painter for her age, is that her mother Kleanthe Kostourou recently travelled to Birmingham, Alabama, where she was the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Evangeline Costourou, spending two delightful weeks in the city where she formerly resided.

Proodos (Progress), July 27, 1932. WPA (LL) P. 12

Another news-item interesting to many people is that on last Monday Mr. Stylianos Saridakis, president of the Cretan Brotherhood of Chicago, the Reverend Erenaeos Tsourounakis, and Mr. Anthony Latinakis went to Joliet to visit their friends George Videlakis and Const. Georgoulakis and their families, returning to Chicago on the same day.

That lively young member of the Kylavos family, Theodore, could report to us how he and his friend Diamond enjoyed their vacation.

These are a few news-items which, as we believe, might have been reported to us by members of the younger generation, and doing this would develop in them an interest in their national language and their national religion.

Proodos (Progress), July 27, 1932.

WPA (111) 100-64275

News like this is what we beg all Greeks to write to us, and everything else that is of interest to Greeks in general. Proodos will publish the names and sometimes the pictures of those who report the most interesting news and of those who best express themselves in Greek.

We have used the news-items above because they fell under our own observation. We beg all Greek families to send to us news like this for publication.

For instance, the families Tsirigou-Markou some time ago had as their guests, Mrs. Euphrosyne P. Stamatopoulou and her daughter Mrs. Mary Theodore of Detroit and also that charming and talented musician, little Fofo I. Theodore.

Some one in these families, preferably a child attending school, might have written this news-item and mailed it to us if it was inconvenient to telephone it.

Proodos (Progress), July 27, 1932.

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And this is the way in which it should have been written, in social-note form:

"We are entertaining our Aunt So-and-so and our Cousin So-and-so of Detroit. They will stay for a week or so, etc.

Sign it and mail it for publication.

How do you like that? At least we can try this scheme to see ~~how~~ it works out. Now you will be able to write like the other Greek newspapermen (Kalamarades), who are all so rich that they sail on seas of gold.

Here is one news-item which charming Miss Stella, daughter of our friend Angelos Manolis, might have written to us; namely, an account of the marriage of Mr. George Lykos, from Verzova, to Miss Erasmia Kanellopoulou, from Meligala Messinia. Stella would have added that the best man was Mr. John Giannakakis, also from Verzova, and that the bridesmaids were Misses Giannoula, Dina, and Panagiota Kaloyanne.

Proodos (Progress), July 27, 1932.

Another news-item which might have been sent to us is the account of the outing on Mr. Vereme's farm sponsored by our friend Apostolos Panoutsieres, a Greek dealer in fruits and vegetables.

On the morning of July 4 five or six families were loaded on the company's trucks and in passenger cars with plenty of provisions for the day and arrived early at Mr. Vereme's breezy, cool farm, where they enjoyed a perfect family outing, played various games, and came back late at night.

This outing was to celebrate the name-day of the host, our friend Apostolos, and we take pleasure in reporting it and in printing the names of those who participated in this fine picnic.

Proodos (Progress), July 27, 1932.

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These were Angelos Papaconstantinou, who was best man at Apostolos's wedding, Angelos's wife, Mrs. Vasilikes Papaconstantinou, Mr. and Mrs. Demetrios Karamihas and their daughter Stamatine or Stella, Mr. and Mrs. P. Zavos, Mr. and Mrs. James Lalagos, Mrs. Lalagos's sister, Miss Anna Tramba, Mrs. Kylavou and her daughters Koula and Lila, Mr. and Mrs. Demetrios Karafotes of Rockford and their lively children, Mr. Const. Kates, Mr. Bill the Italian, and others of whose names we regret to say that we have no record.

All these people enjoyed a wonderful time and did not fail to inspect Mr. Vereme's wine-cellar!

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GREEK



Greek Press, March 10, 1932

WE NEED A UNITED COMMUNITY (Editorial)

Difficulties are arising in our communities over the question of organizing one central united community for all the Greeks of Chicago. Of course we don't expect the thing to be completed in a "jiffy", but after all this time nothing at all seems to be concrete. This question is occupying the minds of many and they wish to know what is going on. The Greeks of Chicago are entirely within their rights in asking for this.

We heard from Bishop Callistos that he had plans for saving the situation. With great respect and reverence to His Holiness we only say that we have seen naught of these plans. We know the question is not easy to answer, yet an attempt should be made at it.



Greek Press, March 10, 1932

Maybe if our various church communities would stop fighting each other and start fighting together, we would get somewhere. The problem is too important for us to quibble over trifles.

We are all striving to retain the Greek language, ideals and customs for years to come. With delay after delay coming up, precious time is being lost. The community of Chicago had better do something in a hurry and the only way to do this is by making a central community of all the Greek communities in Chicago.



Saloniki, June 6, 1931.

VACATIONS

Word came from Bluff Lake, Ill., that unusual preparations had been made this year to accomodate the ever-increasing list of Greek families, who, during the scorching months of the summer, prefer to spend their usual vacations at this delightful place.

Noted families among the old timers vacationing at Bluff Lake are those of Geo. Aliferis with his alluring daughter, Catherine; K. Paleologos and his family; G. Manos'; P. Grafus'; P. Retsinas; T. Furlas'; C. Kumungis'; N. Parpas and others.

The three month vacation, of these and other Greek families, of Chicago, in this well chosen spot, gives this summer resort a touch of reminiscence of the ancient Bacchanalia. Of course Bacchus is not the reigning sovereign here.



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, April 23, 1931

Religion and Language.

We often dealt, from these columns, with the tendencies shown by many of our fellow countrymen and priests to substitute the English language for Greek. One of the reasons of our struggle against the former ecclesiastical regime was because it encouraged tendencies that were against the perpetuation of the Greek language among Greeks. The Greek press as a whole and the majority of the Greeks in America, have, fortunately, declared their desire to preserve their nationality and tongue.

The priests are duty bound to take the lead in this matter, because the Greek populace always considers their church as their national emblem, and they continue to believe that religion and the fatherland are inseparable. The conception of the former regime that "Christ speaks English", and that in order to preserve our orthodoxy for the new generation, we should introduce the English language in our liturgies and sacraments, is a conception contrary to our national traditions and is condemned by the Greeks in America as a body.

Just the other day a priest in St. Constantine Church, before a Greek congrega-



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, April 23, 1931

tion, spoke in English, not to mention other priests who have administered sacraments in English.

The new regime has declared that the preservation of the Greek language will be one of its first concerns. If the priests do not take up the task with fanaticism instead of excusing themselves in the presence of a few Americans, in what way is the struggle to be carried on for the preservation of the Greek language? There are cases in which no retreats and compromises are permitted. And one of them is the perservation of our language.

What do we want churches and priests for when they have not the power and will to preserve our traditions and language? The Greeks of America do not pay their priests to preach in English. If there are priests who have reasons to believe that they must preach in English, and so on, let them establish English churches, and let them find their followers among other nationalities. The Greeks have their own churches to administer their national religion in, and they pay their priests well to help preserve our national traditions.



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, April 23, 1931

The Orthodox Christian religion is the Greek religion, par excellence, and the priests are duty bound on every occasion, especially in the churches, to use the Greek language. If they neglect this duty of theirs, why are they talking about our duty to remain Greeks and Orthodox Christians?

These tendencies, were fostered by the former ecclesiastical regime, which was condemned by the Greeks of America. The present regime, however, has re-established our bonds with the Greek Church and the Greek people's desire is to maintain these bonds of Greek character. Therefore, the priests as a matter of duty have to be the first to expound the preservation of religion and the Greek language in this country.

S P. Kotakis

(Summary)

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GREEK

Greek Press, April 2, 1931.

WHAT AMERICAN PHILELLENES
THINK OF THE FUTURE OF GREEKS
IN AMERICA. WILL THE GREEK
ASSIMILATE?

by

Professor J. M. Rife

To me, as an American philellene, few, if any articles seen in periodicals have ever been as touching as the one in the last issue of the Greek Press entitled "Ta Ellinopoula tou Mellontos" (The young Greeks of the future). It brings up the whole question of assimilation poignantly and in a way to remind me that even I, whose eight great-grandparents were all born in Pennsylvania, have a sometimes acute assimilation problem; for my own social group has never quite accepted the tribe advice that when in Rome we should do as Romans.



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GREEK

Greek Press, April 2, 1931.

I'm told that Einstein, in his book, Zionism, expresses the opinion that the assimilationist pays too dear a price for the comfort acquired, and yet, tho inclined to agree, I realize there are two sides to the question.

The Greek, or any other person, who refuses to become a part of American life is more or less handicapped in the struggle for individual success, when success is judged by prevalent standards. Someone has said that if the ancestors of Theodore Roosevelt were to be Dutch in New York, Theodore Roosevelt, who refused to become a part Dutch, would have been a Dutch farmer instead of president.

I believe there is a great deal of truth in that statement.

Tho I have six or seven other strains of ancestry, I belong to that social group known as Scotch-Irish Presbyterians.

There are several separate denominations of these in America, but together

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GREEK

Greek Press, April 2, 1931.

they represent the unassimilated Scotch-Irish.

For generations they did not intermarry, except with proselytes, of whom my paternal grandfather was one.

One or two groups still intermarry very rarely, My wife, whose ancestors have been in America as long, or longer than mine, has not a drop of any other blood.

This type of Presbyterian has a number of unassimilated beliefs and practices grouped about his religion; and his church rolls abound in Macs; but assimilation is looming very close now and many an old father in Israel has gone sorrowing to his grave because of it.

The Greek problem is much more serious than ours, for it involves change of language, whose glories only brighten the pain; it involves parting with

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GREEK

Greek Press, April 2, 1931.

the last remnants of the mighty Byzantine world culture; if assimilation is carried to its base completeness it involves parting with Orthodoxy, that golden mean of Christendom; often most tragic of all, is the perilous shift from Mediterranean courtship and marriage customs to those of the Germanic peoples.

The mixed marriage is of course an increasing problem.

"Abie's Irish Rose" has its comic situation; but in actual life it is one of the most genuine of tragedies. The Greek kitchen can be given up gradually but it is none the less a sacrifice.

But assimilation will come in America, not absolute perhaps, for several generations; but it will make great strides with each generation. Even the Hebrew, most unassimilable of cultures, is having the fight of its life in the United States. Only immigration can check the tidal wave of

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GREEK

Greek Press, April 2, 1931.

assimilation, and even immigration cannot stop it.

It is the experience of those strains of us who represent the older immigrations, and there is no reason to believe the Greek will be an exception. What consolation may be offered the Greek-American and the Philellene? First, there is much that is Hellenic in American culture, and second, assimilation need not be absolute.

According to Lane Cooper, there can be little question that the two most decisive centuries in our stream of civilization were the First Century of our era and the Fifth Century B. C.

The literature of these centuries is Greek. The greatest literary collection in the world, the New Testament, was written in Greek.

Hanrack said Christianity remained a Greek movement until the end of the Second Century. "Christianity," "philosophy", and even "idea" are Greek

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GREEK

Greek Press, April 2, 1931.

words. The age of Pericles and the age of Paul are with us to remind us that assimilation cannot be all away from Hellenism, but what of the glories of Byzantium?

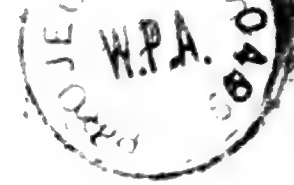
We have some of the symbols of the proud days of Greek Constantinople with us in America in the beautiful Byzantine architecture of such churches as the one at Lowell, Massachusetts; Providence, R. I., St. Constantine's in Chicago; and the beautiful little church of St. Spyridon at Pullman, Illinois and others of which I am not able to speak.

One Roman Catholic priest in Chicago has built a church after the style of the great church of Holy Wisdom, having studied the structure of the original in Constantinople.

This Church of St. Basil is sometimes facetiously called the "Irish Synagogue," but it is a beautiful bit of Constantinople near the Stock Yards.

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GREEK

Greek Press, April 2, 1931.

I see no reason why the beauties of the Byzantine liturgies may not flourish infinitely in America, yet I suspect the fathers should make haste to celebrate them in English, though I prefer the Greek myself. But the "nea genea" (New generation) is going to forget the language.

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Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 30, 1930.

GREEK



EMINENT ATTORNEY ADVOCATES CO-OPERATION AMONG GREEKS

Having visited in his office at 105 W. Madison St. the eminent lawyer of our city, Mr. Diamantis Pan. Bouzanis, I was received with true Greek politeness, without added formalities of mixed barbarian origin.

"The opinions of our countrymen expressed in your paper," he said, "give me great pleasure because of their stimulating and beneficial effect upon Greek-Americans. That is why I follow them, and I add the following as mine academically hoping that this work of the press will bear fruit in practice

"One of the many subjects that are handled properly is the question of cooperation. A wonderful idea, indeed, for the wonderful syllogisms of the ancient Greek philosophers, the thoughts of the present authors, Socialists, - the dreams of Bolsheviks and of all other mortals seeking salvation, are based on that! This word, - cooperation, -embraces a whole world of action and progress! It is enough to conduct one's self sincerely, with just scientific system and without partiality. There is a chance for all Greek Americans who, armed with cooperation, desire productive action. In alliance with this powerful sister of the God of profit Hermes, we Greek-Americans will be able to keep our position



Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 30, 1930.

in commerce and to improve it systematically. We will stand firmly for our economic independence in the future. By this unconquered goddess we shall be able to erect perfect Greek-American temples in which the divine and eternal Greek literature will be taught not imperfectly but perfectly, so that through it the New World will be really illuminated, and we ourselves, the Greek-Americans. For the Greek-American the decade ahead of us is the battle of Waterloo; either he will leave traces worthy of his descent, or he will be utterly defeated as if he had never existed here.

Although lack of space does not permit me to expand, I briefly exhort Greek heads of families in the name of Greek ideals, to avoid a disease of Pharaoh, to wit:

Let them not allow their children to frequent European dances.

The reason? Some other time I will deal with it in a lengthy article.



Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 30, 1930.

I urge them, however, to dance the unblemished Greek dance with decent songs and morals. So I am not to be considered insipid and to be punished by the Olympian gods."

Mr. Bouzanis was born in Kosma of Kynouria, came here when very young, has studied law, having developed also his knowledge of the Greek language, for which he told us he is filled with adoration for its unparalleled beauty.

D. J. Rigas

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GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 14, 1930.

As I entered the Willoughby Tower building, I cast a glance at the directory board and saw the Greek name Antonopoulos as it is, in Latin characters, not mutilated. That gave me a pleasant impression of the logic and true sense of the owner of the name. He did not do what others do who mutilate their names, a fact which, reflected in my mind, made me draw this conclusion: that future historians will find themselves in the dark regarding the descent of the prominent Greek-Americans on account of the changing of their names.

When I had ascended to the office of Dr. Christ Antonopoulos, equipped with the most up-to-date mechanical instruments of dentistry and had stated the purpose of my visit, he, although busy, politely welcomed me and said:

"I have read in the Chicago Greek Daily the fine opinions of our fellow-countrymen and was very much pleased with the constructive material in it. The environment is immense, and the activities multifarious! But each one of us must apply himself to that particular line to which he belongs; in other words, he must abstain from interfering in spheres of activity



Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 14, 1930.

other than his own, calling himself Allwise.

"Yes, If everyone devotes his time with sublime zeal to his work, cooperating with his fellows sincerely in their various occupations, I can assure you that the Greek-America will accomplish great things most affectively!

"As a dentist self-advertised I do not want to say anything for my profession. But I want to say something which relates to my profession, and I hope that it will be of use. That is: 'To be healthy is best,' and 'A sound mind lives in a healthy body.' That is what those giants, the founders of the present civilization, used to say twenty-five centuries ago, our ancient ancestors.

. . . . "Well, you publishers, proclaim this through the press. It is the foundation of all progress and of every ideal principle! I repeat, divulge this through the press - avoid polluted quarters and crowded hovels where the mankilling microbe of asphyxiating air has made its nest!



Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 14, 1930.

. . . . "Concerning the Greeks of the new generation and the Greek language? This question does not require much philosophy for its answer. It depends on the mature living generation. If it rears Greek youth as is becoming to Greeks, saturating their souls with the springs of the Greek tongue, then for this wonderful and humanizing task this parent vanguard generation shall be honored everlastingly and brilliantly! Or else their work - of Greek substance - will be swept by storms and typhoons and the whole thing will be transformed into an unrecognizable mass, where weeds will grow and dust will lie."

Christ Antonopoulos, from Pelasso of Pylea in Messinia, is very well trained in Greek culture and has studied the English language assiduously. He graduated from an American college, having studied electro-mechanics for two years. His ambition changed, however, and he took the course of dentistry at the University of Chicago for four years, graduating with honors.

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GREEK



The Greek Press, May 7, 1930

HULL HOUSE

p. 5 There isn't a Greek in Chicago who does not know the philanthropic educational institution situated in the heart of the Greek district, Halsted Street, known as Hull House, whose manager and founder is our beloved Jane Addams.

To the Americans, Hull House is a colorful story. To Jane Addams, Hull House is the embodiment of her life's dreams. To the foreigners, lonely, shunned, and despised, Hull House is a shelter, a welcome haven.

It is hard to describe fully what that corner means to the Greeks of Chicago who have use the building for thousands of meetings, dinners and clubs. It has been the means of educating many Greek boys and men with the American ways of living. It housed soldiers of the Balkan War, soldiers who had fought under the leadership of J. Agriostathes.

GREEK



The Greek Press, May 7, 1930

The story of the Greeks of Chicago and their association with Hull House is a long and eventful one.

In a three day celebration, Hull House is going to commemorate its 40th. anniversary. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 9, 10, and 11, from two P. M. till evening, programs and exhibitions will take place in all departments of the institution. The planning of such a program has been rather a difficult task but we feel sure it will be a successful one.

Among those present will be W. S. McKenzie King, of Canada, and Prof. John Dewey. The climax of the celebration will be reached on Saturday evening at Bowen Hall when many notable speakers will be present who will laud Miss Addams as the "First Lady of the land" and who will acclaim her great achievements.

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The Greek Press, April 30, 1930

THE GREEKS IN AMERICA

p. 3.- The Ahepa Excursion to Greece gave many of our Greek women, who had immigrated to the United States when they were very young, the opportunity to visit their homeland. The women of Greece were very curious to hear their impressions so Mrs. J. Sotirakos, wife of the doctor, graciously consented to answer the questions put to her. She is a graduate of the University of Ohio, majoring in literature. Born in Kranidi she left Greece at the age of 5, married a Greek and so is qualified to tell her impressions of the Greeks in the United States as compared to Greece.

"The Greeks of America," she said, "have adopted many American customs and have retained many of the Greeks so that they resemble neither Americans nor Greeks in this respect."

What are the differences between the American and the Greek women of America?" she is asked.

"The Americans are divided into classes," she said. "They are very class-conscious and recognize their own position. The Greeks live in one class as Greeks. They have not as yet developed a higher and lower class..



The Greek Press, April 30, 1950

Naturally, in this way they retain many of their Greek ideals and customs."

She was asked what sort of work Greek women in America do and their attitude towards it.

The answer was that they work just as American women do, as stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, etc. In New York, a stenographer makes from 25 to 30 dollars a week. In other cities the amount varies, but there is always enough to live on. She has learned more about economic value than the women of Greece know.

She was then asked to compare the Greek woman of Greece with that of America.

"In America," she replies, "Greek women as well as the Americans, dress much simpler than those of Greece or Turkey. They aren't as 'coquettish': they don't 'paint up' as much, nor do they smoke as much. They are not as curious about their neighbors. Those in Greece watch every move another woman makes, her clothes, what she says, etc.

SECRET



The Greek Press, April 10, 1947

"It is in this respect that the women of America have become Americanized. It is noted that a woman arriving from Greece loses this habit in a few years and due to the American's policy of indifference."

She was then asked, "What do you think of the men of Greece?"

She didn't want to answer at first but this is what she said, "To tell the truth, the men of Greece are a little too conscious of the ladies. They flirt too much. When they see a woman they look her over from head to toe and farther. They prefer American women."

"Would Greek women of America rather marry Americans or Greeks?"

"Greeks, because the customs of a Greek woman and an American man are too different for them to get along."

She closed by saying that the Greeks of America preferred America to Greece because, although they work as hard and sometimes harder in America, there are more conveniences and advantages here than can be found in Greece.

(Summary)

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Chicago Greek Daily, Apr. 10, 1930.

GREEK



THE FUTURE OF GREEKS IN AMERICA

I have visited the prominent physician and surgeon of our city, Mr. Stam. Demosthenes Zapheriades, known as Dr. Zaph. With his simple and kind manner, as becomes a Greek, he welcomed me, the worthy minister of the divine art of Hippocrates.

. Although he rightly guessed the purpose of my visit, he asked me, and I told him that it was concerning his opinion in regard to the future progress of the Greeks in America.

"Certainly," he answered, "I will give you briefly a few ideas, which, please, present clearly and analytically, for their purpose is most beneficial and delightful.

"I have read in the Chicago Greek Daily the opinions of our fellow-countrymen, which are brilliant and more or less progressive. But the question is: how will they become beneficial and practical? However, from the strenuous work of the Greek press and other factors working in different ways toward the Greek-American future, some good will result, but it requires the efforts of the many and the few. By all means, let the Greek population of North America know that they ought to be stead-



Chicago Greek Daily, April 10, 1930.

fast, with self-sacrifice, to our mores, considering them the most valuable and inestimable paternal heritage! That will bring about a brilliant name and future happiness to them. And this can be accomplished through the perfect functioning of the Greek institutions of learning. Tell them, besides, not to be worshipers of strength, showing thus a bad example to their children, depreciating themselves. For hearing us depreciate our race, our children engrave on their tender brain cells this thought, and it remains there, to our own detriment, ineffaceable.

"In addition, talk Greek at home. Let us teach our children that the Greek race does not lag behind other races, that it stands in the first rank and in many respects is superior to them!

"Tell the Greek people that we ought to be united in relations of sincerity and love and not to treat one another with carelessness and falseness. To wit: let us not, when we enjoy health and happiness, embrace strangers, and then in suffering run to our own people. Yes, let us learn that nobody will love us and support us more than our own race! This is what I have to say," said Dr. Zaph.



Chicago Greek Daily, April 10, 1930.

Dr. Zaphiriades was born in Promyrio of Pelio in Thessaly (Promyrio is so named for the landing of Xenophon with his ten thousand Greeks), and having come to America as a lad, he studied medicine, having, by diligence and labor, raised himself to eminence in the intricate and life-saving art of surgery. Mr. Zaph is an excellent family man and a prominent scientist, but, he is also "a Greek and a man" in the real meaning of these words.

D. J. Rigas.



The Greek Press, April 9, 1930

COFFEE HOUSES

p. 2.- A stranger, recently passing through our city, was dumbfounded at the number of coffee houses and customers we have. He went away astonished still not understanding why those employed as well as the unemployed go there. He couldn't understand that it is in the Greek blood. A Greek comes from another city and his first question is, "At what coffee house are you frequently found?" If you say you don't frequent any, he is dumbfounded.

The life story of almost every Greek becomes known in these coffee houses. They discuss politics; they form associations; they discuss business problems; they argue; they quarrel and make up.

I once had business with an import executive, but could never find him at his office. At a tip from the policeman on the corner, I went to a neighborhood coffee-house and his only answer was, "I sign all important papers here."

The Greek Press, April 9, 1930

Every Greek has the word "coffee-house" at his tongue's tip. I'll see you at the coffee house; I went by the coffee house; I heard at the coffee house; I'll talk it over with you at the coffee house; I'll telegraph from the coffee house, etc. These are familiar phrases.

Men sit and talk for hours on thousands of important and of trivial things. They are men of all classes, ages, and differences, yet all go to their respective coffee houses as regularly as they go home to sleep at night.

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The Greek Press, Dec. 18, 1929.



GREEK

WHAT AN AMERICAN THINKS OF THE GREEKS
by
J. M. Rife

VI. Ex Ekion Ta Beli (From Their Picture, Beauty)

In this, the last article of the series, it is a temptation to include all the stray remarks I had intended to make, but forgot in previous numbers. However, I shall attempt to confine myself to the title indicated above.

Was there ever a race to which those four words could be more often applied than to the Greek? To the American it seems not. The more he becomes acquainted with Hellenism the more clearly he sees this trait as a continuous feature of its entire history. In our American school textbooks we read how Greece was divided into small, mutually inaccessible districts by the mountainous nature of the Greek mainland and by the more or less isolated communities of the archipelago; thus it was unable, in classical times, to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



GRIEKK

The Greek Press, Dec. 18, 1929.

attain any stable political unity.

Today the American is amazed at the large number of mutually hostile political parties which figure in Greek elections. Factionalism, and bitter disagreement seem to be chronic. Without it Greeks would not be Greeks. Perhaps it is an element of strength, though it is usually regarded as an element of weakness.

The Greek is his own best critic. Every individual Greek seems to delight in picking all the flaws he can in every other Greek. The first thing any Greek said to me about this series of articles was that he hoped I would be unsparing in my faultfinding. I fear I am not sufficiently Hellenized to satisfy him. I like to see the good as well as the bad. In fact, I prefer to be "to their faults a little blind."

Sometimes I think it is just plain jealousy which makes them hypercritical. I certainly deplore the factionalism in the Greek church. What place do

WPA (ILL) PROJECT 30049



The Greek Press, Dec. 18, 1929.

Greek politics have in American church life? None that I can see, unless Greeks just must have something to quarrel about. Can it be that this self-criticism is one of the features which has preserved the existence of this remarkable people through three millenniums? Or have they merely survived in spite of it?

On the other hand it must be noted that there is a certain decided clannishness among Greeks. Time and again I have received the cold shoulder when approaching Greeks as an American whereupon two or three words of Greek have proved an open-sesame. The same man changes in an instant from a surly suspicious ignoramus to the most gracious and hospitable scholar and gentleman, becoming a bosom friend for life simply because I spoke a sentence or two of Greek. I can use English, or any other language he knows from then on, but the magic key must be applied first. Why is this? I do not like it. He has changed completely, but I have not changed. I was just as friendly and well disposed toward him before I spoke the Greek as afterward. Why should the American



GREEK

The Greek Press, Dec. 18, 1929.

be rebuffed and the stranger who knows a couple of words of Greek be received with open arms? The Greeks quarrel bitterly among themselves, but they are clannish just the same. I like the Greek immigrants, and personally, shall be sorry when they become Americanized.

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The Greek Press, Oct. 16, 1929.

GREEK

ANNOUNCEMENT

I wish to reply to the Democratic that never did any member of the Greek Professional Men's Club state that the Greek language will be dead in twenty years so we may as well stop speaking about it now.

Dr. C. S. Thomas.

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GREEN

The Greek Press, Oct. 2, 1929

ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA, DELTA, EPSILON, ZETA, ETA, THETA, IOTA, KAPPA, LAMDA, MU, NUN, XI, OMICRON, PI, RHO, SIGMA, TAU, Upsilon, PHI, CHI, PSI, OMEGA

By George J. F. Jones



The language question so far had been between the Demotic and the Katharevous. The leaders of our country were themselves educated in the finer institutions of their respective towns in the Katharevous. Being unable to understand the Demotic, they have decided in favor of the Katharevous, and have adopted it in the schools and communities. The Katharevous has for them a higher cultural value than the Demotic.

The language question then, taking its natural evolutionary course, turns between the above two tongues and the English. Then comes the Alpha and gives a clever and scientific death blow to both Greek languages in deciding in favor of the English. In this case again the English includes the greatest master-pieces of the human mind, next to the Ancient Greek.

Notwithstanding the above criticism, the Alpha has acted wisely and has applied a great sociological law which stands behind her action. She came with a violent and swift blow to tell the world that she is modern; to tell the world that she understands the laws of natural evolution and



The Greek Press, Oct. 2, 1929

social process. I believe that in so doing she acted unconsciously, but many great laws have been revealed by our unconscious actions.

The attack, therefore, of the Greek papers was unjustifiable, unscientific, and superficial; for they acted in a moment of overwhelming patriotic sentiment, while the facts we shall discuss here will prove, that Ahepa's cold-blooded decision was more thoughtful and nearer to the findings of anthropological and sociological research.

Language does not matter. Any man Ahepan goes through life without using more than three hundred words. Why bother about language and words? The Ahepa has a mission to carry out; whether it be carried out in Greek, in English, or in the Basque tongue, is immaterial. If the English language is better understood by her members, more widely spread, and more natural, with the new generation especially, let the English be the carrier of that mission. If the Masonic Order will adopt the Mayan or the Polynesian tongue, it will not change its mission.

The above argument seems to me to be the process of thought which led to the famous decision by Ahepa at Kansas City. The attack of the newspapers, therefore, is unjustifiable. The Ahepans may claim to be better Greeks



The Free Press, Oct. 7, 1929

than the heroes of the newspapers, and yet they are. But it seems to me that they have not as yet directed their energy into proper channels. They may do it as soon as they understand the history of the Free Race.

Now let us come to the Sons of Pericles. They, too, unlike our ancestors, and like the rest of us, are here or there, that is, neither where is constantly in a state of change. They do not seem to have inherited any power to endure forever, and they will, therefore, follow the line of least resistance. What language will they talk?

The characters which the Aheorn may build will be transformed, following the Law of Transformation, into some sort of TICA's in which the Sons of Pericles, true Athenians that they are, will bathe their youthful and handsome bodies and exercise their muscles. Where will they exercise their minds? In the higher institutions, of course. The boys, (those who are old enough), will occasionally remember, that once upon a time there was an Ahepa, and one man whom they called Supreme so and so and another man whom they called the Captain of the Guards. It will be a



The Greek Press, Oct. 2, 1929

burden to their memory, if they have to leave other important things to remember.

Athena is not in a position to instill in them American ideals, after the naive fashion Mr. Alfaro outlines in a recent issue of the Athena magazine, because such ideals are learned in proper institutions and not in clubs. Athena is aware of this.

Every step that she takes, is taken in full awareness of, and in response to, some sociological law. While Greek newspapers simply talk and express mere opinions, the Athena is their superior in that she is, after all, more scientific and less patriotic.

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GREEK



Greek Daily, Sept. 8, 1929

IS AHEPA A GREEK ORGANIZATION?

b. 1.- The Convention of Ahepa at Kansas City has closed. Its accomplishments will remain historic for Hellenism of America particularly because it rejected the proposal of the use of the Greek language on an equal basis, with the English language in the sessions of the organization.

Omitting sentimentality, as far as the meaning of the decision is concerned, we come to the conclusion, that Ahepa through this decision expressly and categorically made it known to Hellenism of America that it is not a Greek organization.

It was about time for Ahepa, at last, to declare to us, officially, that it is not a Greek organization that we might not be in doubt regarding it. So much for us, the ones out of it, and as for the members, who before they entered believed that Ahepa was a Greek organization, until yesterday they were still in doubt.



Greek Press, Sept. 3, 1929

This discovery does not surprise us because it is known that the Greek Daily, before any other Greek newspapers in America, through many articles proved three years ago, when the Convention of Ahepa took place, in Chicago, that Ahepa is not a Greek organization. But precisely at that time many of the representatives of the Convention, and especially the present President of the organization, Mr. Alfantzis, who also was Chairman of the Convention at Chicago, were fully aware that whatever we wrote in our papers was true. They assured us at the time that the effort of the majority of Ahepans was to make it a Hellenic organization and they asked us to be present at the installation of the officers of the great lodge. While as part of the ceremony we were asked to deliver a few words, we did not hesitate to say that as long as Ahepa proved its Hellenism and its members were Greeks, we had no reason to continue in our attack and that it was our undoubted duty to have a part in the Greek organization.



Greek Daily, Sept. 5, 1929

Really, since then, we have kept a cautious stand towards Ahepa expecting greater manifestations of its Hellenism. The fact that Ahepa is made up of Greeks whose sentiments we cannot contest, was our great hope that, in time to come, the organization would become fully Hellenic.

Although a portion of its members had dismissed its Hellenism it was naturally known that the majority of the members would overcome that. But this was just a simple theory.

The reality is that since its establishment Ahepa has acted as an American organization aiming chiefly to Americanize the Greeks and to direct those who always were Americanized Greeks. It is also a fact that as long as they are holding the dominating power, there is no hope at all of taking power away from them, because they have plenty of means. Also the system is such that the highest officer go around to the ones who have control of the electoral organizing in their hands, because they are working all



Greek Daily, Sept. 3, 1929

the year round to win over the future electors and receive high wages and traveling expenses for the electoral tours. The activities of the others out of the "in" can only take place while the organization is in session and when the electoral fight has ended.

So, in reality, if all the Greeks of America enter the Ahepa, the Ahepa has no intention at all of becoming a Greek organization. That is why many of its members who believed in the Ahepa, as a Greek organization, ceased being members when they found out that they had been misled in their expectations.

From all this we must not be surprised with the decision of the Ahepa by which the Greek language was not accented as equal in honor to the English. We never thought it would be possible as long as it concerned an American organization. To this decision of Ahepa we are paying much attention because it helps to clear officially the nationalism of the organization, something that was indefinite and disutable before.



Greek Daily, Sept. 3, 1929

Besides, there was no reason for us to be deceived and believe in things with no reality at all.

From this point of view we do not hesitate at all to congratulate the organization of Aheos on its decision, regardless if it coincides with our sentiments or not. As we said before, this question will not be viewed with sentimentality, and from its actual appearance it is time that we should gaze at the reality regardless of how cruel or bitter it may be.

It is time now that we should know that a portion of our countrymen do not wish to belong to the Greek race and prefer to dismiss their nationality, their religion, and their language.

It is their privilege to do so as it is our own privilege to remain Greeks and speak our own language, much more so while we are living in a country so liberal, and which is composed of so many different nationalities.



Greek Daily, Sept. 3, 1929

We do not know how much America will profit by the Americanization efforts of Ahepa and its members, but what we really do know is that Hellenism is not losing a thing, because as we mentioned before Ahepa is not a Greek organization, and it would be a joke for any one of us to believe that Hellenism of America owes its being to the Ahepa either now or in the future.

What the Ahepa is going to do is a mooted question, it cannot help Hellenism because the management does not incline to the Hellenic way of thinking and sentiment and the only thing certain is that no matter what is done the Greeks will be paying for it as there are more Greek members in it. But the Greeks are so generous that this does not cause them the least harm.

S. Rotakis.

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GREEK



Democrat, August, 1929.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE

p. 2.- At a recent banquet which the Greek Professional Men of Chicago gave for the Greek graduates, a surprising thing took place. The question of the Greek language was raised among the professionals. C. Thomas, president of the organization maintained that the Greek language will disappear in twenty-five years and will have no significance at all in the future.

It is bad enough that our professionals have changed their names so that no one knows they are Greek, but to hear them say that the Greek language isn't very important is treason!

Then what purpose have the Greek schools in America? Why are the Greek communities trying to preserve the Greek schools? Since the Greek professionals say the Greek language isn't important, it must be true - for they are the most educated Greek group we have.



Democrat, August, 1929.

To preserve the Greek language and religion, the bloody war of 1821 was fought. Have we forgotten that so soon? We should be proud of our language and everything it stands for. Rather than fear such slanderous remarks from the Professional Club, let it dissolve and be no more.

"Arkas"



III A

GREEK

Saloniki, July 28, 1928, p. 8

FROM THE NATURALIZATION OFFICE.

Within one year 1,705 Greeks, in the city of Chicago, became American citizens.

Many of these newly naturalizes citizens are old timers who have had difficulties in remembering the name of the steamship and the date of their arrival in the United States, very essential points in applying for citizenship papers.

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Chicago Greek Daily, March 3, 1928

GREEK



WHITHER HELLENISM IN AMERICA?

P. 1 - We have often referred to the fact that Hellenism in America is a great power full of vitality and enthusiasm which could accomplish much for itself and the whole nation. Unfortunately this power is decaying and vanishing because it lacks organization, on the whole, and specifically in the communities.

We must not forget that we are in a country and live in an era, where organization and system alone bring results, while any unorganized and unsystematic action is doomed beforehand.

The complete lack of general and social organization, therefore, is the reason why nothing of a serious nature is accomplished by the Greek population in general and the large Greek communities in particular.

Just on account of lack of organization and systematic effort, all big purposes and plans fail and disappointment and demoralization follow. The fatal end of Hellenism in America as a national entity is being precipitated, in spite of the fact that Hellenism at the moment is at the highest point of national



Chicago Greek Daily, March 3, 1928

activity by which so many great and significant accomplishments might be effected for its own benefit in America, and of Greece as well.

Organization and systematic action do not come about as if by chance, without proper effort and the help of some paragons. Owing to their position, it is the duty of Ecclesiastical leaders and the official representatives of the Greek government to bring about the organization of the Greeks in America.

The most startling point of all, however, is that these two factors, whose mission it is to help organize Hellenism, are endeavoring to divide the flourishing Greek communities of America, and to alienate Hellenism from its traditions and make it reject its religion.

How could we otherwise explain the attitude of the Ecclesiastical leaders and that of the official representatives of Greece in playing the role of partisan leaders in the existing division of the Greeks of America; a division originating not here but in Greece? They, instead of being the religious and political leaders of the whole Greek populace remain indifferent, and by their attitude



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perpetuate division, bringing about religious and national demoralization and are leading Hellenism of America to destruction.

We might have justified their attitude if it were a matter of experimentation for the applying of a system. But, when the experiment goes on for six years, its failure is evident and the destruction caused is irreparable. What more do they expect and why do they insist on experimenting?

We submit the simple and clear question to them: Did you, for six years, by supporting the Ecclesiastical system of the independent church of North America (the Rodostolic Church) bring unity to the Greeks of America or did you perpetuate the existing division?

The answer is known and affirmed by our six years of experience under you. "You perpetuate division and bring about dissolution and catastrophe".

After all, the four Hierarchs, out of monkish caprice and self-interest, are indifferent to the daily Greek public's religious sentiment, remaining unaffected to the vanishing national sentiment and, like sinister spirits, rejoice in our



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communal decline. For what reason do the official representatives of Greece, the ministers and consuls cooperate with them and become the cause of the collapse of Hellenism as a national entity in this country?

Is that why the Greek government sent them to America - to contribute to the dissolution of Hellenism and to the alienation of the Greeks of America from the Mother country. Has such lack of vision, such stupidity, such indifference, such cruelty blinded clergymen and laymen so that they cannot see the great misfortune transpiring and their guilt in it?

As we talk about the organization of Hellenism, in our communities, our churches and our schools, the clergymen, ministers and consuls have laid down, as their program, "perpetuation of the division, dissolution, and catastrophe, of Hellenism in America."

S. Kotakis



Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 10, 1928.

ACTIVITIES IN OUR COMMUNITY

p. 1. -- Our community in Chicago is fully enjoying its good times, to judge by the dances, entertainments, banquets, theatrical affairs, and even "Cafe- Amans" that are going on merrily. As for marriages and baptisms, there are plenty.

This means that Greek life and activity, despite the fact that immigration has stopped, is still very brisk, and that it will continue for a long time yet, as long, in fact, as the new generation adheres to the traditions and customs of its parents.

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SALONIKI, November 12, 1927

The Battle of National Salvation. (Editorial)

History tells us that the abnormal conditions of society, poverty, misery, and practically the disintegration of Nationalism, are the results of war. Right after the World War such phenomena manifested themselves in the Greek Race, which, to a certain extent, was immune from such National cataclysms. The Greek, the world over, was distinguished for his devotion to Greek National Affairs, religion, language, family ties, obedience to the prevalent laws of the Country he lives in. The Greek, the world over, was distinguished for his munificence and generosity; for his naturally charitable inclined attitude; for his pride, and above all, for his self denial and self-sacrifice for the mother country whose name he worshiped next to that of his Divine Creator. But, today, the Greek of this Nation as well as the Greek of other countries cannot parade with pride before the Family of Nations, nor can he display as medals the above mentioned virtues, qualities and characteristics.

Greek Nationalism which was standing out as a Labarum, and as an example for others to follow, today is on the decline, not only amongst the Greeks of the World, but also amongst Greeks in the Native Country, the country, in which

SALONIKI, November 12, 1927

our progenitors were the founders and forerunners of present civilization. An attempt was made in Greece by a narrow-minded group to alter our national tongue under the guise of the saying, "facility for the laity." Such an attempt is absolutely dangerous and destructive. It will efface the universal character of the language; minimize the grandeur of it and diminish the esteem of that Greek students have for it. Let us hope that the misguided, misinformed, and narrow-minded group which has an inclination to Gallicism, will depart from such a destructive attempt. We are not in need of a foreign language to supplant the Greek language.

With a shagrin I witnessed that some of the sons of Greece, imported Gallicism, and I also noticed that their living and acting was influenced by French ways of life. Such manners, morals, habits, airs and customs are prevalent today in Greek life everywhere.

Has the Greek lost his individuality? Has he lost his Nationalism? Is he going to contribute to the destruction of Nationalism and Religion? Are we to tend towards Internationalism? Are we to fulfill Plato's prophecy in the Republic. Oh! by Jupiter, is Greece going to be absorbed and assimilated in the International Caldron?



SALONIKI, November 12, 1927

Religion, language and national egotism, is what distinguishes one race of people from another. Oh God Almighty! the Father of the Son of Salvation and Clustendom, whose teachings of your divine will were blazoned all over the world through the Greek Tongue, the tongue that tamed the Barbarians, the tongue that spread your Divine revelations, are we to be absorbed in the forthcoming cataclysm of national existance? No! No! Greece and the sons of Greece, your history is written in golden letters, as in every national catastrophe we will come out scot free.

Our religion, language and national egotism has remained pure, sacred and integral, regardless of calamities. Oh! Sons of Greece, do not permit yourselves to become remnants of a shipwreck, and be picked up and devoured by the omnivorous waves of internationalism. Advocate and maintain your religion, language, national egotism and all your above mentioned attributes, in every part of the world at the same time respecting the laws of the Country in which you are now living.

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GREEK



Democrat, Nov. 1927.

THE GREEK COMMUNITY OF CHICAGO AND ITS STORY

p. 2.- Our colleagues of the Herald and Examiner have devoted part of their columns to writing about various nationalities and various business interests in our city. Of course the Greek Community of Chicago had its turn to be publicized in the paper. For some time everyone has been wondering which Greek would be the lucky one to write the article about his fellow countrymen. Every one of the 50,000 Greeks of Chicago was sure he would be chosen for the honor.

The person finally chosen was none other than our eminent friend and colleague, editor of the Greek Star, Peter S. Lambros, who always must show his ego.

Many Greeks were opposed to this choice but they could do nothing about it. It is a shame that such a great mistake has been made by the Examiner.



Democrat, Nov. 1927.

Here are several phrases from the article in question:

"Greeks were very prominent in fur trading in 1812."

"Since the Chicago Fire in 1870, when Greek meets Greek they open up a restaurant."

Nothing was mentioned about professional men, Greek organizations or Greek politics. In other words his article was useless and did nothing for the 50,000 Greeks of Chicago.

Mr. Lambros may be able to edit a newspaper satisfactorily for his subscribers but we don't think he can write the story of our countrymen here. Hellenism has suffered enough from his "patriotic speeches." Someone should put a stop to it.

George A. Kyriakopoulos.

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SALONIKI, October 22, 1927

The Greek Tongue, and the Gospel.

To all the Greeks of America and the world over, I appeal that they should learn and speak the Greek language, besides the English language of our adopted country, America. The knowledge of the Greek tongue will raise the speaker to a higher level of culture. The Greek language is the mother language of present civilization, it is the cardinal stone of culture, letters, drama, the fine arts, and all that contributes to present enlightenment.

The Gospel is written by the Apostles in the Greek tongue. Why? Because it was the only language through which the profound thoughts of the Fathers of Christianity could be known. No other language could depict the infinite grandeur of divinity, no other language could convey the sublime and subtle relations of the Deity. The Greek tongue is the connecting link of the Infinite with the finite. That is why the disciples, apostles, and the Fathers of Christendom preferred the Greek language.

The learning and speaking of the Greek language would be an asset to the present generation, and the generations to come. Every father and mother of Greek extraction is urged to teach their children the Greek language.

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GREEK

Saloniki, March 12, 1927.

SYSTEM.

System is the only thing that keeps every thing around us in harmony and order. The planets of the Solar System and the rest of the creations of the Governing Power of the Universe are kept in order by system. In business as well as in our private life, system is necessary for our welfare. Unfortunately the Greeks are not well up to system standards of various kinds.

The United States of America, through system became the greatest country on earth. The Greeks of this country have the opportunity to open their eyes, and be benefitted enormously by the various prevalent systems, in all branches of life, which our adopted country induces us to follow.



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GREEK



Saloniki, March 5, 1927.

National Egotism.

The reader of history will notice that besides the many national characteristics, the ancient Greek, was imbued with a marked National Egotism. Strong evidence of this is the ancient Greek saying, "He who is not a Greek is a Barbarian!" Later, the Romans using the Greek axiom as a basis, paraphrased that to, "When you are in Rome, do as the Romans do," which is practically adopted now by all the people of the different nationalities. For example, the British people think, that no one else is comparable to them, that London is the Metropolis of all the Nations. The American people believe that they are a hundred years ahead of all other peoples, in progress. The Germans, that they hold the scepter of culture and chemistry; the French, that they are the University of Science, Politeness, and Liberty; the Austrians, that they are the Pantheon of Aristocracy; and the Italians, that they are the heirs of the Fine Arts. Therefore the above mentioned Nations and others, adhering to National Egotism developed re-



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Saloniki, March 5, 1927.

spectively the dogmatism, that the gains, prosperity, and everything that is good belongs, if not exclusively, always preferable, to the natives born of that country, respectively.

Exception to the above general rule, of National dogma, is only the United States of America. The American people believe in Equality and Justice; they live and let live. Such humanitarian, just, and uplifting methods of the American people were the causes which induced initially, practically every immigrant to become an American citizen, sooner or later, and eventually the causes which brought about the assimilation of the former immigrant as an integral part of this great country. Even the Greek, who until yesterday, attempted to remain tenaciously a Greek, believing that it would be impossible for him to become anything else, lost his National Egotism, and became an American.



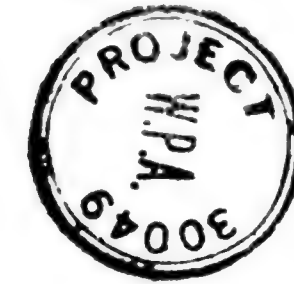
SALONIKI, Oct. 16, 1926

The Greek Language In Chicago.

p. 1. Following with great interest the progressive activities in education, religion, and anything that pertains to our Greek population in Chicago, it is with chagrin, that we must say, this newspaper reveals the Greek language is not frequently spoken among the Greeks.

Not only the new generation is disinclined to use the language, but old timers also have refrained from using their knowledge of the Greek tongue. We are not attempting to reprimand the abstainers because they do not use the Greek tongue, we only remind them of the beauty, versatility, richness, euphony, and philological greatness of the Greek language.

Many of the most illustrious American educators say, "No man is really educated unless he studies Greek." All over the world men who have attained intellectual excellence, are equipped with a knowledge of the Greek language. Philosophy, science, religion, drama, poetry, and the fine arts, etc., cannot achieve the object of their being, without the Greek language.



SALONIKI, Oct. 16, 1926

These are only a few reminders, of the grandeur, prominence, and potentialities of the Greek tongue.

The inexplicable divine writing of John the Evangelist, "En Arheen o logos, kai o logos, een pros ton theon" (In the beginning was the Word, etc.), could not, and would not, have been written in any other language but the Greek language. The infinite and divine revelations could not have been uttered in any other language and maintained their greatness and profundity of thought. Paul, the most cultured and educated Apostle, did not reveal the omnipotence of God in any language but the queen of all--the Greek language.

Time and space would not permit me to go further and mention innumerable eulogies of the Greek tongue, so I must turn to our local topic which is, "The Greek Language in Chicago."

Until recently, it might have been an excuse for our new generation, that, because of the scarcity of Greek schools, it was not using the Greek tongue, but now, thanks to the wisdom of our Church, wherever there is a church there is a Greek school also, to teach our youngsters, in addition to the language of our adopted country, the Greek language and its use.



SALONIKI, Oct. 16, 1926

The Society of Greek Professional Men, the Greek students attending Colleges and Universities, and the initiative of our Ecclesiasts, are to be praised for their valuable services towards that end. They are the pillars upon which the whole structure of the perpetuation of our tongue rests. Not only in private life, but also in public, they use the Greek tongue.

The Greek students, born and raised in this country, never failed to use the Greek tongue in meetings, forums, at dances, etc. They made it known that besides the English language they also spoke the language of their immortal ancestors.

This good example must be followed by every Greek, the world over.

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GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 4, 1926.

WE MUST REMAIN GREEKS

p. 1- We wrote yesterday that it is only natural for those Greeks who came here in their maturity always to remain Greeks because their nationality is so indelibly impressed upon their individuality that even if they wished to renounce it, they could not do so. However, it is an entirely different matter for those who came here at a tender age or for those who were born here; the environment influences them strongly, and national ties are naturally less binding, which makes it easier for them to become Americanized.

It was for them, for those people who came here at a tender age and for those who were born here, that we originally brought up this matter of nationality in a clear, logical way. We believe that they should always consider carefully to what extent it would be to their interest to remain Greeks, and to what extent they would be benefited by renouncing their nationality. Among them we count our youthful professional men, graduates of American colleges, who practice their professions among Greeks.

Without wishing to imply that these professional men are not capable enough to exercise their vocations among other nationalities, we note that although

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there is no absolute need for them to do so, they turn to the Greeks and seek to establish a clientele among them. This is very natural, for they already have Greek connections, and consequently they launch their careers among Greeks. It would not be so easy for them to enter other circles, for other nationalities have their own professional men. As for Americans, competition is so keen among them that even American professional men have found it necessary to abandon their professions and turn to other careers. Thus it often happens that a Greek doctor, lawyer, or dentist establishes a clientele sooner among Greeks than among his numerous American connections; in spite of the large American population he finds it no easy task to get clients.

For these Greek professional men it is indispensable that they shall preserve their national integrity. They should try their best to understand that Hellenism must continue to exist if they are to have the opportunity of extending their practice, or even of continuing to practice. Thus professional men have more at stake than any other class, and they should realize that to them it is of the utmost importance that Greeks shall preserve their identity and cling to the race of their origin.

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In like situation are Greek priests, teachers, and journalists; their interests are closely interwoven with the existence and the maintenance of Hellenism in America. There are also persons engaged in business for whom Greek circles constitute the chief market for their wares. We mean not merely those least in number, the importers of Greek products, but also the great multitude of merchants and representatives of American firms, - real estate agents, building contractors, the various small business men and enterprising persons who carry on their trades among Greeks; they have a ready clientele which they surely could never find among the immense American population. Their commercial success depends on their remaining Greek. Without their nationality they would never be able to carry on their business in this country.

In all the higher professions and in business, careers are open to the younger generation. It is to their interest that Hellenism in America shall persist, for Hellenism offers to young men a chance to practice their professions profitably.



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Let no one imagine that it is easy for a Greek to practice his profession among people of other nationalities. Those who boast that they have a clientele which is largely American lie in order to show that they have no need of Greeks; they are braggarts trying to demonstrate their capability. Even those Greeks whose business caters strictly to Americans, the proprietors of restaurants and of candy stores, have need of other Greeks because they employ them. It is not easy for them to get equal cooperation or equally prompt and loyal service from other nationalities.

Greek circles are an invaluable field of business for those who know enough to benefit by them. Greeks are so closely bound together that if national ties began to relax, Greek business establishments in America would begin to disintegrate likewise. For this reason, as we said in the beginning, we must consider our own interests before we decide whether or not we shall remain Greeks; and our interests cry aloud to us that we must cleave to the race of our origin.

S. Kotakis.

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GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 3, 1926,

MUST WE REMAIN GREEKS?

In our previous article we discussed the question of the adherence of Greeks to their mores, saying that it is not a question of pure sentimentalism but of pure interest, and from that viewpoint, we think, we must consider things in the present age and in this country especially in which we live.

Perhaps such an investigation is something unusual and may be considered profane and offensive toward everything looked upon as sacred and holy to this day, inasmuch as it is known that "Of father and mother and all other ancestors, most honorable is one's country(native land) and most venerable and holy to gods and to men of judgment."

But let the ultra-idealists and the Platonists allow us to say to them that the idealistic interpretation of things belongs to a past epoch, when humanity was yet in its adolescence, and the simplest ideas had to be interpreted symbolically to have their divine origin, and to be presented to men by revelation.

Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 3, 1926.

People of to-day, however, having reached manhood and having become too practical to limit themselves to philosophical utterances and symbolic presentations, want things to be simple and comprehensible, so that they shall know at least what are the advantages of each thing for which they undergo material losses, such as the question of nationalism and fatherland.

Such an investigation is imposed upon newcomers from the fatherland, who, having settled far away from it, find themselves unfortunately in the midst of a foreign environment and have before them every day the problem of choosing between their native land and that in which they live.

And so far as those who were born in Greece and have come to America in mature age are concerned, the question of adherence to the Greek mores is apparently solved in advance, for habits and customs, traditions and language are so firmly interwoven with our existence that even if we wanted to force ourselves to reject our Hellenism, it would be impossible. And even if one made a supreme effort to deny himself all contact and relationship with his Greek countrymen and really believed that he had

Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 3, 1926.

ceased to be a Greek, he would meet with the greatest disappointment of his life, for while he would believe that he was no longer a Greek, all Americans would know him as a Greek and would call him so.

What does it profit him then to seek to change his nationality and his ego in defiance of every natural law?

But even the Greek who because of his culture has had the opportunity to come into closer contact with the refined class of Americans will never succeed in concealing his Grecian descent because nobody can disguise himself. Why, even his own interest demands that he shall openly admit his Grecian nationality because the American people habitually appreciates everything Greek, and particularly at the present time every one ought to be proud of being a Greek.

Here we desire to state that we must not confuse the question of American naturalization with the rejection of nationality, for naturalization means participation in the politics of the country, and it is important for every one who lives in a country and is taxed to take an interest in its

Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 3, 1926.

political life. Therefore it is the duty of all the Greeks of America, by acquiring the rights of American citizens, to demonstrate their active interest in the country in which they live.

. Naturalization is a matter of our own free will; nationality is a matter of birth and inheritance, of necessity, outside our own free will.

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Chicago Greek Daily, June 23, 1926.

THE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

The Eucharistic Congress that has been called by the Catholic populace these days--is the question that holds the interest of Chicago and America as a whole.

For it is not simply a Congress where opinions will be exchanged upon theological and religious matters as usual. Primarily, it is not a Congress, because no subjects are to be discussed or resolutions to be voted upon concerning the Catholic Church. Popery always has its conclaves, and its decisions emanate from the Vatican to its faithful, - thoughts and decisions upon which it does not allow any discussion.

This famous Congress, then, is rather a demonstration of power of the Catholic church in America. It is, furthermore, an imposing demonstration as those who tried to fight it know.

The strong nationalist American organization of the Ku Klux Klan, whose program is general Americanization, declared war against the Pope's

Chicago Greek Daily, June 23, 1926.

church for being governed from abroad and belonging to a foreign rule. The Catholics also have a strong organization to back them, the Knights of Columbus, to which the Catholic populace of America belongs.

The everyday program of the Eucharistic Congress which includes prayers to the Almighty and speeches of eulogy, in reality is a reply to the K.K.K. and American chauvinism, which, in its supernationalistic vehemence, overlooked every other force in the country and fancied that it could Americanize everything in its own way, there being no resistance. They consider the Catholics and other immigrants less American than they, not loving this country and not interested in this country where their lives and interests are bound.

This peaceful congress, with its prayers and benedictions, is engaged in a mighty and furious battle whose results are not difficult to foresee.

The Greek populace is merely a spectator to this struggle in spite of the fact that they have suffered from the overbearing attitude of K.K.K. and have experienced not a few attacks from it.

Chicago Greek Daily, June 25, 1926.

The imposing stand that the Catholic populace has taken against the mighty Nationalists, who have no more rights in this country than the lowest immigrant whose toil contributes to its progress and prosperity, is of great significance. The Greek population ought to realize that reunited and properly organized, they can constitute a mighty power in this country, and they have nothing to fear from any organization if they perform their duties as good citizens and obey the laws.

The best defense against those who misinterpret Americanism and want to use it as a means of terrorizing their fellow-citizens and usurping their rights, whose only shortcoming is the fact that they came to this country later and still have bonds with their native land, is not to deny themselves and their descent but to improve their standing by their works, their good conduct, and their respect for the laws of the land.

The Greeks in America should be proud of themselves and hand down to their children the Greek language and ideals.

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Saloniki, Dec. 19, 1925.

GREEK

THE GREEKS IN AMERICA.

BY HON. GEORGE HORTON

(FORMER CONSUL-GENERAL OF U. S. A. IN
ASIA MINOR.)

EDITORIAL.

That the division among Greeks in America has a bad effect upon the mind of the native born American is manifested by the following article. The Greeks of Chicago and the rest of the country will do a great service to the Greek race if they forget their political differences and animosities and heed the wise counsel of the distinguished American, Geo. Horton.

"To my mind the chief object which the Greeks in America should strive after among themselves is unity and mutual friendliness. This has always been true, but is especially true at the present moment.

GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 19, 1925.

"The great Smyrna disaster brought the Greek race into prominence, and there was a tendency among certain interested people to say and believe that the Christians of the Orient were no better than the Turks. This sort of insidious and harmful propaganda has had a widespread effect on the public mind and has been aided by the Greeks themselves. It is easily seen that if they are divided in each community in two hostile camps, each speaking ill of the other, they tend to make the native born American believe they are all bad.

"Now, the fact is, that the Greeks are among our best citizens. They are all industrious and self-supporting. They very seldom appear in the criminal records. They are not Bolsheviks. They support and love the American government, they are intelligent, generous and kindly. They usually marry, establish homes and bring up their children to be good American citizens. I know this and you know it.

GREEK



Saloniki, Dec. 19, 1925.

"Their great weakness is that they are their own worst enemies. Often when I am talking with a Greek, he will tell me that some other Greek is a rascal. I believe the situation is improving. Two or three years ago the two factions were shouting so loudly about each other's villany that the whole country heard it. And people said: 'These Greeks ~~think~~ they still are living back in the old country. They have no interest whatever in American affairs save their own squabbles.'

"I said to a Greek friend of mine once: 'If you want to bawl out anybody, cuss the President of the United States. Then we'll all ~~think~~ you are an American. If you keep downing Venizelos or the king everybody will think that you ought to go back to the old country'.

"The Greeks of Chicago who always lead in national and racial movements will do well to begin right at home, unify themselves, and be an example for the rest of the country."



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Dec. 29, 1923

Topics of the Day.

Go and Clean Tripe.

"When a Greek meets a Greek they open a restaurant." Thus was transformed the proverb, "When a Greek meets a Greek they start a fight."

All hail to the modern Greek toilers, who, with their many restaurants and their cooking, have succeeded in uprooting a proverb that was anything but flattering to the Greeks and substitute another for it. However, if the cooks and restaurant men have accomplished this, the "intellectuals" (the people, i.e., of logo-diarrhea) are not far off from creating another one: "When an educated Greek meets an educated Greek they start a grand fight about.....a donkey's shadow."

For, how can you explain otherwise, the incident when a priest, having attended the same school with another, called the latter ignorant? How can it be explained, when a graduate of high school, publishing a paper of liberal tint, accuses the other publishers as exploiters, while he knows from experience that they live on "Black broth?"



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Dec. 29, 1923

Whether they are talking about the modern Greek language, or about the translation of the New Testament, about the canons, military affairs, or the capital city of Tudostan, it is a fight; the thing is to fight, and the subject is of no importance. They even fight about x-ray waves, and they never mind if they are benighted. Why? Because they know Greek! The title is so great that when they learn "Dareou and Parisatidos gignontai paedes thio" they imagine themselves to be the orators of Pnyka. Or as if they personify Demosthenes when they say "De Dei chrimaton" (now we need money- Translator), that which you never have...(and so on further down-- translator). And do you dare to talk to them? They know everything. The Modern Greek philosophy has entered their head by means of a syringe...

The moral that we get out of all this is, that the "intellectuals" instead of "pulling one another's hair", in order to show their great knowledge, had better open a kitchen and "peyete na katharisete patches" (go and clean tripe).

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 2, 1922.

JUSTICE

(Editorial)

That wise and great patriot, Abraham Lincoln, while he was wearing the purple of virtue and loyalty, the spear of justice and human equality, and the shield of **character** and truth, said, "One can fool all the people some of the time; some of the people, all of the time; but not all the people, all the time." This was the man that changed the complexion of the United States.

Thus was born the United States, this colossus of the world, after the Civil War and the firm establishment of the Union. We are proud to be living in these United States today, to be called citizens, and to enjoy all the natural and technical advantages.

The Greek and Roman lawgivers declared, "The cities should not be adorned with sacrificial offerings, but with the virtue and education of those who inhabit



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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 2, 1922.

them." They further said, "Law has no eyes, but sees; is deprived of ears, but hears; it lacks hands but grasps; it is without legs, but runs faster than lightning; is without a body and brain, but it executes and **ponders everything.**"

If this [axiom] had been kept faithfully and believed by those political criminals who have been found to be traitors and condemned to death for a series of perpetrated and proven crimes, then they would not be paying the death penalty. [Translator's note. On November 28, 1922, five [state] ministers and one general were executed in Greece following their criminal and inefficient administration of the government and poor leadership of the Greek armies in Asia Minor, which fought against the Turks for three years. The policies of those that were executed led to the expatriation of 1,500,000 Greeks of Asia Minor, to the horrible massacre of many thousands of Greeks, and the complete defeat of the Greek armies.

The Greeks of Chicago and the United States were greatly concerned with this

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GREEK



Saloniki, Dec. 2, 1922.

great catastrophe. Their material response was immediate.]

The Greek Government and nation, which executed these men, did not wish this act to be written in the pages of its history. It felt, however, that justice demanded the execution of the political criminals for the sake of the nation's common and higher interests.

It is absolutely necessary, then, that every citizen should be conscious of his own personal rights and political duties. He must do whatever is in the country's interest. He should be sincere and truthful, and, above all, should have the common welfare in mind, sparing no one. He must comprehend the inviolable and infallible principle by which the common interest supersedes any personal interest. He must know that the interest of one is included in the common interest, and that by serving the common interest, the personal interest is automatically served.

Every citizen, then, should obey the gospel-like saying, "The country is more

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GREEK



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Saloniki, Dec. 2, 1932.

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precious, holier and more sacred than one's father, mother, and all one's ancestors; it is even loftier than the gods and men."

He must know that the country in which he lives and prospers is the most precious object in the world. While it is happy and prosperous, he too will be happy, and will lead the life of an honest and virtuous man. Thus do we American citizens feel toward this great and glorious country--America.

By striving to obey and conform to the Constitution, laws, and interests of this country, we will never be exposed to danger. Justice will never disappoint us. This country, its flag, and all its greatness will not only continuously command the respect of other countries, as is now the case, but, if necessary, it will impose itself and become the model of freedom, generosity, patriotism, charity and civilization to other nations. So, when the people of our homeland, which we will ever cherish follow faithfully and consistently the [principles of the] life of their brothers in their adopted country, then, without doubt they will surely become great and prosperous, in accordance with our wishes.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 2, 1922.

I J We have disregarded in every thought our personal interests, being
V B always occupied with and interested in the national interests of
both our adopted country and our homeland. We agree with the advice
of wise President Harding, who told Americanized aliens, "No one of course can
prevent you from loving your homeland, but you must love and respect this land
which is honoring you with the citizen's title, and protecting you and offering
you prosperity. This is your duty and [to your] interest, if you desire to be
accepted citizens, to **live** peacefully and happily. We, too, shall observe this
advice constantly, [and] at all cost.

To us, our country is the most sacred object. Everyone should appreciate [our
attitude], and follow us in this. We should not only be honest, sincere, and
loyal citizens, but [we should] show this by our actions. Our forefathers said,
"It is not enough to be good, but [it] must be affirmed and proved by deeds."
When we do thus, then the laws will guard us, God will favor us, and the citizens
will respect us.

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GREEK

Chicago Tribune, Nov. 16, 1922, in the
Scrapbook, P. 120, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,
130 N. Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois.

EDITORIAL OF THE DAY.

AMERICANIZATION

(Recast from the Greek Star)

Our love for Greece, the Mediterranean country where the warm sun first shone on us, is great indeed; still we can confidently say that nothing could be farther from the truth than to suppose that this justifiable sentiment of ours infringes on our loyalty to America, the country of our adoption. In our opinion that man is not to be feared who bears in his bosom an affection for two countries but rather he who does not love any country at all.

We know only too well, and we have said it and written it many times, that it is the obligation of all Greeks to do whatever they possibly can to promote the welfare of the country which receives them so hospitably and treats them with a liberality unknown anywhere else.

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Chicago Tribune, Nov. 16, 1922.

GREEK

Scrapbook, P. 120, of Mr. P. S. Lambros.

They should qualify at the earliest possible moment to become citizens of this great Republic so that they may fully identify themselves with her. They should remember that no other country grants this right of citizenship to people of foreign birth. Thus in France and also in Germany and elsewhere citizenship is regarded as an inherited privilege. To become naturalized as a Frenchman is almost an impossibility.

America has shown herself especially noble during the last few years in contrast to her associates in the war. She alone of all countries has disdained any thought of despoiling the conquered. Unlike the others, she fought for an ideal and contented herself with overthrowing the political system of her opponent, and she did not choose to cast him into economical or political bondage or to trespass on him geographically.

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Chicago Tribune, Nov. 16, 1922.

GREEK

Scrapbook, P. 120, of Mr. P. S. Lambros.

Our hearts swell with pride in the Star Spangled Banner when we reflect on the fact that it belongs to a nation which waged a great war merely for the cause of liberty; a country which as a nation shows the same humanity that is characteristic of well-bred individuals and consists in being kind even to those who are weaker than we or are not our equals in fortune and in rank.

To be or to become Americans--what a privilege!

What a glory it is to belong to the foremost commonwealth of the world, foremost not only in power and resources but in all the acts of peace; to be able to say that we too may share in the pride of calling Washington, Lincoln, and Franklin our own!

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Saloniki, Nov. 4, 1922.

WITH JUSTICE TOWARDS HOME; WITH CHARITY FOR ALL

An immigrant was leaning on the railing of an ocean liner. He was staring at the Statue of Liberty and the forest of skyscrapers silhouetted against New York's horizon. He saw then the realization of his dreams. In the new land, riches and luxuries would be provided by a simple command. He would find kindness, understanding, justice. •

And now he tells his story: "At first," he says, "I found myself bitterly disappointed. I made a mistake in thinking that I was coming to a civilization that would free me of all responsibility. I thought that this civilization was complete and perfect. I thought that all I had to do was to reach and grasp the golden fruit. It is a good thing that I was deceived because my struggle made me strong. I helped build America. America is in the making. What America will become, depends on those who are working as much for her as they are for themselves. The Declaration of Independence mentions that there are three inalienable rights--Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. But these are not things which



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GRAN

Salonini, Nov. 4, 1932.

one may enjoy for one's self only. They are blessings which ought to be shared with one's fellow citizens, with both the immigrants and the native Americans, irrespective of race or creed. If we desire these rights, we must work for them, and work with the other.

"I discovered that the language of the land was the first thing I had to learn. I then studied the customs and the government of the country. I complained about the racial prejudices against other nationalities. When I became acquainted with other people, however, and worked with and for them, my own prejudices started to disappear. I am an American citizen now, and next month I shall vote for the first time."

For this man, election day has great significance. Not all those who have come from other countries are now citizens. Most of them will become citizens some day. Those who are already American citizens have the opportunity to contribute in the building of America by using their ballot intelligently. No one should vote merely to oblige his friend, or by the

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SECRET

Saloniki, Nov. 4, 1922.

dictation of his supposed leader. We must vote only for those who inspire absolute confidence. We should not vote for platforms favoring the interests of one particular group, but for those that concern the welfare of all classes. In this way, we can help make America the ideal land of his dreams.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 19, 1922.

LET US BUILD THE HOUSE IN COMMON

Two men lived in the same house. One of them said, "I have been here longer than you have. My parents lived in this house before me. So I have more rights over it than you."

The other man said, "I help in the payment of taxes. I help clean the house. I pay rent. Therefore, I, too, have some rights over this house."

They were arguing in this manner because each of them supposed that he was right. In the meanwhile neglect of the house reduced it to a deplorable state. One day a burglar attempted to break into the house. Then, these two men united in driving away the burglar, forgetting their differences. Afterwards, they discussed the matter calmly and in a friendly spirit. Their opinion was that they both had rights over this house.



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Saloniki, Aug. 19, 1922.

The first man was the native American. The second was the foreign-born American. The house in which they both live is the United States of America. The robber is racial prejudice. The alien as well as the native-born learned that they are doing the same thing, but racial prejudice is their common enemy; if they destroy it, they will be able to create a better America.



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GREEK

Saloniki, July 5, 1919.

IF YOU ARE GOING TO STAY HERE,
BECOME A CITIZEN!

If you are going to live in America, become an American citizen.

No true American will force you to learn his language, but do so in order to facilitate assimilation.

Become a voter quickly in order that you may help preserve a just and decent government.

Insist that your children attend school as long as possible.

Help your wife to get acquaintances among American families, so that she won't feel lonesome.

Seek justice and do all you can to keep on the right side of the law.



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I A 1 a

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GREEK

Saloniki, July 5, 1919.

Tell your friends to stay in America. They are needed here and will be given more opportunities in this country than in any other.

If you return to Europe, please tell the truth about America.

Europe wishes to know the truth about this wonderful land.

Do not exaggerate her faults or good points.

Tell of the opportunities in industry and business.

Tell of the ease with which you lived and educated your children.

Relate the advantages open to all, whether they are foreign or native-born.

Describe the waving fields of grain and the lakes abounding with fish.

Lastly, but most important of all, tell about the freedom and individual security people enjoy in America.

Saloniki, July 20, 1918.

THE NEED FOR MUTUAL SUPPORT

There is a steadfast desire [for mutual support and dependency] which everyone of us has within himself--a desire, which, when thoroughly examined, will be found to be the most reasonable and the only force that will insure our economic and social existence and welfare.

This desire is not the product of any strange or incomprehensible part of our nature; it is merely a simple, a natural phenomenon which is found in all nature, and upon the harmonious development and functioning of which depends nature's grandeur. That this desire of ours is most essential and reasonable is proved by the fact that it is a product of nature, which in all its grandeur and wisdom has created everything with harmony and perfection.

In support of our statements, let us refer to the marvelous science of astronomy, and let us study the planetary system. We shall then notice that the motion and path of every planet are dependent upon mutual attraction and

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GREEK

Saloniki, July 20, 1913.

physical relationships and upon the marvelous laws of harmonious movement. Because of these forces, laws, and relationships, any collision or celestial disturbance is prevented; thus is insured the great and normal operation of our marvelous planetary system.

But, if we do not wish to look for illustrations of mutual support and dependency in celestial phenomena, we may so order our thoughts that truth and illustrations may be found in our daily lives on this earth.

If we examine the operation of any industrial system, we shall see that the entire mechanical and productive process consists of the co-ordination, the mutual and complicated connections and relationships among the wheels, levers, and machines. Through this mechanical interaction and interdependence, the great volume of work, products, profits, and goods are produced for the benefit of humanity.

Without this mechanical co-ordination and organization, no motion would be

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Saloniki, July 20, 1918.

produced, no power generated; nor would we be able to obtain so many goods. Therefore, every force of motion and production is the result of mutual co-operation among the component elements. Now, it is not required that these component parts be similar or alike, for very often they are dissimilar. Nonetheless, they work together, producing, generating power, and bringing results, as is the case with the co-operation of natural and electrical elements which act in accordance with the law of physics whereby two like objects or elements repel each other, while two unlike objects attract each other.

In the light of this discussion, we are shown the way in which we should think, and we are invited to examine how much and how greatly we could benefit if we followed and obeyed this natural law of mutual support and general co-operation under which the forces of nature, which are superior to us, work and produce.

All of us--young and old, educated and uneducated, gifted and ordinary--know that the great educational and constructive centers for intellectual, moral, religious, physical, and social well-being are the great institutions which

Saloniki, July 20, 1918.

bring so many benefits and blessings to society. In the small space of this editorial, we cannot enumerate all the institutions that function in every community. We can only say, categorically, that the entire economic, social, and political power of the world depends, to the extent of eighty per cent, upon mutual co-operation and support. Only twenty per cent of the people in society work as single, self-dependent units; but even they, when examined more closely, will be found to derive their existence and strength from the influence and support of unseen individuals or forces.

The foregoing exposition and argument make abundantly clear what great and numerous benefits we, the Greek people of Chicago, as a minority and a nationality, can receive, provided we accept the recognized principle of co-operation, mutual recognition, support, and common action.

Today, the Greek people, having immigrated to this great country, pre-eminently a land of institutions, organization, and common enterprise, are working individually, as units, in various occupations. They are working unsystematically,

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GREEK

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and with no definite, constructive, and progressive purpose to look forward to. Our businessmen are not objecting to the way in which business is done in this country, but they are putting forth no effort to adjust themselves to existing conditions. They are driven merely by an individualistic business impulse, and that is why they are doomed to suffer many failures.

There are many wise and progressive businessmen and community leaders among our people here in Chicago who have adopted the American way. They have succeeded, therefore, in business and have established an excellent reputation among the American people. It is of no use to boast that we are good citizens and good businessmen; we must endeavor to become recognized as such. But in order to gain this recognition, we must act and show results.

If we are to live happily and prosperously in any society, we must adapt ourselves to its ways, and to its mode of working and living. This is especially true when we are living in a foreign country. It is evident, then, that we must realize the situation we are in and get to know ourselves, for we Greeks

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GREEK

Saloniki, July 20, 1918.

are sorely lacking in more ways than one, because we have not heeded the wise and fundamental admonition of Socrates--"Know thyself".

We must subdue many of our nationalistic and foolish passions; we must get rid of envy and jealousy; we must develop and progress by mutual support and co-operation. To be more specific; the educated should enlighten the others, the good and moral should assist those who have fallen into the path of vice and iniquity so that they may return to the right road and become virtuous men and good citizens. Those who are more experienced in business should help the inexperienced.

Saloniki, July 27, 1918.

When this is done, then we shall in time see the day when we will all be united and completely organized. From this will come our national strength, and success for our entire Greek community.

There are from twenty-five to thirty thousand Greeks in Chicago, and if they

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supported one another, they could accomplish miracles. They could have the greatest business and social center, from which profits could be derived and through which they could obtain greater business credit. They could own the most magnificent churches, the best schools, and excellent clubhouses throughout the city. With the millions that the Greeks have deposited in the banks, they could place two or three Greek employees in each of the great banks. By becoming united and by exercising reason, the Greeks of Chicago could clean up and get rid of wicked exploiters and defrauders, who, by means of fraudulent stock, fictitious mines, and phoney inventions, are daily robbing our people. The money which is so foolishly and shamefully wasted could be used profitably by investing it in socially beneficial projects.

So we are inclined to believe that if we are to be saved, if we are to develop in every way, we must support one another; we must forget about our own interest and our own pockets once in a while, and endeavor to think about the life and fate of our fellow countryman. Deserving and respectable individuals will thus be enabled to carry on their legitimate businesses, and the exploiters and defrauders will be exposed. Dishonorable and criminal individuals among

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GREENK

Saloniki, July 20, 1918.

us will be prosecuted and destroyed, so that our community may find peace and security.

Saloniki, through its contributors and many friends, is ever ready to usher in a new era of co-operation, mutual support, and understanding. It offers its advice and support, to all of our nationals who ask for it. One of our contributors, Mr. Constantine Palaiologos, who occupies a prominent position in the great Central Trust Company of Illinois, 125 West Monroe Street, was the first to inform us that he is willing to offer any business advice or his moral support to anyone asking for it. He is willing to speak before any organization or society. Mr. Palaiologos is willing to instruct our businessmen in the best method of keeping their books, especially desirable instruction in these days when war taxes and business transactions demand perfect bookkeeping records.

We hope that we will be understood by all our readers. We expect that our individual and community life will be changed for the better in the years to come. So we salute this new era with enthusiasm.

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GREEK

Saloniki, June 15, 1918.

RELIGION AND LANGUAGE

(Editorial)

Every Greek's heart is **exalted** to heavenly heights with joy and happiness in the thought that while in the bonds of slavery and spread wide apart through the ages the Greek is struggling like a feeble sparrow to protect and save its young ones from the deadly claws of vultures and birds of prey.

This great task is justly admired, because in spite of terrible persecutions on the part of the tyrannical Turks for fear that Greek faith and culture would prevail, our race has been preserved.

Who are the young ones in the above simile? They are our children. What are their nests? The church and the schools. What are the protecting wings?

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Saloniki, June 15, 1918.

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I G Religion and language, through which the Greek national conscience remained inseparably united and was given the right to arrange its own national destiny.

The church, on the one hand, served as the Ark by which our nation was saved through the ages, in spite of the cataclysms caused by the barbarous conqueror of Greece. The Greek language was the medium through which the nation retained its culture and national conscience during the great and indescribable national disasters.

We, the immigrant Greeks in this country, must realize that religion and school are objects of great national significance for us. Therefore, we must always reverence and be interested in these fundamental institutions, for a man without any religious, Christian faith, without the desire and willingness to acquire his own language, is not a worthy and civilized individual.

Naturally, these institutions received a different treatment in those times in our homeland from what they receive in modern civilized countries such as the United States, where freedom to worship according to the dictates of one's

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I G own conscience and the free use of foreign languages is an accepted dogma. The respectful attitude of this country toward all nationalities and toward their beautiful ideals and traditions leads the immigrant to hold America in the highest respect and to exhibit true filial devotion to her. That is why the American flag is found beside the national emblem of every nationality in America. That is why all Greeks and the men of all the other friendly nations are serving America with such enthusiasm in her struggle against the absolutist and savage empires of Central Europe. It is the aim and ambition of our enemy to dominate the entire world, regardless of the way it is done. By this terrible war, they seek to establish one tyrannical dynasty throughout the world.

In view of this threat, the existence of our churches and the preservation of our schools become more necessary, not for the reasons for which they became necessary in Turkey, but because we have a sacred obligation toward this nation to which we belong and to which we owe great respect for so many blessings.

Saloniki, June 15, 1918.

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GREEK

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Saloniki, June 15, 1918.

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I G By preserving and maintaining our own ideas, ideals, traditions, and institutions, we will be able to serve America better in this her critical moment. We may even obtain assistance for our homeland, where we find the glories of our ancestors, our national ideals, and the precious testimonials of our great and noble heritage.

So, just as we are striving to preserve Greek civilization which had such an important influence on the course of human progress, America, too, is participating in a titanic struggle for the preservation of civilization, liberty, and the rights of humanity from the barbarous clutches of savage conquerors.

Every civilized nation feels the obligation to defend civilization and freedom. Why shouldn't we do so? Are we not the ones who enriched civilization and first conceived the necessity of human liberty?

What are the sources for the development of civilization? Are they not religion and the Greek language? Therefore, we are under sacred obligation to

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Saloniki, June 15, 1918.

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I G preserve them by all means. But, besides this sacred, moral obligation there is an inescapable need for the suppression of the vulgar Greek language [Translator's note: There was a great controversy over the question of using the pure Greek language in writing and as a medium of expression or the common or vulgar (domestic) Greek language.], because the Greek language is an inexhaustible source from which all nations borrow words and terms for the enrichment of their own language.

Therefore, the Greek language must be considered the international linguistic source of the world and must be taught in the schools throughout the entire world. Those who know the Greek language must be proud and fortunate; it is a mark of honor and distinction.

This is the reason why we should support and maintain our language through our Chicago Greek schools. We should strive to bequeath it to our descendants, even though they are to live here. If we are to preserve and maintain the Greek language, we need schools and teachers. In order to secure these, we need money; because without it, nothing that is to be done can be accomplished.

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Saloniki, June 15, 1918.

So, all those who have children--and even those who do not--must offer their financial support with pleasure and willingness.

Those who contribute for this cause deserve appreciation and congratulations, while those who show indifference and refuse to assist deserve contempt.

Church and school should be the national symbols of every people and more so of the Greek people, who are considered the founders of world civilization.

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 19, 1917.

FOR THE FUTURE OF OUR RACE

There are two fundamental necessities for the continuation of the existence of any race; they are church and language. In order that our nationality does not undergo the same fate as some other nations--that of being de-characterized and completely assimilated--it is necessary that our church be a watchful and worthy shepherd of its flock; and should encourage and promote that which holds a group together more than anything **else--language**. Therefore we have a serious need for good Churches, and for a cultured, refined clergy. A clergy who are unselfish and true to their calling; a clergy who by their actions command the respect and admiration of their associates. That is not all that is necessary to us.

We desperately are in need of good schools and teachers who are pedagogues of good character. If the proper teachers and clergy were provided, our young generation would simultaneously develop a love for Greek literature and the orthodox religion. Both are dependent upon one another for their existence; therefore our path of duty is clear before us.



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GREEK

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Saloniki, May 19, 1917.

A school is being built, according to the latest designs, and it needs the support of everyone who is interested in the Greek education of our younger generations. For this reason a dance is being held at **the Coliseum Annex** on June the seventh. The board of directors of the **West Side Church** will soon visit all the Greek stores to ask for donations to this sacred cause.

We recommend, in behalf of this holy cause, that you support this dance. To be absent from this dance will be a serious moral offence and will reflect social indifference.

Support the Greek school if you wish to save and educate your children!

Forward to your duty, your God and your country.



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GREEK

Saloniki, July 17, 1915.

GUIDE TO GREEK CENTERS OF CHICAGO

In order to aid Greeks who recently arrived in Chicago, to find the well-known Greek centers here, the Saloniki takes pleasure in printing the following list. This is not compiled from the list of advertisers of this paper.

General Consulate of Greece. 143 N. Dearborn St.
Consul-General Mr. N. Salopoulos.

Churches:

Holy Trinity, 100 S. Peoria Street, Reverend Leon Pygeas.
Evangelismos, 1017 N. La Salle Street, Reverend Constantine H. Demetry.
Saint Constantine, 6105 S. Michigan Avenue, Reverend A. Mandilaris.

Greek School:

742 Sibley Street, J. Dimitrakopoulos, Principal.

American School:

748 Blue Island Avenue, Alex A. Vappas, Principal.

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Greek Pharmacies:

C. Salopoulos, 748 Blue Island Avenue.

Greek Doctors:

Constantine Kalliontzis, 748 Blue Island Avenue.

S. Tremoulis, 177 North State Street.

K. Theodore, 7 West Madison Street.

B. Georges, 133 East 47 Street.

Dentists:

C. Kokkoris, 600 Blue Island Avenue.

Architects:

Nicholas Ntokos, 600 Blue Island Avenue.

Insurance Agents:

John Marakas, 209 South La Salle Street.

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Ticket Offices:

S. Alafouzos, 747 South Halsted Street.

I. Savidis, 748 South Halsted Street.

I. Stefanou Sias, 720 South Halsted Street.

Newspaper Stands:

Mouzakeotis Bros. 720 South Halsted Street.

Factories:

Savas Bouris, manufacturer of linens for restaurants and hotels. 642 Blue Island Avenue.

Galanis Bros., manufacturers of high-grade chocolates, 2035 South Halsted.

Wholesale and Supply Houses:

Peppas & Alex, 166 North Fifth Avenue.

Tagalakis Brothers, 816 West Polk Street.

Hermes, 620 Blue Island Avenue.

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Greek Representatives:

George Bambakaris, with Maurice L. Rothschild.

Paul Stavrianopoulos, with Rothschild Co.

Harry Christopoulos, with 12th Street Store.

John Thermogiannis, with Bunte Brothers.

C. I. Spiridakis, with Jac Lederer, Inc.

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Saloniki, June 26, 1915.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF OUR CHURCH,
BUSINESS, AND PROFESSIONAL LEADERS

For the sake of providing a guide both for Chicago Greeks as well as for visitors to our city, Saloniki wishes to publish the names, occupations, and the addresses of the key men in the Greek community of Chicago.

Consulate General of Greece
143 North Dearborn Street
Nicholas Salopoulos, Consul General

Churches

Holy Trinity Church, 1100 South Peoria Street; Reverend Leon Pigeas, priest.

Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation of Mary, [address not stated];
Reverend Constantine K. Demetriou, priest.

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Saloniki, June 26, 1915.

Saint Constantine Greek Orthodox Church, 6105 South Michigan Avenue;
Reverend Ambrosius Mandelaris, priest.

Greek Schools

Socrates Greek School, 742 Sibley Street; John Demetracopoulos and George Stephanakos, teachers.

Greek Pharmacies

Constantine Salopoulos, 748 Blue Island Avenue.

Physicians and Surgeons

Constantine Kallionzis, 748 Blue Island Avenue.

Spero Tremoulis, 177 North State Street.

Constantine Theodorou, 7 West Madison Street.

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Saloniki, June 26, 1915.

Bill Georgas, 133 East 47th Street.

Dentists

Constantine Kokkoris, 600 Blue Island Avenue.

Architects

Nicholas Dokos, 600 Blue Island Avenue.

Importers

Nasiokos and Company, 744 Blue Island Avenue.

Tom Mouzakiotis and Kapandais Importing Company, 720 South Halsted Street.

Insurance Agents

John Uarakas, 209 South La Salle Street.

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Steamship Ticket Offices

Sourapas and Alafouzos, 747 South Halsted Street.

Savides, 748 South Halsted Street.

John Stephanos and Company, 720 South Halsted Street.

Greek Newspaper Agents

Mouzakiotis Brothers, 720 South Halsted Street.

Restaurants

Europa, 612 Blue Island Avenue.

Athenian Cafe, 230 North Dearborn Street. Tom Psycharis, proprietor.

Greek Amusement Centers

Athenian Club, 748 Blue Island Avenue.

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GREEK

Saloniki, June 26, 1915.

Photographers

A. Bakalbasis, [no address stated].

Factories

Savvas Bouris, restaurant and confectionery store supplies, 642 Blue Island Avenue.

Pappas and Alex, shoe shine supplies, 166 North Fifth Avenue.

Taggalakis Brothers, shoe shine supplies, 816 West Polk Street.

Hermes Shoe Shine Supplies Company, 620 Blue Island Avenue.

Galanis Brothers Chocolate Factory, 2035 South Halsted Street.

Greek Representatives of American Clothing Stores

George Bambakaris, Maurice L. Rothschild Company.

Paul Stavrianopoulos, Maurice L. Rothschild Company.

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Harry Christopoulos, Twelfth Street Clothing Store.

Constantine Gavrilakis, " " " "

John Thermogiannis, Bunte Brothers, 720 West Monroe Street.

Constantine J. Spiridakis, J. Lederer Clothing Store, 644 West Madison Street.

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Saloniki, May 29, 1915.

BANKRUPTCY

(Editorial)

Do not let the title frighten you. It does not refer to a bankrupt bank or to the financial failure of a great business enterprise. We are referring, however, to the bankruptcy of something far more important, something which is called patriotism. Just as the banks and the bankers, and the various commercial tricks of dishonest characters, have swallowed thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars, so have patriotism and professional boosters of patriotism, for selfish and fraudulent purposes, drained the pocket-books of our people, under the pretext of establishing clubs, organizing communities, editing books and newspapers, collecting funds, and many other pseudo-patriotic inventions.

The exploitation of the people of our own and of the other Greek-American

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communities by the commercial cannoneers of patriotism has reached its limit; thus we can justly say that the bankruptcy is complete. The only Greeks who still believe in and trust our imposing bankers and "powerful" businessmen and who entrust their money and savings to the charming and patriotic orators and the high-pressure salesmen of false patriotism are those who are mentally and intellectually bankrupt. All other Greeks have enough common sense to believe that they themselves are the only ones who can safeguard and protect their hard-earned money, that they need not hand it over to professional crooks and to clever brokers for safekeeping or to be invested.

It is encouraging to see that the various pseudo-patriots and hypocrites, and the professional organizers of clubs and societies, are being ignored. All their patriotic blustering has been revealed as an easy means of exploitation and extortion. They have been condemned by the great mass of our people, and it is doubtful whether in the near future there will be any patriotic or nationalistic organizations left, except those that still have

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some treasury funds to be neatly picked and foolishly wasted.

To support the wise old Greek proverb that the green twigs are likewise burnt when they are placed near the dry twigs, we have noticed that we have ceased to trust one another, and that many truly worthy and beneficial clubs and organizations have gone bankrupt. This is attributed to the exploitation by our pseudo-intellectuals and false patriots. This is how the big bankers and financiers went on the rocks, after they had swindled the poor of their savings.

Thus it is that today we are witnessing the bankruptcy of every sort of patriotism. And this shows that we have become saner.

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Saloniki, Apr. 24, 1915.

THE GREEK QUARTER

When the small church of Holy Trinity was bought twenty years ago, many Greek coffeehouses, grocery stores, and saloons on Halsted, Polk, and Blue Island Streets **transformed** this section of the city into a Little Greece. This is where one could come from his home town in Greece and feel that he is still in the market place of his village or town, among the teeming activity of a genuinely Greek environment.

Twenty years ago, it would have been quite easy for the first Greek immigrants of Chicago to buy property in the neighborhood of the present Greek quarter for a very low price. Especially the first arrivals should have **purchased** important buildings as well as small homes for a very reasonable price. Today, however, because of increased demand, property values and rents have soared to great heights. As a natural consequence, no one will even think of making any purchases at this time.

Saloniki, Apr. 24, 1915.

Many thousands of large Greek families have been confined to a filthy, diseased, and stuffy section of the city with narrow, dirty streets and a most repulsive atmosphere. If you will ask the doctors, you will find that the rarest and most curious maladies are playing havoc with the Greek people, and especially with the small children, among whom the mortality is terrific because of the lack of fresh air.

Hundreds of Greek families have clustered around the Greek school on the West Side. The prospective occupants of every home which has been for rent in this section have largely been Greeks, because of the desire of the parents to live as near the Greek school as possible, so that the children will not have to travel far from home in order to learn the Greek as well as the English language.

But, above all, our children need fresh air and a wholesome environment, these two indispensable prerequisites of a healthy and pleasant community are not found at Halsted Street.

Saloniki, Apr. 24, 1915.

Naturally, the Greek community in Chicago, like our towns and cities in Greece, will be formed around our churches, our schools, and our business establishments--hotels, restaurants, grocery stores, and amusement centers. These are the essential points which we shall discuss today.

About three thousand Greeks in Chicago operate their own businesses within the narrow confines and congested business centers of the city proper. Only a few Greeks are financially independent to the extent that they can have their homes at some distance from the noise, confusion, and unhealthy atmosphere of the central part of the city. They establish their residences in many instances in the outskirts of the city, in order to enjoy and breathe the fresh air. How fortunate are those well-to-do Greek families that can live just within Chicago's city limits or in the clean and healthy suburbs, where their childrens' health and normal development are assured!

Up to now, very few families have been able to live in their own homes. They should be informed, however, that merely with the rent that they are now paying,

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they can afford eventually to buy a home of their own.

There are quite a number of Greek families that are scattered among other foreign or exclusive neighborhoods. Such families, unfortunately, face the unhappy prospect of losing contact with one another. This is partly overcome by the tendency of wealthy Greek families to move closer to the heart of the city when fall comes. Also, many of the families scattered about in the city are forced to move to some even more densely populated section or neighborhood where social contacts with other Greeks are more frequent. Thus, for many Greek families the first of May is moving day.

If only one tenth of the total number of these fairly well-to-do Greek families would agree to occupy a definite, suitable section of the city by purchasing a large number of buildings and homes there, the problem of establishing a beautiful and attractive Greek center and residential district would be solved. This can be accomplished also if one hundred Greek businessmen took the initiative in buying entire blocks of lots on which large buildings and numerous homes

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could be profitably built. This is where the Greek community would be established; this is where our beautiful church would be erected; this is where our great modern schools would be constructed, which would house all the young Greek students and thus take them away from the polluted and diseased atmosphere, from the smoke-filled and drab manufacturing district to a clean, healthful, and pleasant atmosphere. All these suggestions will seem novel and amusing to those who know little or nothing about real estate.

Nevertheless, may we suggest that anyone having one hundred dollars and paying twenty dollars monthly for rent can, within five years, become the owner of a beautiful one-family bungalow home within the city limits of Chicago and in a wonderful location? At the end of this period you will own a home worth three thousand dollars. In contrast, the average Greek family today pays from fifteen to twenty or twenty-five dollars monthly for rent and lives in filthy homes and a depressing atmosphere in the condemned neighborhoods of Halsted Street or Grand Avenue.

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The united Greek community of Chicago could enlighten and assist the thousands of Greek families in securing their future and their happiness by building or buying a new home. The organized Greek community will teach the poorer families how to protect the health of their children.

Now how can we establish a purely Greek quarter which shall be the accumulated property--representing a value of millions of dollars--of our Greek people? Surely, only when our community forces are united, when we pool the intellectual resources of all the good Greeks for the benefit of all our fellow countrymen, when we build the foundations of a new church and a new school at a suitable location which guarantees health, and when one hundred Greek businessmen form a corporation that will negotiate the purchase of thousands of lots for the establishment of a new Greek quarter.

Only then will the Greek people of Chicago become truly strong, only then will they properly organize and prosper, only then will they live in comfort and be considered the best, the most progressive, and the most remarkable Greek community in the world.

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If two or three "phony" and swindling Greek bankers can succeed in collecting three hundred thousand dollars in deposits from the Greek people of Chicago for the [ostensible] purpose of buying real estate for these depositors, but in reality to rob them, cannot one hundred businessmen collect an equal amount of money to build a new Greek settlement? For three hundred thousand dollars one can buy three thousand lots within Chicago's city limits and an equal number of homes can be built on them.

We realize that these are bold thoughts, and that our discussion of our plans for the future bears the mark of our customary optimism. If our thoughts and plans materialize, however, it will be because we have faith in our ability and because we are determined to work, think, and act together for the attainment of common objectives. Our very first and most urgent objective is to lay the foundation for a new Greek community. To do this, we must first of all unite. All other considerations are really secondary.

In suggesting the many methods by which we can improve ourselves, Saloniki desires

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to remind its many friends and all those who espouse the cause of a united and consolidated community to extend their efforts further by appealing to the boards and leaders of our three churches. They are the ones who must initiate and give impetus to the unification movement. When this is accomplished, we will then consider everything else that we require.

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Saloniki, Apr. 10, 1915.

THE BLESSING OF GOD AND COUNTRY

(Editorial)

United we stand; divided we fall. Our national ideology demands that our national forces become united. Every Greek of Chicago must do his utmost to bring about this union. The noble and patriotic example of the priests and doctors of Chicago must be emulated by all. Our enthusiasm for celebrating the national Greek holiday together must take on a practical character.

The priests of our three Greek churches of Chicago are living examples of the great apostles of a united Greek nation, and as true Greek priests they have proclaimed through the columns of Saloniki to the Greeks of America that the entire community of America, and Chicago especially, must unite. The reverend fathers have worked and are still working hard to unite our community and religious forces by preaching from the pulpit and thus drawing the people's attention to the blessings that will come to us.

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We also have the twenty-four professional men within our Greek community who are united under the same banner, and who are doing all in their power to support our priesthood and the press in making a success out of the idea of a united Greek community of Chicago. It is fitting that they should band together on the occasion of the anniversary of our National Independence Day.

Our priests' idea of a united community has been accepted by those good Christians among us, who attend Mass on Sundays and who fill our churches to listen to the divine services and the soul-stirring sermons. These are the ones that are contributing their money for the upkeep and progress of the work of the churches.

In the name of faith and country, the boards of directors of our three separate and independent churches must abide by the wishes of the members and bring about the union that all of us are demanding. But even the public opinion of the twenty-five thousand Greeks of Chicago, regardless of whether most of us attend church regularly or not, is for this union. This is corroborated by the judgment which was expressed by our professional men whose names we have featured

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prominently in our previous issue.

Every professional man is a true representative of the attitude and wishes of the people of the particular province of Greece from which he comes. Without exception, we say that in the persons of our twenty-four professional men, all the small provinces and districts of both liberated and unredeemed Greece are ably represented. Because the banner of our union is as significant to us as our national flag, our leaders invite all Greeks in common and brotherly loyalty to celebrate the anniversary of our national independence.

"United we stand; divided we fall." This is the motto of Saloniki, the newspaper that was born out of the soul of the people of Chicago. Saloniki does not ask for recognition or selfish praise. It merely asks for the good in the name of the spirit of our Orthodox faith and our country. For the sake of these two causes, our ancestors and conquerors of the Turks fought and died. For faith and country, for these two united and inseparable ideas, our forefathers and many of us who are still living fought and vanquished the enemy. Since these two

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sacred ideals are united in our hearts, how can they be divided into three parts in this, the greatest Greek settlement in America? No, we should not tolerate this state of affairs any longer. After our priests and doctors, there remain the people, who must demand the speedy union of our community. But before this takes place, the boards of the three independent churches must do their duty. In this way the celebration of our national holiday will be complete and will be blessed by God and country.

The great ideal of every Greek is to see the union of all Greek lands and all Greek institutions and interests under one sovereign, under one government. The great ideal of the Greek nation is to unite all Greeks everywhere under the White and Blue [the Greek flag].

But how can we become united when we, and especially we who are in foreign lands, are divided into separate, mutually remote organizations, into separate churches, into separate councils, without any justifiable reason and simply because of ridiculous and childish misunderstandings?

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Our fatherland wants us all united and let us be assured that the blessings of God will be with us.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 6, 1915.

SECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

After the election, an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of a town in Greece received the following comforting message from his son in America: "Father, do not feel very badly because of your failure to become the mayor of our town, for I have been elected president of our sectional lodge here in America."

This is the attitude that is mainly responsible for the multitude of Greek sectional societies. Each little village and every minute parish of the old country is represented here by an impressive group of banners, a lengthy constitution, and an impressive, but often meaningless, name.

The majority of these lodges are composed of from fifteen to fifty members. They are governed by a council composed of from twelve to fifteen individuals. Gold tassels and buttons adorn their uniforms, which are donned at every possible opportunity. One of their essentials for success is the seal

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which is used only by the president and the secretary. The constitution explains in detail the rights and duties of each member. It is probable that every Greek in America has at one time or another been an officer in a church council or a sectional lodge. In other words, although all profess to be captains we still have no captain to govern us. In fact, this condition has reached the point that, in order to present even the most recent immigrant with the privilege of becoming a president or a councilor, some of the "saviors of Hellenism" rake through the ashes to find some speck of Greece that is not already represented by a lodge.

The social contributions of these sectional societies are of a more or less religious nature. They build large churches and dedicate cemeteries in long deserted towns. They also contribute icons and candelabra for these places.

At first, we were in favor of these sectional lodges, because they helped the Greek people and kept American Greeks from becoming estranged from

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their language and customs. But now that these organizations are in existence merely because some egotists desire to write President of-- after their names, we are protesting their existence. In fact these organizations have become a decided detriment to Greeks of America. They serve to keep us divided and non-co-operative. They breed hatred and antagonism among us. They are the greatest hindrance to the great plan of unification and co-operation.....

The sectional society served a useful purpose twenty or thirty years ago when a group of laborers who had come from....had nothing else to do but form a lodge. At that time it had a tremendous social importance. Today, with families thriving and businesses expanding, we no longer need sectional lodges. We are in immediate need of large unified parishes, commercial clubs, and national organizations which will band the Greek people together as a strong unit.

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Saloniki, Feb. 13, 1915.

THE GREEK COMMUNITY OF CHICAGO

(Editorial)

The recent articles which have appeared in Saloniki concerning the closing of Greek cafes, and the insults heaped upon the Greek name and reputation, have made every Greek in Chicago aware of certain trends. They have become aware of certain wary--but nonetheless real--tactics of persecution practiced by the American public.

The American people are not to blame if they have a rather low opinion of the Greek race. We alone are to blame if the impression we have created has been unfavorable. We appeal to Chicago Greeks for their co-operation in order that their social status may be improved. Let us unite and march toward a new goal--a goal of progress and co-operation, of unity and fellowship. Only in this way can we acquire the respect of our fellow citizens.

If the Greeks of Chicago are to be honored and respected as a group and as

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individuals, they must forget their differences and unite. This unity must be complete; basic differences must be eradicated!

We must cease this sectional enmity that keeps us divided. It should make no difference whether we are from Sparta, Tripoli, or Macedonia; we are all Greeks. Every Greek should be faithful to a sacred idealism which is of greater value than his own selfish interests.

This sacred idealism is the ego of the Greek ideology--the ego of the Greek family. The ego of the Greek respect and the honor of the Greek name must be put above all else. As a group we must imbue our fellow Americans with respect.

In order that we may achieve this goal our fundamental institutions must be unified. Therefore, we must give our immediate attention to the Greek Orthodox churches and parishes.

Why are we classified as Greeks of the West, North, or South Sides? Is it because we have three priests? If this were the reason, then we would be

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committing a sacrilege, for the priests are instructed to preach harmony and brotherly love. Then what does cause this division? The churches? Again we would be going counter to the purpose of the Church, for the Church is the magnet that held our nation together for five hundred years. Why are our churches enemies? The Greek Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity, the Greek Orthodox Church of Saint Constantine, and the Evangelismos Greek Orthodox Church,--are they not one and only one Church?

Still, who is at fault? We shall not seek to identify the individuals who keep the fires of hatred alive. Instead we shall devote our attention to the solution of the problem. Our priests and church councillors must unite and begin a program of co-operation and accomplishment! They must become one strong and undivided power, whose command will be heard and obeyed by every Greek in Chicago.....Just as the priests of enslaved Greece kept the Greek language, religion, and patriotism alive despite the fear of torture and slavery, so must the priests of today become the bulwark of Greeks in America.

If this is to be accomplished we must first conquer our appalling egoism, and

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our individualism. Our pride and dignity should make it impossible for us to stoop to petty actions which only serve to keep us divided. We will have to stop saying, "Look who I am," and, "Who do you think you are?" It is imperative that we adjust ourselves to the idea of a mutual ideology worthy of the Greek name we claim, and of the Holy Baptism of our church.

We will become soldiers of a national idea--the same ideology that our forefathers strove to keep alive. Thus, we will be in a position to defend our honor, and fight for the rights of our people in this foreign land.

Otherwise, the position of the Greeks of America will be a very insecure one. Their activities will be curtailed, and they will find themselves an ostracized group. Let us not forget that we are all Greeks.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 27, 1913.

LEMBROS MORONILAS

(Editorial)

All the Greeks of Chicago were very happy to welcome to this great Greek center His Excellency, Mr. Lembros Moronilas, the Ambassador of Greece to the United States. Mr. Moronilas left his post in Washington, D. C. with the express purpose of visiting and inspecting more than seventy Greek communities and their institutions throughout the United States.

From what His Excellency has thus far seen and heard, there seems to be an imperative need for planning, for organization, and for general improvement among all the Greek communities. He was especially impressed by the great activity and energy of our people in Chicago. We have been promised a lecture in the near future, at which time we will be given some practical suggestions in regard to the reorganization of our community forces.

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Saloniki, Dec. 27, 1913.

Mr. Koromilas had a lengthy interview with our community leaders, and outlined the following program:

All incompetent and unqualified consular officials in all the cities in the United States must be dismissed. The Ambassador has already relieved many consular representatives of their duties, including those in Butte, Nashville, and San Francisco;

The entire community government must be organized on a new basis. Each member of all the communities in the United States will be asked to contribute one dollar monthly. The 400,000 Greeks in America would thus contribute 400,000 monthly. This sum would be sufficient to build and support our churches, schools, and charitable institutions;

Other urgent needs include the establishment of an archdiocese and the appointment of a bishop to supervise the more than seventy churches throughout America. It has also been suggested that a consular office be established in every Greek community having a Greek church or a

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Saloniki, Dec. 27, 1913.

population of one thousand or more Greeks.

Many of these plans and projects of Mr. Moronilas' have been defeated in the past, but we hope that his visit and his advice will inspire all of us to do bigger and better things in America.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 5, 1913.

AN AMERICAN APPRAISAL

The Chicago Tribune, which calls itself the world's greatest newspaper, published an article on the Greeks of Chicago last Sunday. The author wrote an excellent report on the life and activities of our people in Chicago. It is true that he did not give a proper account of the progress of our people in the commercial, professional, and real-estate field; nevertheless, in many instances he was too well informed. For example, he mentions that the value of real estate owned by Greeks amounts to \$500,000, whereas the truth is that it is worth \$10,000,000. He writes that the Greek quarters are on Halsted Street, and on Wentworth and Grand Avenues, whereas most of the corner locations in the city and some of the best stores belong to Greek businessmen.

We are sorry that our good friend, The Tribune reporter, does not know that three fourths of the restaurant, the confectionery, the florist, and the fruit and vegetable business of Chicago, and the entire shoe shine business,

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Saloniki, Oct. 5, 1913.

are in the hands of Greeks.

We are happy to note that the two main subjects of his article dealt with the fundamental prerequisites of any society.

The writer makes prominent mention of our one Greek-American banking institution and our Greek press. It is to our honor, he says, that we maintain the only Greek-American Bank in Chicago and a fine Greek newspaper.

You will notice that The Tribune writer placed so much emphasis on these two institutions that he forgot about the thousands of Greek restaurants and confectionery stores. It seems that the man was not sufficiently enlightened and informed about our affairs. The banking institution, according to him, is the measure of our economic strength, while the Greek press is the measure

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Saloniki, Oct. 5, 1913.

of our intellectual strength.

Whether the remarks of The Tribune are true or not is something which every Greek in Chicago is intelligent enough to know. What we want to emphasize here, however, is that our reputation as able businessmen depends to a very great extent on our great banks and exceptional news organs.

Just as our ancient Greek colonizers always sought a plentiful source of water in order to build a village or settlement from which they could irrigate their fields and provide water for the beasts of burden, so must we immigrants, if we are to boast that we have established ourselves and have prospered, organize our institutions on a permanent basis--not only our banks, but also our churches, our schools, and our business houses.

We are indeed happy to see that the Chicago Tribune has made a flattering

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Saloniki, Oct. 5, 1913.

though incomplete reference to our commercial, financial, and press institutions. We are sorry that lack of space makes it impossible for us to print the Tribune article in Saloniki.

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GREEK

Loxias, Sept. 3, 1910.

GREEKS IN CHICAGO

We don't want to express ourselves on the results of last Sunday's trip home on the train but we do admit that seventy-five out of every one hundred Greeks possess "pig-like" traits. We mean they are uneducated, uncultured, ignorant boors. A Greek, finding himself in a strange environment, will take longer to assimilate than a Chinaman will. The Greeks have not changed; as they lived for 400 years under Turkish dominance so they live now. They live in the "Glory That Was Greece" instead of trying to improve their present condition.

If, in ten years, the world will learn to fly, the Greeks will still crawl around not even trying to find a new way of progressing themselves.

Loxias, Sept. 3, 1910.

Did you go to the Community Picnic last Sunday? You did? Good. When you were coming home on the train, what did you think of? That it sounded like a train full of squealing pigs? That's right, we felt the same way.

This is the Twentieth Century, Greeks! Wake up, start becoming civilized, carry on the traditions of your forefathers!

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GREEN

Loxias, Jan. 29, 1910

MANY TRAITORS

p. 1.- We write in our columns that the Greeks in America are a bunch of "farmers." Many of them will object to being called this and they will become very angry. That will not bother us because we know we are telling the truth.

For every 100 people in our community, we will find 20 honest, gracious, educated, logical, patriotic men who will admit that we tell the truth. The other 80 will get hot and bothered trying to deny the charge and acting just like "farmers" when they are doing this.

We are contrasting the present generation in America with our forefathers of 1821. They were men to be proud of. Without education, without knowledge, without leaders, without money and without weapons, they succeeded



GREEK

Loxias, Jan. 29, 1910

in regaining our lost country and built it up to what it is in the present day. They were not afraid of misery, starvation, hardships. We of today should be ashamed to mar the name of these true Greeks by being afraid to face the future in a strange land.

We have many traitors among us, traitors to the glorious name our forefathers built for us. We have come to a strange land and, forgetting the spirit of our forefathers, have let ourselves be classed as low, ignorant, uneducated "farmers."

We Greeks have nothing to show for the years we have been here. Our progress has been very slow. This is the beginning of a new year, 1910. Let us show our forefathers that what they did has not been done in vain. Let us show them that their noble and patriotic blood runs in our veins. Let us make them proud of us, wherever they may be.

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GREEK



Loxias, March 17, 1909

GREEKS MUST BE NATURALIZED

n. 1.- The Greeks of America must realize the necessity of becoming naturalized as soon as possible. The United States is a big land which expects every man to take part in governmental affairs. The democracy of North America is not a revolutionary and terrifying government to us. Here we are ruled as our ancestors were in Ancient Greece. We have nothing to fear. We must all become naturalized.

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Oct. 2, 1908.

WANTED: A CANDIDATE

(Editorial)

It is not known, as yet, whether Mr. Argyros, the president of the church board of directors of the Greek community of Chicago, will be satisfied with the announcement that a second candidate has appeared or may appear for election to the office which Mr. Argyros has been occupying up to now as an "able administrator", according to the opinion of his partisan friends. There is no doubt whatever that the new candidate is awaited as a new Messiah, a savior, during election time, for, if we follow the elections of the Greek Community of Chicago, we shall see that Mr. Argyros has had no opponent in any of the recent elections. The present president has had to solve many problems. Because of many serious errors and harmful policies, however, he is very eager to let someone else assume the office of president. In some instances he will be very glad to see some one else at the helm who will have the courage to

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untangle the mess which has been created in our community affairs. When such a candidate appears, he, like Archimedes, will exclaim, "Eureka, eureka". [Translator's note: "I have found (it), I have found (it)".] Nevertheless, he is still interested in the office.

In reality the office of the president of the board of directors does not demand as much work as that which must be done by the executive and finance committee of the board of directors. In most cases, this committee is composed of members who are capable of doing only one thing, and that is, taking the collection basket around on Sundays and holidays. Our church executives bear high-sounding titles, but let not the people be deceived. We have such a mania for offices and titles without thinking of the responsibilities which must accompany them.

We have written before about the proper leadership and organization of the Greek settlements and communities in America. It may be said that in the real sense

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of the word, as yet, there is no well-organized Greek community in America. In most cases the present directing church committees do not represent the wishes and sentiments of the members of the communities. In spite of this, men like Mr. Argyros who occupy some office, think that these community organizations are in a position to control all the affairs of the Greeks of America. These people must be reminded that there are many other means by which the problems of the Greek immigrant can be solved successfully.

The very fact that there are hardly any Greeks who are willing to become candidates for community or church offices is proof of the lack of faith our people have in the leadership of our institutions. This means that we have communities in name only; in reality they are inactive bodies that have no power to render real and constructive services.

The need for new men, then, who will revitalize and reorganize our social, economic, and church forces, is imperative.

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Inefficient and incapable church officers have done irreparable damage to our community. We wonder whether Mr. Argyros knows that only two years ago, inefficient administrators forced the church to spend five thousand dollars for court and attorneys' fees in trials involving church officers. Similar confusion and muddling have been noticed in the Greek community of New York City which was split into two enemy camps and two church communities. The Greek communities of Lynn and Lowell, Massachusetts, and that of San Francisco have also been involved in court actions because of administrative abuses and community election frauds.

So, we must admit that as a whole and as individual communities we have not tried to select the best qualified men for public office. As yet we are not mature enough, politically, to stop this mockery during our annual elections. Is there an election without candidates? If we do not like a candidate, instead of trying to present a better one, we abstain from the election altogether and have nothing to do with the community and the institutions which it supports.

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In several cases, as we mentioned before, some communities are split and form separate and independent communities.

Mr. Argyros and the present administration of the church community need not worry too much about the coming elections. The Greeks of Chicago are determined to clean house this time by removing the incompetents and by electing a church executive and finance committee worthy of its mission.

We have got to understand that the activities of our community must not be restricted to committee and officers' elections. There is so much work to be **done** in other fields of activity.

Let us try to discover what the church administrations in recent years have done regarding sorely needed charitable and educational institutions. The **Argyros** administration too has done very, very little to support and encourage such institutions.

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Where is there in Chicago a Greek hospital? Or isn't this a great and indispensable community institution which should become the permanent possession of the Greek people of Chicago by finding suitable organizers, by planning and working systematically without having to depend upon the inefficiency of the executive committee of our present church community? Where is our gymnasium? Haven't the various and numerous athletic exhibitions and games among our youth proved that we have excellent athletes who need all the facilities to train and exercise their bodies? Again, shall we wait for the church committee to take action? I'm afraid that it will be a long wait.

Or do we have any intellectual gatherings when there are so many hundreds of educated men and widely-known professional people among us? Our community is badly in need of an educational center to create a spirit of good will and conceive and discuss new ideas for our general improvement and welfare. Does anyone think that Mr. Argyros and his church committee can accomplish this? Many Americans have been following our progress; some have seen that we lack all

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these social necessities. Among other things, we have been told that we should have evening schools and recreation centers for both adults and children. Reading rooms and small libraries are also sadly needed. Of course, we, the Greeks of Chicago, as well as all other foreign-born immigrants and minority races are very fortunate that such a great social center as Hull House on the West Side affords so many opportunities for education, recreation, and public amusement to non-Americans.

All the activities and institutions which we should have demand capable and energetic men, who, if sought out and asked, will no doubt be generous enough to offer their services and skills for the common good. We should not rely upon the irregularly and hurriedly elected church officials and the cliques which support them to accomplish what we have been discussing.

If we really want a new Greek community pulsating with life and activity, let us concentrate on and work for the realization of such social and educational

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centers as we have outlined above and let the church work in its own sphere. The church leaders should not be led to believe that they can also be leaders outside the church, in social and educational matters.

Let us bear constantly in mind that political cliques, partisan preferences, and noisy elections arrest the progress of society, especially that of our own fluid organizations. With concord and co-operation we will be assured of success and progress.

So, let us remind Mr. A. Argyros that the election of a new president of the church board of directors is really unimportant and inconsequential. If he **desires** a new president he can insert a notice in the want ad section of the newspapers saying: "Wanted: A Candidate." Mere elections lead us nowhere. What we need is a realignment of all our community forces.

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Loxias, June 17, 1908.

[GREEKS IN AMERICA]



n. 1.- Because it is customary among newspapermen, especially new ones, to devote their first page to our great problem concerning Hellenism in America, writing long articles how we are losing our nationality and becoming Americans, let me state that, if this were true, we would not have the need of another newspaper. We have foreseen the demand of this newspaper in Chicago and we are supplying the Greeks with it.

We pledge ourselves to write the truth about Hellenism in America, to write that we are not below but above the river's edge.

Journalists write that the Greeks cannot easily assimilate the principles of American citizenship. They write that Greeks are not satisfied here. They want to return to their native land. These statements are false.

Our Greeks in America need not be told what to do. First of all, they easily adjust themselves to their new environment. Secondly, they learn

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the laws and regulations of this country, and thirdly, they decide on their chosen profession and go about their business.

We must give the Greeks credit for this brave venture of theirs. Without friends, without relatives, they have come into a strange land. The Greek, patriotic, poor, illiterate, has come to make a future for himself and his family.

If, from the beginning, we Greeks had come together, helping one another as best we could, our progress in this foreign land would have been much more rapid. Yet we have not started too late. "Where there is union, there is strength," applies also to the Greeks.

Some say the Greeks in America have drawn away from their mother country and have lost interest in her. If this were true, why are they all eager

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to lay hands on a Greek newspaper? Why do they read it word for word, from cover to cover? That is why we are publishing this Greek newspaper about Hellenism in America.

Every newspaper has two purposes for existing. The first is the financial gain. That can be found in subscriptions and the second is to give to its readers the current news and ideas of the day.

This places the newspaper in an embarrassing position. In order to maintain and add to the subscriptions, every one must be pleased and all human nature is not governed by the same principles. Care must be taken that a party or faction will not feel offended at anything, no matter how trivial. But sometimes something must be forsaken. The truth will have to be camouflaged a little in order to retain subscriptions, because the financial side of a newspaper is equally as

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important as the truthful side. A successful paper is one that can take care of the two purposes adequately.

We want it to be known to our readers here that our paper is going to deal with news of interest to Hellenism in America. We are going to be truthful and unbiased in our opinions. We are going to explain what is going on in the world around us, so that the Greeks can broaden their vision and outlook on life in this foreign land.

Maybe we will be sorry some day for all that we have said in this column. That is a chance that we, and our readers, must take.

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The Greek Star, Feb. 7, 1908.

OUR EMPTY COMMUNITY TREASURY

(Editorial)

A person who investigated the general condition of our community, and especially the recently published and distributed financial statement, would undoubtedly be terribly alarmed and disappointed at the discovery that our community treasury is as empty as Mother Hubbard's cupboard, and resembles a lonely, quiet, **and** dreary cemetery. It is no exaggeration to say that our finances are hopelessly depleted; our treasury is almost completely empty.

In order to substantiate this fact, we have only to study the number "six sixty-nine," which, when properly interpreted and explained, represents the number of dollars left in our treasury--these are actually the cash resources of this great and "thriving" Greek community in the city of

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Chicago. This pitifully small sum clearly illustrates the gradual but sure disintegration which is taking place in our church, educational, and social affairs as a result of the incompetency, inefficiency, and general dishonesty of our elected and "trusted" administrators.

This is the financial condition of the Greek community of Chicago-- we have \$6.69 in our treasury. This was proudly announced by a salaried loafer who has become a public charge on our community as secretary-treasurer, a man who goes by the name of Photios Parakostas. For services which were supposedly rendered to the community during the past fiscal year, he has received the sum of \$240, in return for which his work hasn't been worth fifty cents. Of course, he has done some work by glorifying the social prestige of the president of the community, that is, by taking bows and holding the latter's overcoat on official occasions.

In the face of this situation, we are indeed surprised that the present

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administration of our community has the audacity to remain in office. We wonder why the Greek consular authorities and the people of our community are not aroused against them; we wonder why they didn't dispose of such incompetents a long time ago. We cannot see any reason why our people should be so long-suffering, or why they should tolerate such crooks. We believe, however, that the time has come when these despoilers of our treasury funds will be brought before the bar of justice. All of them must be put in their proper place.

To return to the crux of the problem, we deem it our duty to inform the Greek public that the administrators of our church affairs appeared before the community assembly last Sunday in order to give an account of their conduct in public office. They attempted to do so by means of a piece of printed paper which they called, "The Annual Balance Sheet for the Year 1907". We must mention the fact, however, that this high-sounding financial statement was not properly audited and checked by a specially

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appointed committee, as required by the constitution and bylaws of our community organization. It was presented to the people as a smoke screen to hide a number of scandalous and illegal expenditures.

Almost all the budgetary items are mentioned in this patched-up balance sheet, but there is no specific description of the individual items of income and expense. All these are thrown together in a haphazard way, without rhyme or reason, in order to pull the wool over the eyes of the Greek public, which knows nothing about the addition or subtraction of vague figures. In view of the dilemma which is presented to our fellow countrymen today, The Greek Star has attempted to make some sense out of this mess of mishandled finances.

Income and Obligations

On close examination of the sources of income of our community, we find

WPA (H.L.) 1901-1907

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that there is no source [of income] other than the membership dues paid by twenty-three individuals; the only clear income which was realized was \$46. No other effort worthy of mention was made to collect more money in other ways. At the beginning [of the term of the present administration], \$2,152.55 was found in the treasury, but this was credited to the previous administration. The income amounting to \$6,535.97, which was collected from church collection baskets, from the sale of candles, as well as from voluntary contributions of various organizations, from burial fees, rental of church property, and money collected from a fire insurance policy, and several other minor items, must not be considered to have been collected through the efforts of the present administration.

While the Greeks of Chicago contributed and spent so much money in the church, the responsible officials of the community never felt the need to meet the obligations which they assumed toward the people. As a result, \$6.69 represents the cash assets in the treasury. Second, there is a

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shortage of \$80.28 in the fund for the needy; third, there is a liability of \$622.25 in connection with the Greek National Defense Fund; fourth, we still have a \$24,000 mortgage on the church lot; and last of all, the church owes \$540 in back wages and salaries to priests, teachers, and employees. The grand total of our church debits amounts to the huge sum of \$25,042.51.

The deplorable financial condition of our community must come to the attention of the people, who should discover exactly who is to blame for our huge indebtedness, and why the community has not been able to reduce its debt and meet all its obligations promptly. Should the administration be allowed to sleep on the job and wait to collect money by means of collections on Sundays and holidays? Aren't they ashamed of themselves for not paying \$540 to the priests and teachers, for leaving a balance of \$6.69 in the coffers of the church, for withholding \$622.25 belonging to the Greek National Defense Fund, for having only twenty-three regular

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dues-paying community members during 1907? How can our notorious spend-thrifts and foolish promoters account for spending \$1,260.82 for the annual picnic and dance? They promised us many things in the beginning [of their term], but where is their new school? Why has the southern wing of the church been closed? Where is the impressive membership of our community?

Expenditures

As far as the expenditures are concerned, it is reported that they amounted to \$17,305.95. The church board and the finance committee failed to make a detailed list of all the expenditures. It is evident that they wanted to deceive the public and avoid an investigation of their accounts so they tried to prevent any suspicion from being aroused by covering up certain items.

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For example, the money paid to Photius Papakostas, the secretary-treasurer, was not mentioned. This worthless loafer spent most of his time in the coffeehouses and the cigar store of the famous Bomsoulas. No one can tell us why this incompetent clerk received \$240 from the community. Why could not Mr. Michael Petropoulos, an able public accountant, have kept the church's books?

Another item of \$251.25 for rental of meeting places, office and stationery expenses was not mentioned in the report because it was not a necessary expense and could have easily been avoided. Another item which was conveniently forgotten was the large coal bill, which amounted to \$131.75. We have learned that during the winter the church furnace was kept going so that some groups of loafers could keep warm in the church office during the evenings. Perhaps they were under the impression that the church was a place which could be converted into a coffeehouse or a clubroom.

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Extravagant and unjustified expenditures were made for the purchase of expensive furniture and equipment for the church. As a result, the church members will have to pay \$363.27. No one in the community took the trouble to protest against the spending of enormous sums for repairs, carpenter work, and new plumbing installations, for which the church was overcharged without any effort on the part of the finance committee to get reasonable prices and hire labor on reasonable terms. The damage done to our church building as a result of the fire, had to be paid for from the church treasury, in spite of the fact that the insurance company should have been forced to pay for the full amount of the damage.

In making a detailed analysis of the income and expenditure of the community, we hope that we are doing our people a service, and that those who are responsible for the financial downfall of our community will either be dismissed or punished. The proper management of our community affairs depends on a careful supervision by our people. We cannot afford to tolerate

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this waste, inefficiency, and dishonesty in our church and community affairs.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Star, Nov. 17, 1905.

RELIGION--COUNTRY--DUTY--GREEKS FOR GREEKS

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 3027

by

Ambrosius Mandelaris, Archimandrite of Chicago

P.1--As I have said in other articles, it is my religious and patriotic duty as a representative of the Church to convey to you my thoughts and convictions in regard to religion and country and our duty to them. And since I am convinced that the press is the best medium for my purpose, I herewith write this article, hoping that it will reach not only the Greeks of Chicago but also those who live elsewhere.

One of the fundamental and sacred duties of man is his duty to his country. Faith and education, enlightenment and progress, although powerful themselves, depend upon the country for their existence, their nurture, and their fruition. And our patriotism should not be manifested only when we take our guns in hand to defend our country against her enemies; it should be displayed also in time of peace when and where the welfare and

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

progress of the nation is concerned. That is, every citizen, of whatever station in life and of whatever vocation has a duty to perform on behalf of the progress and the financial prosperity of the country. When a country as a whole is prosperous, prosperity also manifests itself among its citizens.

The surest way for a country to be prosperous, in fact, the only way to become prosperous, in our present stage of evolution, is to acquire money, a fact which compelled that great patriot, the greatest orator of Athens, to exclaim, "Dei, dei chremation," which means that money is a necessity, without which nothing can be done. With money we build magnificent churches in which the spirit and the soul of the Christian are exalted to God. With money we build schools, academies, and gymnasiums in which the citizen develops his mind and his body for tasks of all kinds, mental and physical. With money we build navies and armies which are the safest guarantees that the country will be formidable to her enemies and respected by her neighbors.

Star, Nov. 17, 1905.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3272

And how shall the country get the money needed to accomplish the things above mentioned? Not from aliens, indeed, nor from enemies, but from her sons, within and without her domain; that means that it is the duty of every Greek to work, according to his physical and mental ability, and to acquire money; but the means employed to gain wealth should always be those which are sanctioned by ethics and by the Christian faith. Money is the sinews of enterprise; money boils the pot and makes the mare go; yet money should be not the master but the servant. It should not dominate our desires but should supply all our lawful and just needs.

It is further the duty of the Greek, after he acquires money, to confine its circulation among Greeks as much as possible. "Greeks for Greeks!" This motto is supported not only by a natural law but by a social law as well.

The idea in "Greeks for Greeks" might be realized by the following method. When a Greek needs clothing, let him deal with a Greek merchant; when he needs food, let him deal with a Greek who sells it, even if he has to go out of his way to procure the merchandise, and so on down the line for everything that we need. By doing this, he will let his money pass through

Star, Nov. 17, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30271

Greek hands, thus augmenting Greek business and making its influence felt everywhere. The Greek is racially bound to deal with Greeks even though he pays slightly more. On the other hand it is the sacred duty of Greek merchants to be sound, honest, and reasonable in their transactions.

Money is not, as we say, the root of all evil; the lack of it is the root of all evil. Money is our own creation, to facilitate barter and exchange. Money, like everything else under the sun, is a blessing if we use it wisely. And when money circulates in Greek hands, it creates power for Greeks in our native land. Greek capitalists and Greek captains of industry living abroad have financed the arming of Greece to defend Greek populations and territories against the unspeakable Turk and against the rapacity of the Bulgarian beast. Greeks the world over, with the exception of American Greeks, have put this motto into practice, "Greeks for Greeks," for this is their duty to their native land and to their faith. The welfare of a Greek community in any part of the world demands "Greeks for Greeks."

I wish to make it clear to you and to all concerned that my urgent advoca-

Star, Nov. 17, 1905.

WPA (11) P101 5027

cy of "Greeks for Greeks" does not conflict with the fundamental national principles of America or of any other country but on the contrary sustains the universal equilibrium of money, which if it is allowed to fall into the hands of a few will automatically become a tyrant instead of a servant, a curse instead of a blessing. This idea of "Greeks for Greeks" should be applied where money is involved by other races also, by Americans, French, English, Germans, and so forth, since following this course they will not permit money and its power to fall into the hands of a few, Greeks, Jews, Americans, or others, but will keep in the hands of all races and all nations which put into practice the theory of "Greeks for Greeks."

Right here in our adopted country, which will be the native country of our next generation, this motto, "Greeks for Greeks," is perfectly sound, and it could not be objected to by any reasonable and honest person. You are upheld by natural law and by social law when you deal with your own kind. By nature and by the laws of this country you are free to choose whom you will patronize. That you are American in body and soul, though derived of Greek ancestry, does not prevent your dealing with American Greeks who also are

Star, Nov. 17, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3 3/8

part of this great country. You have the right and the privilege to deal with any one whom you choose to deal with. But Missourians prefer, and they are right and just to do so, to deal with Missourians. And if Chicagoans prefer to deal with Californians rather than with Chicagoans, they will soon discover that Chicago's industry and commerce is going on the rocks, and that will affect the prosperity and the welfare of the whole city.

"Greeks for Greeks" stands up against all the arguments of logic because it is based upon truth and justice. No money-barons and no string-pulling could endure if "Greeks for Greeks" were applied everywhere in the world. And so money rightly and justly acquired and wisely used is a blessing, not a curse as some of us have unwisely been taught to believe.

Greeks! In the name of faith, of country, and of duty I urge you to observe this motto, "Greeks for Greeks," and to refrain from extravagance and intemperance and from casting pearls before swine.

Greek-American generations of the future will remember you and bless you for putting into practice now this "Greeks for Greeks" method, which will lay a foundation for them to stand upon and make them proud of their progenitors.

Star, Nov. 17, 1905.

WPA (ILL) FILE 50253

Racially, socially, and physiologically future Greek-American generations will be what we are now preparing them to be. It is our imperative duty to society and to our God to plant now religious, educational, and commercial seeds and to nurture their growth. Let us plant the right seeds now.

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Star, Sept. 2, 1904.

UNBECOMING CONDUCT OF A GROUP OF GREEKS

SHAMELESS AND UNFEELING

p. 3- Last Sunday an unprecedented thing took place, proving once more that some of us are stupid, unfeeling, and inconsiderate.

A group of Greeks organized a party and went to the outskirts of the city to amuse themselves. After they had indulged in various gymnastic contests, they turned to food, wine, and song. All had gone well up to this time. But the doings of this group thereafter show that they are devoid of the Greek instinct for what is decorous and becoming, for they manifested the traits of **Turco-Gypsies**. The most uncultivated among Greek mountaineers would not think of acting so shamelessly as did this group of **Turco-Gypsies**.

They piled on a huge carnival truck and drove through the loop singing, shouting, and shooting, like a bunch of wild beasts from South Africa, advertising their unspeakably bad manners and staining the Greek name with undesirable color.



Star, Sept. 2, 1904.

Star's note:

If these Greeks had realized that they were Greeks, I do not think that they would have behaved themselves as they did; for if they had been conscious of being Greeks, they would have known that they, as Greeks, are heirs to the noblest, the most glorious, the most highly civilized, the most honored, the most enlightened, and the most admired tradition in the world, and consequently they would not have dragged it in the mire. Can I find any extenuating circumstance in endeavoring to palliate and partially to justify their unbecoming behavior? Before a court of mental examination some excuse might be preferred; one might blame the heat of the day and the heat of the wine. But speaking fairly and impartially, I find not an iota of justification for their disgraceful conduct.

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GREEK

Star, Aug. 5, 1904.

WPA (111) PRO 302/5

EDUCATING THE GREEK IMMIGRANT TO BE A GOOD AND
USEFUL CITIZEN-

AMERICANIZATION AND THE LYNCH LAW

INTERNATIONAL MELTING POT

(Editorial)

Good is made and not born. When we explore the universe to discover and define good and evil, we are confronted with this immutable and infallible natural truth, that good and evil are the result of wisdom or of the want of it. Both good and evil serve the interests of mankind. Individuals, tribes, and nations have their own particular standards of good and evil. No universal standard exists. Many things which in one place are considered to be good are in another place not so considered. The morals, the laws, and many other things in one country may be the extreme opposites of the same things in another country. And the good citizen of one country might not be a good citizen in another country.

Star, Aug. 3, 1904.

WPA (ILL) 8701.30275

Now when to this land of the free and the prosperous, this land of the best civilized of peoples, the Greek immigrant comes to make his living, he may be and is a good citizen in his own environment, and his character to a great degree has already been molded. In the small village where he was reared he was taught not to steal, not to get drunk, to honor and revere family life, to obey the laws of **his** country, and to work hard at any kind of job in order to make his living. He was taught that work is not a disgrace, but that idleness is. His religion is part of his being. In the very little schooling which he received he was fanatically taught to defend his country and everything Greek. His etiquette and every other constituent element of his life have been **made** and molded to fit his narrow, limited circle. Living and functioning in his own country and in his own particular environment, he unquestionably is a good citizen.

And when he arrives in America he naturally attempts to function, with certain reservations, in his own accustomed way. Is he to blame for this? By no means! He came here to earn some American dollars at any kind of job because he has had no training and has no vocation.

Star, Aug. 5, 1904.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

He resides with other Greeks of his kind because like attracts like, and he begins to learn a few words of English in order to apply for a job. Many unpleasant incidents take place when the poor, ignorant immigrant Greek attempts to use his first acquirements in the language of the land. The rascality of his mischievous compatriots in teaching him ("just for fun," as they say) the wrong words leads the blind bundle of humanity astray. Many improper and indecent words are unconsciously spoken by the ABC pupil in American life and environment.

Where are our societies to educate and look after the newcomer who by his ignorance may cause unpleasant occurrences which reflect upon Greek businessmen, upon the Greek name, and upon the Greek nation? We have to educate the newcomer and adjust him to American life and enlightenment. Why, not very long ago three hundred Greeks, like a flock of sheep, were huddled by their crooked leaders into the packing-houses to break a strike!

Star, Aug. 5, 1904.

WPA (U.L.) PRO 10275

Are the ignorant un-Americanized Greeks to blame? They do not know what a strike is, and above all they were not told that this was a strike undertaken by fellow-workers to improve conditions. The crooked agents took advantage of the Greeks' necessity, ignorance, and eagerness to earn money to take care of their poor families in Greece and caused them to be stigmatized as strike-breakers and consequently to become hated by the populace, which does not stop to weigh evidence impartially. The Greek was offered a job, a chance to earn money to feed his needy family. He trusted his compatriots, the agents, who in their greed exploited him, forgetting the high principles of the race. Can any sane and impartial observer blame these three hundred Greeks, who were thrown out of a job when the strike ended? No! But nevertheless all these Greeks were stigmatized, and many unjust and inexcusable expressions of hatred, mockery, and ridicule were printed in the dailies.

The necessity for such a society to Americanize the newcomer is imperative. It is not only beneficial to the individual to be educated in Americanism, but it is beneficial to us all, to our race, to our Mother-Greece, and above all to the American commonwealth. Have we such a society? Unfortunately, no.

Star, Aug. 5, 1904.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 34275

It is about time, if the Greeks in America wish to become distinguished, prosperous, and really good citizens and to live in harmony with their American environment, to begin to educate and look after the uninitiated - the Greek newcomers.

The newcomer's first and second year in America under the guiding hand of the proposed society would have a great influence upon his future life.

It is the duty of businessmen, of professional men, and of the Church to form such societies, at first in big cities and in great industrial centers and later everywhere.

The American type, in my opinion, is the best type in political and social life the world over. But in spite of my love for this country and my devotion to it I am not satisfied with the ways and means employed to Americanize immigrants.

Star, Aug. 5, 1904.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 1027

Giving correct answers to the naturalization examiner's questions and raising the hand to take an oath are not all that constitutes Americanization. The four-year period is not enough to mold the individuals of the heterogeneous mass of immigrants into a new type of man.

"America the Great" is not a homogeneous mass but a conglomeration, an international melting-pot. The habits, the traditions, the creeds, the national fanaticism, and the standards of life of all this heterogeneous mass cannot be changed and altered into Americanism by the simple acquisition of the first and second papers of naturalization any more than a pagan could become a Christian by simply being baptized and hearing a few words mumbled by the officiating priest. The first and the second, the newly-made American and the newly-made Christian, are so in name only.

In my opinion a man should be honored with the name "American" who truly loves America and American idealism, and who is therefore ready to defend this country with the sacrifice of his life. Anything short of that, in my opinion, is balderdash, mockery, exploitation, forgery, and deception.

Star, Aug. 5, 1904.

WPA (ILL) PR

He who is "American" and does not salute the Stars and Stripes because of religious scruples is not truly an American. He who is not willing to fight for America because of religious scruples or for any other reason is not a true American. He has become naturalized not for love of America and of the great American idealism but with some other motive.

Why should America shed her blood to protect him if he does not stand ready to defend America when there is need? If America were invaded and enslaved by an oppressor, would he continue to be an "American?" No! By the name of Zeus, no! He will change color, nationality, and religion as quickly as he changes his shirt.

This type of person, in my opinion, is not included in the glorious register of Americans. He is "American" (qualified by his naturalization papers) in name only, not in body and soul. Americanism is composed of noble and lofty ideals and principles. It is not an empty appellation without life, vitality, and force but on the contrary the living substance of the best and the loftiest thoughts of mankind.

Star, Aug. 5, 1904.

WPA (ILL) PRO

We have thousands upon thousands of citizens - naturalized citizens - who are opposed, and very much opposed, to patriotism, advocating in colleges and universities "cosmopolitanism." This philosophic doctrine may be right, and it is right in the last analysis, but the world in general is not yet ripe for cosmopolitanism. And since this delicious fruit of Utopia is not yet developed and ripe, it is not wise nor safe nor beneficial to the world to pluck it for consumption. Therefore patriotism at all costs must be maintained as the fundamental base, pillar, and structure of a nation. In the present stage of our evolution, while my next-door neighbor has the manners of a Turk, it would be folly and treason to disarm the patriotic citizen. And those in America to-day who do not advocate and encourage patriotism are, in my opinion, Americans in name only.

Those uninformed three hundred Greeks who recently accepted jobs as strike-breakers may be and are greenhorns, very, very far from measuring up to the standard of American life, political and social, but they are imbued body and soul with patriotism; and time will show, when America calls them

Star, Aug. 5, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 80

to protect her, that in spite of all their shortcomings they will be in the country's first line of defense. The integrity, prestige, honor, and safety of the country depend absolutely on citizens who are patriots.

Fortunately for America, the mother of a new race under the sun, and fortunately for the world in general, we have many true American patriots who will guide this country in attaining the heights of its destiny.

One blemish still remains to mar the perfection of American progress, civilization, and justice, and that is the lynch law.

In my opinion this is an outworn and out-of-date tradition. Lynching, in the past, was absolutely necessary. Established authority and courts, in the times when lynching originated, were far apart, and naturally it was necessary to administer justice where the culprit committed his crime. The spirited and law-loving citizens of those districts where lynching prevailed, since there were many impediments to legal procedure, took

Star, Aug. 5, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 111

the trouble to administer justice by applying the lynch law; and indeed it was the quickest and the most effective way to punish the perpetrator of a crime against society. In those times they did not hang an innocent person; they hanged those who defied society and its established laws. All very well; the South was rid of law-breakers. But the necessity which existed at that time exists no longer. The country is developed; in all parts of it there are courts and authority legally established, and such law enforcement is not necessary to-day. The legalized justice of the courts must be supreme in the United States. Any other justice is contrary to the dignity and integrity of the courts and the people of the Republic.

Every nation on earth has had a lynch law and still has one, but only in time of war; and the law is executed not by the populace but by the military authorities. These facts are familiar to us all.

I doubt very much that real and true Americans to-day take part in lynchings. In the South I must admit that lynchings are performed by genuine Americans, for tradition is still very strong among those law-abiding,

Star, Aug. 5, 1904.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

law-respecting, honest-to-goodness Southerners; but in the North it seems to me that it is a different story. Some would-be Americans abuse the Southern tradition and incite riots which are very detrimental to the nation's good name. For instance, not very long ago a Greek immigrant on the West Side was almost lynched by an infuriated mob of what appeared to be American people. Our correspondent, who was present at the scene of the outrage, emphatically stated that the majority of the would-be lynchers were unable to speak English. For the sake of decency I refrain from mentioning of what races they were who took part in the attack on the Greek. Are these Americans? If they have their naturalization papers, to be sure, they are Americans, but, in my opinion, Americans in name only.

Let us hope that this stain upon the brightness of American civilization will be wiped away, and that due respect and honor will be accorded to American jurisprudence and to the American people in general. Very many distinguished Americans all over the country share the same opinion, and I am certain that the time is near at hand when the whole country will agree with these great and far-sighted American patriots.

Star, Aug. 5, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3021

The melting-pot of America the Great, which receives, holds, transforms, and molds the heterogeneous masses of mankind, will continue to do its God-given duty for the benefit of humanity, and in the years to come the Greek, the Jew, and many other peoples with deep-rooted traditions, racial and religious, will face one another with souls reborn. And out of this ever-active America God has predestined that a new type of mankind shall be produced, a type that will enlighten all the world.

Greece, in the past, civilized the barbarians. America, the daughter of ancient Greece, to-day is civilizing the civilized people, and the America of to-morrow will lead all the world to unimagined heights of civilization and enlightenment.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies and Influences

1. Effect Upon U. S. Government and State Policies

III B 1

IV (Bohemian)

IV (Jewish)

GREEK



Greek-American News, Oct. 1, 1936.

GREEKS ORGANIZING FOR ROOSEVELT

National headquarters for the Middle West have been established in Chicago on the twentieth floor of the 139 North Clark Street Bldg., to handle the states of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Nebraska.

National Chairman James F. Farley has issued an announcement appointing A. A. Pantelis of Chicago as regional director of the Greek-American group.

The plan provides for organization of state committees under the direction of the Chicago office.

Many requests have come to national headquarters for permission to organize in the state's name.

Congressman A. J. Sabath is in charge of the national groups division at the headquarters in the City Hall Square Building.

Hellenic Center News, Oct. 1, 1932.

WHY WE SUPPORT ROOSEVELT.

There are many reasons why Greeks should and will support Roosevelt for President. In the first place the Republican administration has done nothing to alleviate the ills to which we of the post-depression period have fallen heir. In fact, if anything, Hoover methods and Hoover policies have accentuated them. Impartial observers are unanimous in their condemnation of the present administration at Washington.

On the other hand the Democratic party has come before the people with a national ticket which is not only dedicated to the service of the people but is also in a position to render service. Governor Roosevelt has all the qualities required to make a great President, and there is no doubt that upon his inauguration to that exalted office next March the country will enter a period of sane government under able leadership devoted to public service.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis,
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois

November 28, 1930

Mr. A. A. Pantelis
134 North La Salle St.
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Pantelis:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your letter to Jack Poorman about the referendum on the question of the payment of the World War Veteran's Adjusted certificates in cash.

I'll be very glad to talk with you at anytime that you find it convenient.

Cordially yours,

David L. Shillinglaw,
Vice-President.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, June 24, 1931.

WPA (111) 10

THE PRESENTATION OF THE FLAG OF GREECE
TO THE GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS

Next Sunday the Hellenic-American Post of the American Legion and the Order of the Sons of Pericles will make the official presentation of the colors of the Greek nation to the Governor of our State. This will take place at our State capital, Springfield.

Following the presentation of the flag all those in attendance will take part in a requiem service at the tomb of Abraham Lincoln. The most Rev. Archbishop Athenagoras has been chosen to conduct this requiem service in honor of the great emancipator.

This ceremony promises to be an imposing affair. The committee in charge has chartered a special train to accomodate those who desire to attend, and the nominal fee of four dollars is charged for the round-trip ticket to the city of Springfield. Those who wish to attend these ceremonies are requested to

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GREEK

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Chicago Greek Daily, June 24, 1931.

WPA FILE 1000 1007

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III H meet in the Illinois Central Station at 8:45 A.M. sharp, Chicago day-
I C light saving time.

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It is hoped that many will take advantage of this splendid opportunity to show their reverence for the martyred President of the United States and at the same time to honor by their attendance the presentation of the Greek flag by the Government of Greece to the State of Illinois. The presentation of the colors of Greece to our State will be made in return for the presentation of the State flag by our State of Illinois to the Greek Government last year.

No one should miss this grand opportunity offered to us as true Hellenes to express our sentiments to the American people and also to pay homage to our own national flag in an official ceremony.

The Contradictor.

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Saloniki, March 24, 1928, p. 3

GREEK



RESOLUTION OF THE HELLENIC POST, AMERICAN LEGION.

Hon. Charles S. Deneen,
Senate Chambers,
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

I take great pleasure in forwarding to you a resolution which was adopted by the Hellenic Post No. 343, American Legion, of the Department of Illinois, of which I am commander. Said resolution was as follows:

Resolved, that the Hellenic Post of the American Legion, Department of Illinois, heartily endorses the program of a "Big Navy."

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Hon. Charles S. Deneen, United States Senator from the State of Illinois, and to members of Congress from said State.



Saloniki, March 24, 1928.

GREEK

The members present at the meeting all agreed that for the sake of peace this country should maintain a large navy because, when a nation is powerful, there is less likelihood of its neighbors attacking it. No one could be a greater advocate of peace than those who have gone through the hardships of war. We of the American Legion, appreciating the seriousness of war, believe in a large navy as the only guaranty of peace.

Yours truly,

H. Malapanis,
Commander.

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Saloniki, Feb. 18, 1928, p. 6

GREEK



A DEBT OF HONOR TO GREECE AMERICA'S OBLIGATION.

Greeks in the United States and the world over must know the facts regarding America's obligation to Greece.

The world knows and acknowledges its incalculable debt to Greece for things cultural, such as art, philosophy, literature and religion. America acknowledges her share of this debt and yields to none in due recognition. Payment of this is not asked and could not be made save in terms of appreciation and good-will toward the land from which our civilization has so largely come.

There is another debt due Greece, a debt more recently contracted and of which only a few are informed namely, in going into the world war on the side of the Allies.

Saloniki, Feb. 18, 1928.

At a time when the cause of the Allies seemed most desperate, Greece went in, declaring war November 23, 1916, nearly five months before America; and after June, 1917, the entire Greek nation was wholeheartedly in the war. The Allies assigned certain tasks to the Greek army on the Macedonian front, at the same time allotting to the Greek navy an important part in the work of ending the submarine menace in the Mediterranean.

That Greece, depleted in resources from previous struggles for independence, might be able to carry on the fight, Great Britain and France, with America, obligated themselves in a written contract to make certain loans to the Greek government, America's part of the obligation amounting to \$48,000,000. of which promised amount only \$15,000,000. was paid.

Saloniki, Feb. 18, 1928.

GREEK



With credit established through these promised loans, Greece carried out the task allotted her, doing on the Eastern front what the United States did on the Western, and as a deciding factor, hastening greatly the conclusion of the war. In achieving this, much more was spent than the amount of the promised loan, and Greece gave in addition a much larger blood treasure, relatively, than America. Later when Lloyd-George and Woodrow Wilson asked Greece to immediately occupy and hold a mandate over Smyrna territory, it was promptly done and carried out with efficiency and justice.

Then came the betrayal of Greece which is known to all, resulting in the debacle that culminated in the holocaust of Smyrna by the Turks, and finally landed 1,500,000 refugees, stripped of every possession, in Greece. These refugees, were received and cared for by an all but impoverished nation in a manner that has commanded the admiration of the world and makes the noblest record of service in the annals of nations.

GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 18, 1928.

With all this, let it be remembered that Greece is the only one of the European Allies that did not receive compensation for her participation in the war.

When, after the war, the Greek people changed their form of government as America, Great Britain and France changed, by displacing the war administration, payment of the promised loan was suspended, Great Britain having paid \$41,000,000, America only \$15,000,000 and France none. There the matter has been allowed to rest until now the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, after conversation with representatives of the Greek government, recommends the adjustment of the whole matter by the Greek government agreeing to the funding of the \$15,000,000. already received, with interest added to January 1, 1928, over a period of 62 years; the United States to further advance to Greece the sum of \$12,167,000. which equalizes American payment with that of Great Britain; this last of the loan to be retired in twenty years, and the Greek government to forego all further claims under the original agreement of 1918.

Saloniki, Feb. 18, 1928.

GREEK

While this is a compromise agreement and calls for little more than three-fifths of the original loan promised, it is at least honorable recognition of an agreement.

America can never repay the cultural debt due to Greece. America can meet an obligation in making a promised loan, which will relieve measurably a distressed nation and enable that nation to carry forward a great humanitarian enterprise in which the whole world gladly shares.

The matter is now before the U. S. Congress for ratification of the compromise agreement, and every Greek in America is asked to write to his senator to ratify that agreement.



Chicago Greek Daily, Apr. 9, 1926

AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DODEKANESIAN COMMITTEE OF AMERICA

p. 5.- The Central Dodekanesian Committee of America wishes to acknowledge to the Dodekanesians of the United States and Canada, individuals as well as organized bodies, that from last month it has published and distributed, free, small pamphlets in English for the enlightenment of American officials on the Dodekanesian question.

Therefore, we ask all Dodekanesians in America, as well as every fellow-national and especially the Dodekanesian societies, to please send in their addresses so that we may mail them, absolutely free, these pamphlets for distribution among American officials.

Dodekanesian Committee in America
16 W. 76 St.
New York City.

(Full)

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Saloniki, Feb. 9, 1924, p. 1

GREEK



RESOLUTION.

It has come to the attention of the American Association of the Greek Community of Chicago, that there is now pending in Congress, legislation which, if passed, will practically result in the exclusion of Greek immigrants to this country.

And as we do not believe that Congress is fully informed as to the situation in America, with reference to its population of Greek-American citizens, and the class and character of immigration today from Greece to the United States.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we unanimously pass the following resolution, and that a copy of same, together with a brief setting up the facts with reference to Greek immigration, be forwarded to the Hon. Henry R. Rathbone, Congress-man-at-large from Illinois, requesting that he present the same to the proper committees in Congress.

Saloniki, Feb. 9, 1924.

GREEK



And be it further resolved, that copies of said brief and resolution be also forwarded to all Illinois Congressmen and to both Senators from this state.

The American Association of the Greek Community of Chicago in meeting assembled unanimously resolve.

We do not believe in an open door immigration policy. We are firmly against it and we sincerely believe that the immigration laws should be enforced more rigidly and that there should be a stop to hundreds of aliens who come in monthly through other channels than those prescribed by the Immigration Department. We believe that those people who come in as stowaways and as "human smugglers" are not the kind of people that we want in this country.

Saloniki, Feb. 9, 1924.

GREEK



Immigrants who have been expelled from their native countries are undesirable and they enter the United States to spread their propaganda.

We believe, however, in reuniting families, and that American citizens should be able to bring over to this country their wives, children and parents, their sisters, if single or widows, their fiances, and their brothers if they are less than twenty-one years of age.

We further believe that those aliens who have come into this country in good faith, and have declared their intention to become American citizens, should be allowed to bring over to this country their wives and children. We also believe that the law which was passed in September, 1922, allowing an American woman to retain her citizenship after she married an alien and denying citizenship to an alien woman who married an American should be repealed.

Saloniki, Feb. 9, 1924.

GREEK



The idea that families need not have common nationality is against the laws of nature and against the laws of civilization. It is preposterous to think that an American citizen who has married an English woman should go to the British government and ask protection for his wife.

We believe in the restriction of immigration but earnestly insist that the provisions in the New Immigration Bill providing for admission on a basis of two per cent of the foreign citizens of each county here in 1890 is discriminating against the Greeks, because in 1890, there were very few Greeks in this country. The Greeks began coming to this country after 1890 and in the short time they have been here have made wonderful progress as patriotic American citizens, and have shown that they are an asset to our American citizenship.

Paul Demos, President

Geo. W. Prassas, Secretary.

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Saloniki, February 9, 1924

GREEK



WHY WE SHOULD HAVE MORE GREEKS IN AMERICA. RELIGIOUS
AND FAMILY TIES. GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

P. 1 - The following facts are submitted by the American Association of the Greek Community of Chicago in support of a resolution sent to the U. S. A. Congress regarding pending immigration legislation which, if passed, will practically result in the prevention of Greek immigration to this country.

The number of foreign born Greeks in Chicago, in 1920 was 11,546, the total number in the United States 212, 338, of which nearly 100,000 immigrated to this country since 1910.

In 1922 a total of 3,809 immigrant and non-immigrant Greeks arrived in this country, while 8,682 emigrant and non-emigrant departed, leaving a net decrease in the Greek population of the United States of 4,873.

In 1923, 3,605 were admitted and 3,351 departed, leaving a net increase of 254. This tabulation is by country of last permanent residence. In 1923 the net increase of Greeks from all over the world arriving in the United States was 1,326.



Saloniki, February 9, 1924

Of the 4,177 Greeks arriving in the United States in 1923 from all countries, 1,474 were males and 2,703 females. Those under 16 years of age numbered 609 and those over 45 years of age numbered 440, thus showing that nearly 25% were under 16 years and over 45 years of age. Exactly 2,442 paid their own passage, 1,547 had theirs paid by relatives and 188 had their passage paid by other than friends or relatives. 3,394 came here to join their relatives, 579 came to join their friends, meaning in many instances that they were females coming here to marry. Only 204 were not going to join relatives or friends. 1,569 were single females from 16 to 29 years old and 140 were single females from 30 to 44 years old.

As to occupation, 135 were professionals; 345 skilled laborers; 249 ordinary laborers and 198 merchants and dealers. The balance either had no occupation and included 1,653 servants which of course means women and children.

It is a well known fact, and a matter that should be brought to the attention of the proper legislative and immigration authorities that the Greek girls that come into this country do not engage in any work or business except, perhaps, that of keeping house for their father, brothers or other relatives. They are being



Saloniki, February 9, 1924

supported by their relatives until they marry, for which purpose they come into this country, thus they do not take any employment away from the people residing in this country, but on the contrary they make it possible to provide work for the unemployed in the various industries, because when they marry, their husbands open up a home, buy furniture and other things, etc.

It is also a matter of fact that the Greeks, more so than any other nationality, through family and religious ties are obligated to support their families, that is, their parents, their sisters and their minor brothers and in many instances, they sacrifice their own future welfare for their sake.

Now is it not better for the American Greeks to spend their money in this country having their families join them here, than send the money over to the old country to support them?

The Greeks of America are extremely law-abiding. They are all very religious, belonging to the Greek Orthodox Church. There is absolutely no socialism or bolshevism or communism among them, not a single society existing in the United States.



Saloniki, Feb. 9, 1924.

A great proportion of the Greeks in America joined the American Army, perhaps a larger proportion than any other racial group, by reason of the fact that the greater part of their population consisted of males. They made good soldiers and great numbers were made American soldiers by reason of their army service.

One of the largest, and one of the first American Legion Posts to be organized in Chicago was the Hellenic Post, consisting of American citizens of Greek descent.

Their occupation is generally that of a merchant. It is a well known fact in Chicago that the Greeks here have done a great deal towards the improvement of real estate. They have gone extensively into the business of buying and developing corners in which their business is conducted and have greatly enhanced surrounding real estate.

Chicago is indebted to the genius, perseverance and financial offerings of its citizens of Greek descent for some of its finest ballrooms, theaters, buildings, factories, restaurants, confectioneries, residences and stores.



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In proportion to their numbers compared with other nationalities, no other racial group, it can safely be stated, has done more towards advancing not only the material but the idealistic interests of the city, the state and the nation, in the short time they have been in this country.

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IV p. 1- The word success is not suitable in this case, to characterize yesterday's awakening in Chicago. Triumph from one end to the other is the only expression by which those not present can get an idea of the crowd which filled the Coliseum.

The Greek people of Chicago, men, women, and children, came there by thousands to raise to the people of America a voice of protest against the unholy and horrible crimes of the Turks.

Yesterday's protest mass-meeting was really imposing and grand, such as only the united Greeks of Chicago could achieve with common voice and impulse.

It was inevitable that the Greeks of Chicago should form this national assembly not only in protest but also in prayer to commemorate and lament the innocent victims of Turkish barbarity and ferocity.

GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, June 19, 1922.

YESTERDAY'S MASS-MEETING AT THE COLISEUM



Chicago Greek Daily, June 19, 1922.

There were without exaggeration 7,000 persons present. No other such mass-meeting had ever before been assembled. Greeks, Americans, Armenians, Serbians, and Russians came with flags and banners to protest and express their indignation at the abominable crimes committed by the Turks.

At the appointed hour the various societies gathered outside the Greek Daily's office with their banners. Mr. Nickolopoulos, leader of the Greek-American Legion, headed the procession and after him marched Mr. P. Mapsoukas, president of the Messinia society, the Annunciation community of the North Side, St. Constantine's community of the South Side, and the Russian and Armenian communities, all with their banners. They proceeded through Halsted, Madison, and State streets to the Coliseum.

At four o'clock the meeting was opened and Mr. Mich. Tatrov, manager of the journal Patris, made the introductory speech. The Right Reverend Mr. Hopkins, an Episcopal Clergyman, pronounced the invocation, after which the floor was given to Miss Jane Addams, well known as one of the world's



Chicago Greek Daily, June 19, 1922.

intellectual women, who had promptly accepted the invitation to unite her voice with ours in protest.

Miss Addams' speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause, will be published with other speeches in tomorrow's issue.

Miss Anna McIntyre of the Red Cross, who recently returned from Asia Minor, and who has witnessed barbarities of the Turks, said:

"We need not send a committee to investigate the truth of the accusations. The documents and affidavits about the massacres and the crimes of the Turks against the Christian population of Asia Minor are in the hands of the Government, and they are held without investigation for political reasons. There are the proofs, and only action and protest are needed to get results."

Aldermen Apel and Lyle were present. The latter in particular inspired all with his Hellenic sentiments, and it was due to his action that a resolution was passed by the city council to send a memorial to President



Chicago Greek Daily, June 19, 1922.

Harding and the Senate about the inhuman and abominable atrocities of the Turks.

Dr. Johnson, the pro-Hellenic president of the federation of churches in Chicago, who in a circular has urged that these atrocities be made known in all churches, spoke very ardently for the rights of Greeks.

Professor Manousian, an Armenian, expressed the pain and sorrow which can be felt only by those who have learned by their own experience what Turks are. He described the Turkish atrocities in vivid colors, and criticized in caustic terms the attitude of the allies to the Armenian question.

"They," said he, "have undertaken to solve the Armenian question, and they have solved it by allowing the Turks to exterminate the Armenians. Now they have decided to solve the Greek question and have strengthened the arm of Kemal so that he may exterminate the Greeks."

Chicago Greek Daily, June 19, 1922.

The speech of Professor Manousian made a deep impression and was enthusiastically applauded by the audience.

Mr. John Gjekas, the eminent Greek lawyer, who had worked very hard for the success of this gathering, thanked on behalf of the committee those persons who, though not Greeks, had made addresses, and after this Mr. Kotakis, manager of the Greek Daily, spoke, deeply stirring the emotions of the audience.

At the conclusion of the meeting the following resolution was read, which was endorsed and sent by wire to President Harding, to Secretary of State Hughes, and to Mr. Lodge, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Resolution

Having gathered to-day, June 18, in a public meeting representing all religious denominations, we have resolved:



Chicago Greek Daily, June 19, 1922.

- (1) That we, 12,000 citizens of Chicago, do most emphatically protest against the Turkish atrocities;
- (2) That we are in accord with the decision of our Government to investigate these atrocities;
- (3) That we appeal to our President to take whatever action may be necessary to stop these atrocities and to save the remnants of these unfortunate peoples; and
- (4) That we express the hope that the President will so concern himself as to prevent the liberated Christians from going back under the Turkish yoke.

Then, while the band played the Greek and American national hymns, this memorable gathering adjourned.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, June 14, 1922.

A PANHELLENIC AWAKENING

p. 3- Only a myriad-mouthed cry of protest out of the hearts of the Greek people of Chicago, as a whole, could make known to the world the horrible crimes and abominable atrocities committed again by the Turks against thousands of Greeks and other Christians in Asia Minor.

The Greeks of Chicago must utter a cry of protest so loud and so impressive that all America will hear it, and even the hardest heart will be touched - a cry that will provoke indignation and abhorrence for these inhuman monsters who still, unfortunately, find protectors among civilized nations.

It has fallen to the lot of the Greek people of Chicago at this time to perform a deed not only national and patriotic but philanthropic as well by revealing to the American public the orgies and the crimes of the Turks, for many people do not yet know the whole story of their cruelty.



Chicago Greek Daily, June 14, 1922.

The following official communication gives only a faint picture of the dreadful tragedy that has been developing for years in that unfortunate land. It is heart-rending, and it touches every one who reads.

It is about time to let the American people know of these brutalities. A mass-meeting is to be held for this purpose next Sunday, June 18, at 3 P.M. in the Coliseum, where prominent American speakers will be heard, and resolutions of protest will be sent to the President of the United States, to Congress, and to the American people in general.

The Greek people of Chicago and its suburbs must show their strength, their numbers, and their influence next Sunday, at the Coliseum, which should be filled to capacity.

Next Sunday must be a date recorded in the annals of our community. THE VICTIMS OF TURKISH BRUTALITIES DEMAND VENGEANCE. Where is the Greek who would refuse to perform his patriotic duty?

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GREEK

Chicago Tribune, Dec. 16, 1918, in the
Scrapbook, p. 95, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,
130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

GREEKS BEG FOR RELEASE FROM TURKISH RULE

Restoration of Rights at Peace Conference Is Implored

President Wilson and the leaders of the Allies were petitioned to support Greece at the peace conference in her plea for the return from Turkey of territory taken in prior wars in a resolution adopted yesterday by a mass-meeting of Chicago Greeks in the Garrick Theater.

Greece was declared to have indisputable right to Thrace, Greek Macedonia, Asia Minor, the Aegean Islands, and North Epirus in speeches made by former Governor Dunne, chairman of the meeting, by Peter S. Lambros, publisher, and by N. G. Kyriakides of Athens, sent to the United States to arouse sentiment in favor of the demands of Greece.

Plea for Unredeemed Greeks

"The unredeemed Greeks living in territory formerly Greek but now under Otto-

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GREEK

Chicago Tribune, Dec. 16, 1918.

man rule should be restored to their mother-country for many reasons," said Mr. Kyriakides. "First, they are racially, politically, and socially Greek. Second, 60,000 of them aided the cause of the Allies in the Greek army, and 50,000 of them served in France.

"Third, over 700,000 of them have been massacred and starved by the Turks during the war. Fourth, Greece deserves this because of her support of the cause of the Allies."

Audience Shouts Approval

The audience, which filled every seat in the theater, rose and shouted its approval of the resolution proposed after Mr. Kyriakides' address. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, that no Turkish Government be allowed to rule the subject races, including the Greeks, in the Ottoman Empire; that our native countries, Thrace, Greek Macedonia, Asia Minor, the Aegean Islands, and North Epirus, regions

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GREEK

Chicago Tribune, Dec. 16, 1918.

historically Greek, be united with the mother-country; that restoration and rehabilitation be provided for Greeks deported and despoiled by Turks and Bulgarians; and that President Wilson and the heads of the Allied Governments be requested to support in the coming peace conference our sacred national rights."

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GREEK

Chicago Journal, Dec. 16, 1918, in the Scrapbook, p. 95,
of Mr. P. S. Lambros, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

FREE GREEKS UNDER TURK RULE,

WILSON ASKED IN CHICAGO MESSAGE

An appeal for justice to Greece and to men of Grecian blood under Turkish rule was sent to-day by wireless to President Wilson in the form of a resolution adopted by a meeting of Chicago Greeks in the Garrick Theater Sunday night.

Among the speakers at the meeting were former Governor Dunne, Peter S. Lambros, Greek publisher, and George L. Knapp of the Journal. The meeting cheered the Journal for its stand in favor of a just settlement for the nations of southern Europe. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, that no Turkish Government be allowed to rule the subject races, including the Greeks in the Ottoman Empire; that our native countries, Thrace, Greek Macedonia, Asia Minor, the Aegean Islands, and North Epirus,

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GREEK

Chicago Journal, Dec. 16, 1918.

regions historically Greek, be united with the mother-country; that restoration and rehabilitation be provided for Greeks deported and despoiled by Turks and Bulgarians; and that President Wilson and the heads of the Allied Governments be requested to support in the coming peace conference our sacred national rights.

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Loxias, May 23, 1917.CHICAGO LOXIAS AGAIN EXPOSES THE NEW TWO-FACED
PROPAGANDA OF GREEK LOYALISTS

p. 1. -- It causes me great sorrow to be compelled to write anything against my fellow-Greeks. Whether Venizelists or Constantinites, we are all brother-Greeks. Our differences of opinion may come and go, but Mother-Greece must endure for ever and ever. Therefore it is only my duty to our native Greece which forces me to write the following exposure to guide and enlighten the minds of all Greeks, pros and cons alike.

I want the Venizelists to see how our country is betrayed and to urge them here and elsewhere to stand firm behind Mother-Greece, who is passing through dark and critical days. Greece above all things! Venizelos, who for his great patriotism will be lifted to great heights of honor and esteem in the annals of history, and King Constantine, who for his erroneous ideas or his treachery will be stigmatized, may come and go, but the Greek nation must endure.

I want the Royalists to see how Mother-Greece suffers, either by the king's incapacity to rule or through his deliberate scheme to serve the

Loxias, May 23, 1917.



interests of others, betraying the country which he governs, and how they (the Royalists) are in error when they believe that by being Royalists or Loyalists they are serving the nation. The Royalists may see for themselves that the royal propaganda is destructive to Greece, and by following Loxias's exposures of it, they will be brought to their senses and realize that they are brother-Greeks of ours and sons of Greece. The future will reveal to us all that Venizelos is for Greece, and that King Constantine is not.

Loxias has unearthed the activities of the propaganda and herewith presents a photostatic copy of a letter which was sent with telegram inclosed to Chicago from New York.

The letter:

Loyalists' League

"Greece for Greece"

59-61 Pearl Street

New York, May 2, 1917.

Loxias, May 23, 1917.



To the Loyalists' League,
Chicago, Ill.

Brothers:

You are kindly advised to wire the enclosed telegram as soon as you receive same. On account of the very high importance attached to it, please report transmission by return mail. The word "stop" indicates the beginning of a new period. If the treasury of your League is short of funds, one of you must pay the expenses and send us the receipt for remittance.

I wish to remind you especially not to send any telegram to the Allied Missions because it is against the dignity of this great country.

With brotherly love,

Georgios P. Panagiotopoulos,
Vice-President.

Loxias, May 23, 1917.



And the following is the telegram inclosed which the Chicago Loyalists' League was to send to Washington, D. C.

Hon. Robert Lansing,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

In the name of five hundred thousand Greeks, mostly American citizens, of whom over a hundred thousand, veterans of the Balkan Wars, are ready to serve their adopted country under President Wilson as they were ready to serve their mother-country under King Constantine, we protest against the persistent propaganda defaming the King of the Hellenes as an autocrat. Stop. We know that true democracy in Greece is possible only under a constitutional king, and that the attempted revolution headed by Venizelos utterly failed and today is maintained solely by foreign bayonets against the will of the Hellenic people. Stop. If the so-called provisional government is recognized, dictatorship, not democracy, will result in Greece, and the country of our birth will be impoverished in order that politicians,



Loxias, May 23, 1917.

who are seeking power to exploit a helpless people, may profit. Stop. Endorsing heartily President Wilson's declaration that America fights for the liberties of small nations, we hold that Greece has the same right to remain neutral as Holland or Denmark, and we respectfully beg the President's intervention that the pressure of starvation, which our families have so long been made to suffer in order to force them to abandon neutrality and to accept a dictator as head of the Greek State, may forthwith cease.

Loyalist League of _____

It is an utter shame that we should dare to hoodwink our adopted country, which will sooner or later discover our roguery, with obvious consequences. This is a direct warning which I am sending out through Loxias to those fellow-Greeks of ours who are innocent victims of the German propaganda dealt out by the court-serving Greek Legation in Washington and distributed by Solon Vlastos, an imitation Greek who publishes the yellow daily Atlantis in New York City, and who, along with all others connected with this unpatriotic propaganda, will soon be indicted by the United States Government for con-

Loxias, May 23, 1917.



spiracy or on some other charge.

I know that many of these so-called Loyalists here in Chicago are honorable Greeks, but they are in error in permitting themselves to believe such outrageous fabrications as the above telegram divulges. Common sense should tell any one that these Loyalist Leaguers are either idiots or monstrous liars. The beginning of the telegram reads, "In the name of five hundred thousand Greeks," which is an absurd and utterly unfounded fabrication, a treacherous falsehood. And we read further that "a hundred thousand veterans of the Balkan Wars who responded to Constantine's call are ready to respond to the President's call to arms." These veterans, who according to reports are now body and soul for Venizelos's policies, that is, for Greece and not against Greece, responded to the call of Greece, not to that of Constantine, and if Constantine calls them now, no one will respond because the king is working against the interests of Greece. The two-faced tactics of those idiots who are the ringleaders of the propaganda! Now in the telegram they say that they are ready to serve under the Stars and Stripes. To fight whom? The Germans! Their propaganda is for peace at all costs;

Loxias, May 23, 1917.



they would even surrender their country if need were in order to serve the interests of the King, the tool of the Kaiser. And "we hold that Greece has the same right to remain neutral as Holland or Denmark." While they are ready to serve in the United States Army, which will fight for the cause of liberty, justice, and democracy, at the same time they want Greece to be neutral and not to stand beside the United States. What Iscariotism! God have mercy upon those of our fellow-Greeks who are led blindly by these traitors! The time is near at hand when the American Government will take drastic action against this propaganda. Our brother-Greeks in Chicago and elsewhere who call themselves Loyalists will be wise to heed my words, come to their senses, and see the light and the truth.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies and Influences

2. Activities of Nationalistic Societies

III B 2



GREEK

The Greek Star, Jan. 1, 1937.

NOTIFICATION

The Women's Club of St. Helen, on Chicago's South Side, is giving a dance in celebration of the Festival of the New Years Cake on Sunday, January 3, 1937, eight o'clock, at the hall of St. Constantine and Helen church, 6105 South Michigan Avenue. Admission is only fifty cents.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 18, 1933

ANNOUNCEMENT

The newly organized Asian Minor Association of Chicago will present its first program of entertainment, Sunday night, Nov. 18, at 2136 Lincoln Avenue.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 28, 1935.

GREEK VETERANS' DANCE

The dance sponsored by the Greek war veterans of the "George Dillboy Chapter," which took place in the West End Women's Club last Sunday night, was a tremendous success. This was no small achievement, since there were three other large affairs and two dramatic performances were also being held the same evening.

Besides the ballroom dancing, the guests were entertained by an artistic program. Everyone was eager to help in every way the brave war veterans in the hospitals.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Greek News, Sept. 11, 1935.

B. CHIMPIDIS PRESIDENT OF AHEPA



Mr. B. Chimpidis, the newly elected president of Ahepa, is animated by good intentions. He will attempt the re-organization Ahepa, and devote himself to Ahepa fully conscious of the responsibilities that are involved in the burdensome task of re-organization.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 22, 1935.

THE AHEPA AND THE GAPA

(Editorial)

Without doubt the Hellenism of America is finding itself in the third and most important stage of its development. We shall not discuss the first stage, but shall start with the second which begins with the molding of the raw materials of this migrated Hellenism. At that time foundations for the future were being laid because they [the Greek immigrants] no longer planned to return to Greece as soon as enough money had been amassed. Deeply imbedded roots had been planted in the welcoming soil of this marvelous country. Social and economic organizations began to flourish for the Greek was now a Greek-American. To summarize, we can say that the second period of Greek development and orientation was marked by the rapid growth of clubs and societies; the seeking of citizenship--for the Greeks wanted political voice; devotion to economic progress; Greek domination of certain types of enterprise; and the institution of an educational program for the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 22, 1935.

young generation.

Parallel with this however, and even more rapid, was the simultaneous development of **America**. The rapid progress of the nation quickly outdistanced that of the Greeks who were in no way prepared for such a race. As a result we saw them beginning many projects, only to leave them before their completion. We saw them making attempts at organization and becoming discouraged at the lack of results. We saw them drinking deeply of the cup of bitterness and disappointment. Then they began to realize that their suffering was due to their lack of knowledge, to their ignorance, to their backwardness. So, for the first time after they came to America, the Greeks seriously felt their shortcomings and deficiencies.

Hundreds of organizations and societies and ill-considered disbursements tortured their efforts and made their struggle heartbreaking. As soon as the purpose and scope of an organization was decided upon and a constitution drawn up, the organization would either collapse through poor leadership or

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 22, 1935.

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would attempt the impossible, and finally become bankrupt and neglected. There were few worth-while undertakings, and still fewer capable leaders who seemed able to direct the group. Those

who did try were martyred through constant failures.

At the time when their progress in the American world was beginning to fail because of their own failings, some other obstacles were actually created by the people of America, who had an antipathy for dark, uneducated foreigners. Greeks were boycotted and persecuted, called "Dirty Greeks," and run out of small towns. This deliberate persecution brought about the birth of a Greek organization called the Ahepa [American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association].

This organization adopted Americanism and fought to break down and conquer the prejudice that so hindered the progress of the Greeks in America. It strove to clear the path for the successful progress of the Hellenism of this land. The Ahepa became a living symbol, both to the Greeks and the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 22, 1935.

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Americans. As time passed it became apparent that the objectives of the Ahepa were being realized. The last stubborn resistance was overcome by the honesty, kindness, and sincerity of the Greeks.

The American people began to regard the owner of the Greek restaurant in his neighborhood and his Greek fruit peddler as respected friends. The Greeks won a place for themselves among the Americans, and their biggest aid toward this end was the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. Released from their bonds, the Greeks of America took courage and faced the future with hope and determination to succeed.

The inspired group which founded the Ahepa enjoyed at once a few special happy events which resulted from their victory; but before the Ahepa could reap many of its harvests a kindred organization was formed. The Gapa, as it is called, took advantage of the basic work done by the Ahepa, and so did not have to fight for Greek rights or recognition. It rapidly developed because of its rich inheritance.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 22, 1935.

Anyone who considers the entire accomplishment of the Ahepa until today, and speaks sincerely is forced to praise its uncounted and uncountable benefits. Among these benefits are moral and cultural gains; elevation of the living standards of the Greek people to a level of harmony with their American surroundings; increased rate of assimilation; support of Greek churches and schools; giving of scholarships; aid to the motherland at critical times; starting educational excursions to Greece which benefit all concerned; and other things too numerous to mention. But, on the other hand, for the natural well-being of the organization and the Hellenism of America, we must not overlook the fact that our organization has tended to lose the initiative which sprang from the spiritual strength of its roots , and which is so necessary to its continued successful progress. For, without magnifying small difficulties, we notice a certain amount of perplexity at the moment Hellenism enters upon its most trying period.

I write these things, hoping to offend none of the members of Ahepa. My only desire is to remove the veil which covers their eyes, permitting them

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 22, 1935.

to look only sideways and backwards, and thus enable them to look into the future. Therefore, this is what I think about the future of the Ahepa.

I firmly believe that the Ahepa should become more strongly united with the Hellenism of all America.

.....

She should be in more brotherly accord, not only with the Gapa, but with all other Greek organizations in America. This would help to reduce the far-too-numerous and overlapping Greek clubs and societies.....

For practical reasons this is very desirable. One great powerful Greek-American organization would be far better qualified to serve the needs and interests of the Greeks than hundreds of small, constantly quarreling clubs.....

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 22, 1935.

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Such a coalition would result in many financial gains; for profits would increase and expenses greatly lessen. Valuable time would be saved that is today devoted to experiments and failures, due to the ignorance or inexperience of group leaders.....Present organizations do not even know what to do to serve the American Hellenic element.

.....
The Ahepa, in her fifteenth year of service and success, feels qualified to realize the needs of our people.

.....
At this moment Ahepa must not rest content with her success and should not overlook the influence she and other organizations such as the Gapa posses.

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She must raise another marker of her progress by doing something that shall, more than anything else, help our people.

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GREEK

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 22, 1935.

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Let this large convention think seriously of extending a friendly hand towards its sister, the Gapa, and all the other Greek societies.....

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Let us press forward--even to the extent of personal sacrifice--toward a great and influential Greek-American organization.

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GREEK

Chicago Daily Times, Aug. 21, 1935, in the
Scrapbook, of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, 221 W. La
Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

AHEPANS WILL CHOOSE NEW "HELEN OF TROY."

A contemporary model of Helen of Troy, that beautiful girl of ancient Greek legend who possessed the "face that launched a thousand ships," will be chosen tonight when members of the national Greek organization, Ahepa, gather at the Aragon Ballroom.

Womanly characteristics, the poise, grace and intelligence that the original Helen possessed, rather than sheer beauty, will be considered by the judges as they select the "Princess" and her two attendants, "Miss Helen of Sparta" and "Miss Penelope."

Ten thousand Ahepans led by the national finalists in the "Helen of Troy" contest gathered in the loop for the grand parade this afternoon.

The second convention session of the Order of Ahepa, yesterday elected Constantine Tsangados, Detroit attorney, as the new convention chairman for 1937.

Saloniki-Greek Press, June 27, 1935.

NEW TOPICAL CLUB

Last Sunday, June 23, those born in Patrawn and its vicinity assembled at the Hall of Gapa, 528 South Halsted Street, and formed the St. Andrew Society, in honor of the patron saint of that town. Temporary officers were elected.

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A committee was formed to enroll members and formulate a constitution which will be ratified later by the entire membership of the Society.

All who have come from that town or its environs are urged to join this philanthropic and useful organization.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Daily News, June 14, 1935.
in the Scrapbook of Mr. A.A.Pantelis.

AHEPA ORDER TO HOLD DANCE ON FLAG DAY.

More than two thousand persons of Greek extraction, members of the Order of Ahepa, national Greek association, will attend a Flag Day dance on Sunday evening in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Sherman.

Demetrios Parry is chairman of the dance committee. Erma Anton, Dorothy Harris, and Ann Orphan, dressed in pale blue and white, the colors of the Greek flag, will serve as hostesses at the dance.

John Yannes, Greek consul general in Chicago, will be the guest of honor.

Members of the order's chapters in Chicago and its suburbs and others from cities near by will attend the affair, which will serve as a rally to promote Ahepa's twelfth national convention, to be held at the Hotel Sherman in August.

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GRUNK

WPA (100-100-100)

THE GRUNK STAR, April 10, 1935

Notice: The formation of a new Greek society, under the pseudonym Agnollon, took place on the 31st of last month. The rest of the Island Bolas are forming the membership of the new society.

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CHURCH



CHICAGO DAILY, Jan. 13, 1935

LADIES OF METHONI TO ENTERTAIN

Next Sunday, Jan. 20, at Sheridan Plaza Hotel, the Society of the Ladies from "Methoni" will give its annual entertainment, which is predicted to be exceptionally successful this year. The program will be different and entertaining.

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Proodos (Progress), Oct. 31, 1934.

VARIOUS REPORTS FROM THE CHICAGO SOCIETIES

Little by little there comes to light the doings of great organizations that profess to reorganize the unfortunate Hellenism of America.

Of course there are the well-known tricks with which we are acquainted, and because of which the indifference of the Greek public has grown.

Even though these secrets are common knowledge we present them to you and beg your pardon, for these small scandals have been publicly discussed for some time.

And what kind of scandals are these, that are common secrets of all? Simply the disagreements of the high officials of the two big Greek organizations, namely, the Ahepa and the Gapa.

In the last edition of the Ahepa publication, a letter from its president explains this disagreement of the high officials of the Ahepa. It appears



Proodos (Progress), Oct. 31, 1934.

to be for the purpose of exploiting the brothers and so there will be two excursions to Greece, under two separate groups. One with the Greek steamer, Byron, and the other with the Italian line.

Let the interested brothers of the Ahepa come to understand and regulate their own interests in regard to these excursions.

The other organization, the Gapa, was founded to counteract the operations of the former, which has been working against the interests of Hellenism in America. There is not much difference between the two of them.

This pillar of Hellenism, Ahepa, is nothing but an organization of Greeks, with the usual indication of the troublesome Grecian character, let us look at its deeds here in Chicago.

On the South side there are two women's organizations fighting for the name of their chapter. There is also a men's chapter which is not recognized by

Proodos (Progress), Oct. 31, 1934.

the central organization. One of these women's chapters is ignored by the central committee, like that of the men.

According to information from Mr. Christ Christofilos, who is president of the men's chapter, the central committee, for trivial reasons and against the rules of procedure, has outlawed his chapter, so they await the next general convention to assert their rights there.

Mr. Christofilos asserts that this outlawed chapter is progressing and increasing its membership rapidly taking a leading part in all social movements. It is also helping the schools of its district and does not pay attention to the action of the central committee.

Mr. Christofilos is one of the most active men in the Parish and enjoys the esteem and confidence of the community for his good social services.



Proodos (Progress), Oct. 31, 1934.

While he was president of the Messenians he uncovered the abuses of the finances and discovered the embezzlements of Mr. Eustathios Nestordes and Mr. Demetrios Athanasopoulos, who, like some others, were forced to pay back the money illegally obtained.

The women's auxiliary does not show a good condition either.

During the auxiliary election time the hall was transformed into a battlefield for the two factions of the ladies, who were interested in electing their candidate as doctor of the organization.

The insults and attacks of the faction which lost the election, and the one that won resulted in the resignation of the president and the holding of new elections, in which the winners lost.

These conditions in the social circles are not only funny but disgusting. For instance, it has been a subject of discussion among some socialites

Proodos (Progress), Oct. 31, 1934.

and a few of the almost educated on how we will help the new Greek generation become Philhellenic! It is very interesting to hear the foolishness passed off as grand ideas and to listen to some people expressing themselves is amazing and disgusting. Is this the district mentality of the Chicago Greek?

This condition is general, and to illustrate it we report the incident of a woman of the society, who at the celebration of her husband's name-day, brought performers from a cabaret to entertain the party with their songs, dances, poses and almost nude bodies, even though two priests were among the guests!

We comment on the dance of the ladies of the St. Andrews Parish, in another section of the paper.



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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 16, 1934.

SONS OF PERICLES

Last Tuesday night, a dinner was given at the LaSalle Hotel in honor of the representatives to the convention of the Sons of Pericles and the officers of the Grand Chapter of Ahepa. There were about four hundred guests at the dinner.

At the close of the meal, Mr. Peponis opened the program by asking Mr. A. Pantelis to act as toastmaster. The speakers included: Mr. R. Sweitzer, county clerk, who represented the mayor; the Reverend Bishop Callistos; Mr. F. Pofantis; Dr. N. Salopoulos, and.....

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

"Ahepa's May-Day Ball At Aragon," Ahepa Herald,
(Official Organ of District No. 21, 77 W. Washington St.,
Chicago, Illinois), May 1, 1934.

Mayor Edward J. Kelly of the city of Chicago will be the guest of honor of the Ahepa, at the Grand May Day Ball, on Wednesday night, May the 2nd at the Aragon Ballroom, Winthrop and Lawrence Avenues.

Over five thousand Greek-Americans are expected to greet the highest city official. Office holders of Ahepdom in Chicago, past and present, will be on hand to assist Brother Demetrius Parry, District Governor of the 21st District in the execution of the proper rites for the biggest event in the social calendar of Chicago's Hellenism.

Former District Governor Arthur Peponis, one of the most loved of the brothers in the District is in charge of the program. Something of exquisite beauty, brilliancy and originality has been arranged and in its glory it will be revealed before the five thousand or more Hellenes who will gather at the Aragon on Wednesday, May 2nd.

Ahepa Herald, May 1, 1934.

"All roads lead to the Aragon on that night," said Demetrius Parry. And there are reasons for that. And for your information here they are.

1. The purpose of the dance is high. It is given for the treasury, to establish an orchestra in Chicago by the Ahepa. The "Brain Trusters" of the past never thought of musical institutions for the Ahepans. But Bro. Parry a "New Dealer" so to speak, has thought about it.

2. Wayne King will play. By that we mean that you will hear music of novel beauty. Bro. Wayne King will play his American compositions that are popular now, numbers of years gone by bringing back memories when George Bambakaris and William Russis were seventeen, and will also play Greek melodies of unique rhythmical attraction.

3. Gladys Hight, and her nationally famous Greek classic dancers will give Terpsichorian interpretations that we have never seen before. Back to the banks of the Acropolis she will bring us. Spiros Stamos will be

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Ahepa Herald, May 1, 1934.

there and there is enough said when one mentions the name of Spiros Stamos "The Modern Orpheus."

4. The admission is only \$1.00 per person andAnd if you want to get more dope about everything why not tune in on radio Station WLS, "The Prairie Farmer Station" on Monday, April 30th, at 2:15 P.M. and hear the advance broadcast of the Ahepa in connection with this dance. Stamos will be in charge of the program. His Sanduri will be there. His chorus will sing. So why not tune in. Songs galore! Music galore!

Until we meet again, but it will be at the Aragon, May 2nd, Wednesday night together with the Mayor and the rest of the 5,000 people who will be present.

St. Constantine Parish News, Dec. 17, 1933.

FAREWELL FOR HON. G. DEPASTA

A farewell party was neatly arranged for last Saturday evening, December 9, by the Greek ladies benevolent society "St. Helen," for the Hon. and Mrs. Depasta, who are leaving for Greece. The occasion was honored by the presence of the new consul, Mr. Paraskevopoulos, who is succeeding Mr. Depasta, the Rev. Tsourounakis of St. Andrew's Church, Rev. Petrakis and Deacon Glynos, and also numerous guests who are well known to the Parish, including Mr. Desfis, a soloist. Mrs. Zaharia Pappas, president of St. Helen's Society, spoke at the affair.

St. Constantine Parish News, Dec. 17, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Greek Press, Sept. 28, 1933.

GREEK-AMERICAN PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

The letters G. A. P. A. represent the name of the Greek-American Progressive Association. It was founded December 17, 1923. The general purpose of the organization is known to all, but some parts of its program are vague and should be enlarged upon.

The G. A. P. A. endeavors to promote understanding between Greeks and Americans, and among the Greeks themselves. It strives to preserve the Greek language, and Greek religious and social practices, or customs, from obliteration..... For this purpose it maintains a youth auxiliary, the aim of which is to prepare Greek youth to maintain its Greek heritage in America. There is such a strong tendency on the part of our youth to become assimilated with the American youth that the value of the G. A. P. A. can easily be seen.

What is the difference between the G. A. P. A. and the A. H. E. P. A.? There

Greek Press, Sept. 28, 1933.

are two basic differences; the matter of language and that of religious emphasis. The A. H. E. P. A. uses the English language in its rituals and speeches, and does not require its members to belong to the Greek Orthodox Church. The G. A. P. A. places special emphasis upon the use of the Greek language, and only orthodox applicants are accepted into the organization. The A. H. E. P. A. accepts Americans as active members, while the G. A. P. A. makes them honorary members, merely. It is possible that in the future the A. H. E. P. A. may have more American than Greek members; while the G. A. P. A. will forever be made up of Greeks only. However, it seeks to cultivate the friendship and respect of all the American people, not only because it is to the interest of its members to do so, but because it is their duty as American citizens.

At present the G. A. P. A. has a membership of over twenty-five thousand men, women, and young people; and the membership is steadily increasing. It forms branches at any place in the world where there are large numbers of Greek people, but makes America its headquarters. It is very necessary for the Greek

Greek Press, Sept. 28, 1933.

people to keep in close contact with one another if they wish to preserve
their language and customs.

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MPA (11.1) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Proodos-(Progress), Aug. 3, 1932.

MEETING OF THE NEW DRAMATIC CLUB.



On last Wednesday, the newly founded Musical and Dramatic Club of Chicago held an informal family meeting at the hall of St. Demetry's Church. Refreshments were served to the parents and friends of the members of the club.

Mr. George Alexander, founder of the club, who is always striving to expand the church's influence on the new generation, spoke to the assembly about the club and its future activities. Mr. Michalaros, the director of performances, spoke about the influence of the Byzantine civilization.

Miss Helen Kokova, the president of the club, presided over this gathering of relatives and friends for the performance of the program. Miss Kaliope Paleologos and Miss Anna Huyiazou entertained with their violins and the Constantin brothers and Gregory Monemuasites, entertained at the piano. Miss Helen Kokova is the president of the Club, Miss Pota Koutele is vice-president, Miss Alexandra Athanassiou, secretary, Miss Marg. Kokova treasurer and Miss Vasilike Sarantake and Miss Const. Giannopoulou are on the Board.

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GREEK

Proodos (Progress), July 20, 1932.

THE GREEK CLUB OF CHICAGO.

p. 3.. The former center of the Greek Liberals, known as the Liberal Club, has been acquired by Mr. Demetrios Economides, a well known citizen of our colony. Under its new management it is named the Greek Club and has been remodeled to accommodate the needs of its patrons. The intention is to make the Club the most pleasant place of meeting for Greeks and their friends.

Already the Greek societies have begun to use the Club's spacious hall for their meetings and the new management intends to charge only a nominal fee for the hall in order to attract and satisfy customers.

It is the desire of the new management to make this Club a real Greek center by giving the best possible service to the various societies and to provide all the conveniences which it can afford. Already a radio has been installed so that patrons can enjoy music at all times and especially the Greek Hour every Sunday from 6 to 7 p. m.

At the Greek Club Greek businessmen will find quiet and a place to rest and forget their troubles for a few hours. There are also games of backgammon

Proodos (Progress), July 20, 1932.

and chess in which real Homeric battles are fought by the players. With this program of social service the new Greek Club will doubtless become a real Greek center and will give the opportunity to its new owner, Mr. Economides, to serve his friends and to earn a profit at the same time.

This reorganization of the Club was necessary in order to obliterate memories of past political battles between Royalists and Venizelists.

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GREEK

"The Ahepan", Official Program of the First Annual Entertainment and Ball Given under the Combined Auspices of the Chapters of the District 21 of the Order of Ahepa, Chicago, Illinois, May 8, 1932.

A man who believes in America, upholds its principles, supports and fights, when necessary, for the lofty ideals of Democracy and freedom. Americanism is his motto and Hellenism is the keynote.

He stands for Hellenism exemplified - the synonym of Americanism; propagates to his utmost the ideals of the Great Hellas - the mother of Civilization.

Enforces self-respect, through good conduct, and strives at all times to elevate to its rightful plane the name of a noble and illustrious race: The Hellenic Race! Education, brotherly love and self-sacrifice, he considers as part of his obligation.

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GREEK

"The Ahepan," May 8, 1932.

Promotes good fellowship with all his might and encourages cooperation and unity among his fellowmen. Advocates respect for law and order and exercises his duties as a citizen. He is progressive!

Attains success through honest effort, love for his neighbor and the practise of the Golden Rule. Aids his fellowman in distress and asks nothing in return.

Never despairs, but places his faith and trust in the hands of his Master, the Great Teacher of fraternalism. He is the good Ahepan, and the world has been sweetened and made cleaner and nobler by his presence among us.



III B 2

GREEK

Greek Press, March 10, 1932

ST. BASIL DANCE

The holiday dance given by the women's Estia chapter of GAPA, last Saturday was very successful. Various games and contests were held and prizes were awarded the winners.

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GREEK



Greek Press, March 10, 1932

GAPA DOINGS

p. 5.- Last Sunday the Ypsilanti chapter of the Gapa organization held a reception for the members of the other Gapa chapters in Chicago. The affair took place at the Sherman Hotel where dinner was served.

The speakers of the evening emphasized the aims and ideals of the organization. Dancing, Greek and American, followed the banquet. Music was supplied by Peter Bournas and his mandolinists.

III B 2

IV

The Greek Press, Feb. 25, 1932, p. 1

GREEK

AHEPA

The celebration for Washington's Birthday which the North Shore Chapter gave last Monday was a great success. A large crowd attended. Peter Alferts, president of the Educational Committee was chairman. The first speaker was Charles Giannopoulos past president of the Lord Byron Chapter of the Sons of Pericles. Young Mr. Giannopoulos speech will do down in Ahepa history. Lawyer G. Kyriakopoulos, District Governor of Ahepa was the next speaker. He was followed by Lawyer J. Michalopoulos, who spoke in English. The last speaker was Dr. C. Antonopoulos. Refreshments and dancing followed.

The Greek Press, Feb. 25, 1932

GAPA

p. 5.- The Women Gorgo Chapter of Gapa is giving a bunco party on Sunday, February 28th, at McHale Hall, 150 W. 69th Street. All the Greek leaders on the South Side are invited whether they are Gapans or not.

The Greek Press, Feb. 18, 1932

CARD PARTY AND DANCE

p. 5.- The Philomusical Young Ladies of the North Side are planning a card party and dance on February 27, at the Steuben Club, 188 W. Randolph St. Admission is 75 cents and includes refreshments.

The Greek Press, Feb. 18, 1932

AHEPA

p. 5.- The North Shore Chapter No. 94, of Ahepa, is celebrating Washington's Birthday by speeches, a program, and dancing. The affair will be held at Govan Hall, 4557 Broadway, at Wilson Ave., on Feb. 22, at 8:30 P.M. Admission and refreshments are free. All Ahepans and friends are welcome.

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GREEK

The Greek Press, Jan. 29, 1932

AHEPA

p. 5.- An installation of officers and a dance will be given Wednesday, February 3, at the South Side Masonic Temple, 64th and Green streets, by the Woodlawn Chapter of Ahepa. As usual the admission will be free to all Ahepans and their friends.

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GREEK



Saloniki, Dec. 26, 1931

HOW THE GAPANS CELEBRATE.

p. 5 The well organized preparations of all the Gapa Lodges, male and female, will undoubtedly be crowned with success to-night, at the dance, given by the united lodges of the Gapa Order.

For that specific reason Grand Commander, Soteracopoulos of the fifth circuit has appointed a committee composed of representatives of all the lodges under the Presidency of Dr. Geo. Gavaris, to see that nothing is left undone that should be done, to make the affair a grand success.

The lodges attention is devoted to musical and athletic promotion of young Greek-American boys.

Judging from the systematic activities of the central committee and the prevailing enthusiasm of all the Gapans of Chicago, the festal ball in the grand ballroom of the La Salle Hotel will be one of the greatest that has ever been given by the united lodges of the Order.

GREEK



Saloniki, Dec. 26, 1931

There is no doubt whatever that the Greeks of Chicago will honor our young boys and girls with their attendance at the affair tonight.

The ball is given under the immediate auspices of the boys lodge, "Apollo", and the girls' lodge, "Kypseli".

III B 2

Saloniki, Dec. 12, 1931, p. 5



ELECTIONS OF "AHEPA'S" CHAPTERS.

The united chapters of Ahepa held their elections for new officers last month, and the following were chosen.

Chicago Chapter No. 46

Adam Forikos, President; John Eliopoulos, Vice President; Mark Mamalakis, Secretary; Governors: S. Spiridis, Chairman; Christ Zees, N. Labis, Geo. Maniatis and Geo Nickolson.

Garfield Chapter No. 203

Peter Kyriazopoulos, President; Peter Harvalis, Vice President; Louis Michalopoulos, Secretary; Peter Alivezos, Treasurer Governors: James Kallas, Gust Pitos, C. Varvetsiotis, E. A. Gregory.

Saloniki, Dec. 12, 1931.



GREEK

Oak Park Chapter No. 104

Lew Blatz, President; N. Geo. Dedakis, Vice President; G. Panagos Secretary;
Kostas Giannopoulos, Treasurer; Governors: J. A. Koliopoulos, Chairman
Emm. Demeur, Dedakis, Geo. Mann, Gust Kallas.

North Shore Chapter No. 94

Geo Pappas, President; Geo Dousias, Vice President; Geo Projelos, Secretary;
Paul Costuals, Treasurer; Governors: G. Tsoulos, Chairman; Christ Chulos;
Theo Marles; Peter Mantzikas, Angelos Carvel.

Logan Square Chapter No. 260

Leo Kilavos, President; John Athas, Vice President; Thomas Lazaros,
Secretary; Geo. Svolos, Treasurer, Governors: N. Ganas, Chairman; John Pappas,
John Koutsovetis; San Nicolopoulos.

Woodlawn Chapter No. 93

Peter Vasilos, President; Christ Ganas, Vice President; Arthur Peoponis,
Secretary, A. Paziotopoulos, Treasurer; Governors: J. Regas, Chairman;

Saloniki, Dec. 12, 1931.



GREEK

C. J. Thomas, G. Varounis, Anthony Bokas, James Anton.

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Saloniki, Aug. 22, 1931, p. 8

GREEK



THE 300 GREEK-AMERICAN CRETANS VISITED
CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, city of mystery and alluring beauty, enthusiastically received the "good will" expedition of the 300 Greek-American Cretans, who after a warm reception in Smyrna, reached the Byzantine metropolis.

All the Turks-Cretan societies of the city headed by the civic authorities gave the visiting Cretans an enthusiastic oration. Former or present or national animosities were forgotten. Entertainments of all descriptions, tea parties, dances and what not provided, for the 300 visitors. Gaity with Cretan songs and Cretan dances made up the theme of the reception.

Professor Fazeel Nazmee Roukanakis Bey of Constantinople University, speaking in Greek welcomed to the 300 visitors and closed his speech with, "Salus nostra (Eternal fidelity to our Brotherhood is our highest law). Eternitasque Fraternitatis, Nostrae Supreme Lex Esto!"

The "good will" traveling Cretans of the Pan-Cretan Federation of the United States will visit many other cities before they return to America.

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GREEK

Saloniki, July 11, 1931, p. 5

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE CHAPTER NAVARINON CELEBRATES.

Gapa's, chapter, Navarinon, tomorrow, Sunday, 2 P.M. celebrates its first anniversary, at the Ashland Blvd. Auditorium, 334-36 S. Ashland Blvd.

Admission, drinks and refreshments are free of charge to all who come. The Greeks of Chicago are cordially invited to participate in the celebration of the anniversary. Preparations are made to accomodate all who wish to honor, Navarinon, with their presence.

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GREEK



Saloniki, June 20, 1931

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS OF APPOLON CHAPTER OF GAPA

Greek-American Progressive Association

p. 2.- Under the organized efforts and auspices of Navarinon, a chapter of the organization Gapa, the newly created chapter of youths, held a meeting last Wednesday and installed their officers. This newly formed chapter is composed of forty Greek youths, the majority of them being chartered as members of the Greek Olympic Athletic Club.

The installation, in which all the chapters of Gapa participated, took place at German Hall. Constantine Soteracopoulos, Grand Commander of Gapa, presided at the ceremony. The newly organized chapter was named Apollon.

The enthroned officers are as follows: Evangelos Pavlatos, Pres.; Basil Metropoulos, Vice-Pres.; N. Laskaris, Sec.; P. Haritopoulos, Treas. Members of the Board of Directors are: G. Andrianopoulos, Leo S. Kountzos, Dionysos Pavlatos, H. Marcopoulos, and M. Apostolatos.

Saloniki, June 20, 1931

After the installation the Grand Commander, in conjunction with the Presidents of all the chapters, congratulated the youths, amidst thundering cheers from the crowd, which had thronged there to admire the new generation of Greek-Americans.

In the name of the youths, Master Evangelos Pavlatos spoke as follows:

"Brother Grand Commander and brother Gapans, it is true that we haven't seen our Greece, the land from which you and our progenitors came, but that which we did not acquire in vision, was acquired through teaching and it remains deeply engraved in our minds and hearts. Our Greek schools in Chicago have enlightened our minds on the glory of Greece, and taught us to be proud for being sons of Greeks, and Greek-American sons of immortal and glorious Greece. We stand proudly before you, our elders, and ask that you and every Greek in Chicago assist us in every possible way, to make the Greece of America just as glorious and great as the Greece of the past.



Saloniki, June 20, 1931

Due to the fact that we are young and inexperienced in molding the future Greece of America, we, as sons of Greeks, proudly ask your cooperation and vigilant observation in achieving our goal.

The composure, the poise, and fiery oratory of the Greek-American youth, astounded the crowd which stood breathless lest they miss a word from the speech of the blossoming orator. The hall thundered with cheers.

It requires a Greek poet to be able to put into words the passionate sentiment and emotion of the cheering Greeks.

After quiet was restored, the Greek anthem was sung by Miss Maria Shiountri and the meeting was terminated with congratulations to Navarinon chapter for the excellent and thrilling meeting.

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GREEK

Greek Star, June 19, 1931.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY SOTIRIOS NICHOLSON ON DECOMMISSION DAY AT TOMB OF
THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Dear Comrade; Unknown, yet possibly one of our very own Brothers, on behalf of the Order of Ahepa we have the great honor of presenting to you and, through your cherished memory, to all you stood and fell for, this Bronze Memorial, token of our deep appreciation of your noble life and deeds.

Representing as we do on this solemn occasion the American Hellenic Progressive Association, whose 30,000 members in 300 chapters are located in every state of the Union, we have brought this token to your final resting place and reverently lay it at your feet in the name, not alone of the Order of Ahepa, but also in the name of 65,000 men of Greek origin who served in the American Military and Naval forces during the World War, many of them sacrificing their lives, as you did, for the cause of Democracy and the perpetuation of those high ideals of Government and citizenship for which the United States of America long has stood before the world.

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GREEN

Greek Star, June 19, 1931.

In you, and in your noble sacrifice, Ahepa takes that same pride with each organization that has come here to you. We, of the American Hellenic Progressive Association, somehow wish to feel that as an American citizen of Greek origin you sprang to the defense of your adopted country because, like those of us who here honor you on this Memorial Day, you sought to be a living manifestation of loyalty to the United States, of allegiance to its flag, of support for its Constitution, of obedience to its laws, and of reverence for its history and traditions.

Your noble thoughts and deeds instilled in us a due appreciation of the privilege of citizenship, and of the sacred duties attendant therewith. By precept and example you encouraged us to become profoundly interested, and to actively participate in the political, civic, social and commercial fields of human endeavor, always to strive for the betterment of society, always to respect the inalienable rights of mankind.

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GREEK

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Greek Star, June 19, 1931.

You re-awakened in us an abhorrence of all political corruption - that destroyer of free institutions - and the wish to do our utmost to stamp out from the country every trace and influence of that evil.

By your noble sacrifice you pointed out to us that tyranny is truly a menace to the life, property, prosperity, honor and integrity of every nation. Your untimely passing warned us that certainly the preservation of our liberties could be assured only in this country because it is the champion of liberty for all oppressed and down-trodden peoples.

Dear **Brother** - and why, for these reasons, should we not call you Brother? Feeling also, as it is our great privilege, that you may have been one of the 500,000 Hellenic peoples, as now, in the United States - you have helped immeasurably in advancing, as we of Ahepa seek to promote, especially in the United States, a better and more comprehensive understanding, not only of America and its nationals, but of the Hellenic peoples and their nation, and to revive, cultivate, enrich and marshal into active service for humanity the noblest attributes and

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GREEK

Greek Star, June 19, 1931.

highest ideals of true Hellenism.

We salute you, comrade and brother! May we, and all Americans, never forget the great lesson you sought to teach, in your own unselfish sacrificing way !

Saloniki, May 16, 1931, p. 2

GREEK

GAPA'S SMYPOSIUM

The united chapters of Gapa, last Tuesday night, gave a Symposium in honor of Dr. Vlassios Asteriadis and George Triantafilacos, Supreme Commander and Vice-President respectively.

Dr. Gavaris as Master of Ceremonies introduced the speakers of the event, Messrs. Triantafilakos, Sotiracopoulos and Dr. Asteriadis.

The Greek magician, K. Economou, with great dexterity performed many tricks of his profession, to the amazement of the diners, who on one occasion, held their watches tight lest they disappear from their pockets.

Miss Maria Shiountris, in a very sweet voice and in pure Greek, sang two songs which enchanted and enthused the diners. When she sang "To Paraponon Tis Poulias," the melody presented a portrayal of the magic shores of the Bosphorus.

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Chicago Greek Daily, May 9, 1931, p. 1

GREEK



ACTIVITIES OF GAPA IN CHICAGO.

Gapa has made great progress in the last few years and still continues to advance.

Conscious of its mission and of the purpose for which it was organized, namely, to support Greek schools and enhance their efforts for the preservation of the Greek language and religion it has arranged for a grand ball at the Aragon next Monday night.

The proceeds of this entertainment will be for the benefit of the Socrates Greek School of the West Side, which on account of community difficulties cannot meet its obligations.

The efforts of Gapa in Chicago for the support of this school, particularly of Navarinon chapter and of Estia, the women's chapter, are worthy of all praise, and the Greek community of Chicago, we have no doubt, will endorse them wholeheartedly.

Chicago Greek Daily, May 9, 1931.

GREEK



But Gapa is also undertaking another enterprise which will render great service to the Greek people of America and especially to the new generation. We mean the founding of Gapa chapters for young men similar to those founded for young women.

In these chapters for boys Greek children will be inspired by the national and religious spirit. And so from childhood on they will possess a national conscience and by becoming good Greeks will become good American citizens as well.

The inauguration of these young people's chapters by Gapa is indeed an endeavor which merits the support and approval of the whole Greek population of America. Parents who desire to contribute toward the training of their children, training which will impart to them Greek ideals and at the same time make them good American citizens, should enroll their sons in these chapters. By so doing, they will assist the organizations enterprise, which is also a national enterprise.

We consider it our duty to promote the efforts of Gapa and to congratulate its officials on this action of theirs.

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Chicago Greek Daily, May 5, 1931.

GREEK

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ENTERTAINMENT OF AHEPA CHAPTER 46

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At the entertainment to be held next Thursday by the 46th chapter of Ahepa, the manager of the Franco-American Academy of Fencing, Mr. Edmond J. Clermont, has promised to be present with his pupils both men and women, and to demonstrate the various moves employed in fencing.

The famous Byzantine choir of the Church of the Annunciation, under the direction of Mr. D. Papageorge, will also present a wonderful program.



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GREEK

Saloniki, April 11, 1931, p. 5

DANCE OF THE PHILOMUSICAL SOCIETY

The Greek Ladies Philomusical Society will give a dance, April 19th, at the Knickerbocker Hotel.

The Society is known for its philanthropic career in benevolent activities for sick and needy families. It needs assistance.

Saloniki, April 11, 1931, p. 5

WFA (ILL) P. 11

THE LADIES' EVENING

The ladies of the Greek Free Masons held one of their annual events, last Wednesday.

The program included songs, dancing, and Greek episodes. Refreshments were served. Mr. Van Nomikos announced the forthcoming annual dance of the Masonic Lodge.

The receiving committee was composed of Mrs. Van Nomikos, Mrs. Stauropoulos, Mrs. A. Metou and Mrs. P. Marcopoulus.

Greek Press, Jan. 15, 1931

SUCCESSFUL AND TRIUMPHANT CELEBRATION BY NEA GENEAE,
YOUNG GIRLS SOCIETY - AT THE SHORELAND HOTEL

An Aristocratic and Selected Dinner Attended By
The Very Best Greeks of Chicago To Honor
"Miss Europe"

p. 1.- In the beautiful and majestic Shoreland Hotel, our young girl's society, Nea Genea, gave a formal dinner and dance in honor of "Miss Europe" who is visiting in Chicago. In this never-to-be-forgotten formal reception to "Miss Europe", only those on a carefully selected list were invited.

Every attribute that we possess in culture, the arts, science, or commerce, participated. Everything was prepared with attention to detail for this delightful festival. The graceful Miss Chariclia Mitsoula, Pres., in a smart speech thanked "Miss Europe" and all those participating in the gala gathering.

Dancing followed until midnight.

Greek Press, Jan. 1, 1931

FIRST DANCE GIVEN BY THE GREEK-AMERICAN YOUNG GIRLS
CHAPTER OF "KYPSELI" ORDER OF GAPA
(Greek American Progressive Association)

p. 4.- The Greek-American young girls of the Chapter "Kypseli" Order of Gapa, are working with great zeal for the successful outcome of their first dance next Sunday, Jan. 18th, in the Cameo Room of the Morrison Hotel. The program will be rich. Among the special numbers will be Constant Nichols, star classical dancer in the immortal play, "Lyssistrata" of Aristophanes, now playing in Chicago.

Mr. Nichols will dance before general dancing starts and show the audience his exceptional talent. We are sure everybody will have a good time supporting a worthy cause. I will meet you there.

Greek Press, Jan. 15, 1931

THE UNITED LADIES AND YOUNG LADIES SOCIETIES GAVE A
TEA PARTY IN HONOR OF MISS EUROPE

VARIETY PROGRAM LEFT THE BEST IMPRESSION

p. 4.- Last week was entirely dedicated to entertaining Miss Diplarakou ("Miss Europe"). Receptions took place, afternoons and evenings, in private homes, hotels, churches and schools.

Last Friday afternoon, a tea was given at the Stevens Hotel, by thirteen ladies and young ladies societies of Chicago, that left the best impressions of our community. The societies that participated in this never-to-be-forgotten event were the following chapters of Gapa: Estia, Gorgo and Kipseli of St. Barbara; Efsebia Society of St. Basil, Aghia Eleni (St. Helen) of St. Constantine, Kimissis Theotakou of St. Nicholas, the Ladies Society and Benevolent Society, both of St. Basil.

At 2 P.M. people were coming from the four corners of the city. At 3 P.M. the vast hall was filled to capacity.

Greek Press, Jan. 15, 1931

In due time Spiros Kotakis, Chairman, welcomed "Miss Europe" by an ingenious speech. He was followed by the Presidents of the various societies.

A program of songs, skits and music was presented and dancing until midnight followed.

Greek Press, Jan. 1, 1931

THE STUDENT'S DANCE

p. 1.- Thousands of Greeks were present at the Stevens Hotel. The young Greek Student's Brotherhood, Delta Epsilon Pi, of the University of Illinois, gave its second annual dance there last Sunday. At their dance this year, the Greek students showed once more a Greek-like gathering comparable to the previous one. The whole atmosphere indicated that the only hope we have of preserving our racial spirit in the United States is by following higher studies.

One of the most important rules of that night among the students was that, in their speeches and conversation, no language was spoken but Greek. The students dance was entirely one bright showing of the younger generation. One thing worth mentioning is, that the fourteen Greek students of the University of Illinois formed an ideal group, a group with an objective.

During their terms at the University, members of the group room and board together, think together, study together, work together, play and speak the language of their forefathers.

Greek Press, Jan. 1, 1931

Studying this systematic and mutual cooperation, one should conceive the importance of moral profit in throwing more young Greeks among the students. The fact along that young Greek students live and study under one roof is praiseworthy. Their ambition and intention is to erect their own building so the University's students of coming generations may be housed together.

Judging them by the excellent behavior and tact which they performed their duties throughout last Sunday, the Greeks of Chicago should encourage and help them in every way to fulfill their ambitions.



The Greek Press, Dec. 25, 1930

GAPA

p. 5.- On Dec. 19, the Navarinon chapter of Gapa held elections for the coming year. The members turned out in a body to vote, thus showing their interest and enthusiasm in this progressive chapter.

Newly elected officers are: James Athanasopoulos, president; E. Chioles, vice-president; J. Petro Hilos, treasurer; A. Tsetse Nekos, secretary; J. Kaskambas, master of ceremonies; K. Katsiroumbas, assistant to the master of ceremonies; and K. Stamatopoulos, A. Agrapidakis and G. Louis, trustees.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Dec. 20, 1930, p. 2.

THE YOUNG WOMEN OF KIPSELI BRANCH



The young ladies of Kipseli Branch of the Greek Society, Gapa, will give their first dance on Sunday, Jan. 19, 1931, in the Cameo Room of the Morrison Hotel.

The program of the dance will be in two parts. The first part will commence at 7:30 P.M., with famous classical and modern Greek dances by Constant Nichols, who will appear through the courtesy of R. Sparks, the producer of Lysistrata. Mr. Nichols will dance eight classical dances. The second part of the program will be devoted to the modern dance.

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GREEK



The Greek Press, Dec. 18, 1930.

[GREEK SOCIETIES--DANCE AT TRIANON]

p. 1.- The Walking Academy of the Greek Cafe, downtown branch of the West Side group, were talking the other day on different races within the Hellenic nation.

A somewhat younger one of the group said, "The Hellenic nation is composed of three anthropological groups: a) Ahepans, b) Gapans, c) Greeks."

Of course, Greeks are in the minority. Ahepans lead by ten thousand while the Gapans are giving them a run for their money, "lagging" behind by eight thousand or so.

The proposed dance at the Trianon on the 29th of December will be a huge affair.

To assist those that are suffering from Hoover prosperity, Aliki Diplarakou has consented to appear on that evening as guest of honor.

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The Greek Press, Nov. 27, 1930.



MISCELLANIES

Ahepa is contemplating a national search for the most beautiful girl in America. "A Miss America by Ahepa," so to speak. That might turn out to be an interesting occupation.

There is a Greek "First Nighter" among the opera goers. Mr. George Vatsineas was seen in full regalia at the opening of the glorified song and dance palace that Mr. Insull built for the people of Chicago, by the river bank.

Dr. George Tsoulos, a "C Man" from the University of Chicago, for one year the most exciting president of the "gone but not forgotten" Plato Students society, has been elected president of the North Shore Chapter No. 94. He was the banner bearer of the Matsoukas Sikokis combination. Pete Matsoukas nominated him with a speech that had all the earmarks of a very good election speech. George Ganas ran as the protege of George Kyriakopoulos.

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Greek.

The Greek Press, Oct. 16, 1930.

MISS DIPLARAKON.

The Young Ladies' North Side Club is giving a dance next Thursday at the Women's Athletic Club. They had invited Miss Diplarakon to be present, but she will be unable to do so. She promises to be their guest later in the month when she arrives in Chicago.

III B 2

GREEK

The Greek Press, Oct. 16, 1930 , p. 5

E. F. E. DANCE

The young Ladies of the West side are giving a dance on halloween, Oct. 31, Friday, 8 o'clock 733 S. Ashland Ave. Organizers are Miss Dieppis, president and Miss Lempesis, secretary.



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GREEK



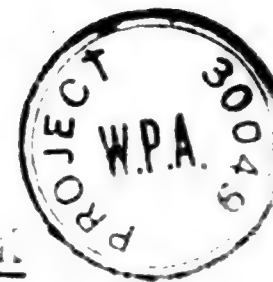
The Greek Press, Oct. 16, 1930.

KYPSELIS CHAPTER

At a meeting of the Young Ladies Kypselis chapter of Gapa, winners of the raffle were announced. They were No. 501, S. Kollias, who won a traveling suit-case, and No. 861, B. Tsirouha, who won a scarf.

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CREEK



The Creek Press, Oct. 9, 1930.

DALL.

Next Sunday, Oct. 12, at 7:30 P.M., the Kriakon Club, Analtaneta, of Chicago, is giving its first dance at Roosevelt Hall, 190 N. State Street, 12th floor.

There will be a program, which includes Creek songs and dances.

III B 2

GREEK



The Greek Press, Sept. 4, 1930.

PICNIC.

Members of the Creek Unison Club, their friends and relatives attended their first picnic, last Sunday, at the Grand View Gardens.

We wish them the same success with all other affairs they give.

The Greek Press, Aug, 14, 1930

DANCE

p. 4.- The Club of Philo-musical Young Ladies of Chicago is giving the season's first dance on Thursday, October 23, at the Women's Athletic Club.



The Greek Press, July 31, 1930.

NORTH SIDE CLUB

p. 5.- Last Friday afternoon, Miss A. Kaloida, president of the Philomusical club, gave a tea in the halls of St. Andrew's Church. Many young ladies of the club were present and all had a good time.

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GREEK



The Greek Press, July 3, 1930.

NORTH SIDE DANCE

p. 5.- All those attending the dance last Sunday given by the Philomusical Young Ladies, of Chicago, will agree with us that it was the most brilliant and most successful affair of its kind.

The huge gathering consisted of Greeks from all parts of the city. The beauty and joy of the Greek race shone in their faces as they greeted friends, relatives and acquaintances.

The decision of the Young Ladies to give the dance at the St. Clair Hotel was a wise one, because every one was more than satisfied with the beautiful background it afforded for that pleasurable evening.

The young ladies, and especially Alexandra Kaloedra, president, are to be heartily congratulated for giving this perfect dance affair.



The Greek Press, July 3, 1930.

Mr. Varzos' music was the final touch to the evening and every one was sorry to leave when it ended. The young men and women danced continuously while their parents admired them, proud of this wonderful chance our communities give to the young folks to know one another and enjoy themselves.

Again we congratulate our hardworking young ladies and say to them, "Let's have some more."

Chicago Greek Daily, June 14, 1930



A PERFECT AFTERNOON PARTY OF THE CHAPTER KYPSELI

p. 2.- The Misses of the Chapter, "Kypseli," offered an afternoon party, last Sunday, in honor of Commander Kapsopoulos, to whom the chapter is indebted for its existence. Commander Kapsopoulos carries somehow a special affection towards this chapter as it happens to be the first chapter of Gapa for Misses founded in America.

The High Commander was overjoyed upon receiving the expressions of esteem and love of the members of this chapter. Many members of the Chapter "Estia", were present, which helped to make the party a success.

Commander Kapsopoulos' speech was wonderful. Many of the Misses also spoke. Miss Passiali Arnou sang "La Boheme" with piano accompaniment by Miss Stamou. The party was a success and we congratulate the Misses for their most inspiring way of honoring Commander Kapsopoulos.

Saloniki, May 31, 1930

WPA, ILL, 1930, 30273

DANCE BY THE GREEK MASONIC LODGE

p. 5 The May dance of the Greek Masonic Lodge which became an annual event, took place last Tuesday at the LASALLE HOTEL.

Over eight hundred people, men and women took part in the event which was animated by a rich program of entertainments. During the intermissions refreshments were served by maidens of the ladies' lodge.

Saloniki, May 31, 1930

FORMATION OF A NEW AHEPA CHAPTER

p. 5 The installation of the officers of the newly formed chapter of the Ahepa took place last Wednesday. The name of the new addition to this great organization is LOGAN SQUARE CHAPTER.

At the same time sixty members were initiated who will become the inspiration of the newly created chapter. The LOGAN SQUARE chapter is the 9th chapter of AHEPA in Chicago.

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The Greek Press, May 28, 1930.



GREEK

PROFESSIONAL CLUB'S BANQUET

The Greek Professional Club of Chicago is giving a banquet on June 6 to welcome the Greek Ambassador to Washington, Harry Simopoulos and his Holiness Mitropolitou Koriuthias. Those wishing to be present should purchase tickets now because the amount is limited.

III B 2
II A 3 b

GREEK



The Greek Press, May 7, 1930

NEA GENEIA

p. 4 We are reminding the Greek people of the tea dance which is to be given by the Nea Genea. It will take place at the Windermere Hotel, 56th. and Hyde Park Blvd. A very large and select group is expected by the young ladies. The program will last from 2:30 to 8:30 P.M.

Greek and American songs and poems are included in the program. Mr. Kampas' orchestra will play a few selections and dancing will follow.



The Greek Press, May 7, 1930.

RECEPTION

p. 4 Last Thursday a reception was held at the home of Mrs. B. Kambosous at which twenty five women and young ladies were present. A light luncheon was served. Most of the women present were members of St. Helen's club of which the hostess is a member.

GREEK



The Greek Press, April 30, 1930, p. 5

NEA GENEVA DANCE

The young ladies of the South Side Nea Geneva club are giving a tea dance on Mothers' Day, May 11, which will be held at the Windmere Hotel. This tea dance is an annual affair of the club. One always spends a pleasant afternoon at the young ladies' teas.



The Greek Press, April 23, 1930

AHEPA

p. 3.- The Ahepans of Chicago had a brilliant evening last Monday. It was the evening when Jack Dempsey and Jerry the Greek were initiated into the Ahepa. Over two thousand Ahepans were present at the Southmoor Hotel. Initiation officer was Mr. Pofantis who gave a dinner preceding the installation in honor of the new members. Among those present were Messrs. S. Rekas, Governor of the 9th District; G. Porikos, Deputy Governor; Rodis, Deputy Supreme Governor of 8th District; Chenes, Deputy Supreme Governor of the 9th District; G. Spannon and Dr. Zaph, Past Supreme Governors; F. Karagiannis, President of chapter no. 46; Former Presidents of chapter 46, Poulakis, Rousis, and D. Parry; Peponis, President of chapter 96 and Former Presidents Lambros and Matsokes; Past Presidents of Pullman chapter, Messrs. Fimidas and Kefker; A. Collias, President of Oak Park chapter; Past President, Dr. De Meur; Presidents, Karambelos of chapter 203, Limbert of chapter 204, Michalopoulos of chapter 202, Manos of Waukegan, Saymen of Calumet, Hatzis of Peoria, Ellison of South Bend, Dianatinos of Chicago Heights, Pampanes of Hammond,

GREEK



The Greek Press, April 23, 1930

George of Gary; Athon, Past President of Joliet; Pantelis of Evanston,
Louis George, and others.

(Summary)

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GREEK



The Greek Press, April 16, 1930

AHEPA

p. 3.- The Greeks and Ahepans of Chicago are going to have a very special occasion next Monday at the Southmoor Hotel.

Jack Dempsey, Champion boxer, and his opponent, Gerasimos Libadis (Jerry the Greek) of Kefallinis, are to be initiated into the order of Ahepa. E. Pofantis is the man to whom credit is due for making members out of the two champions.

The supreme governor, S. Rekas, has sent special invitations to all members of Ahepa and to officers of the various other organizations of Chicago.

The Southmoor Hotel is at 67th and Stony Island. It can be reached by the "L", Jackson Park, Illinois Central and all South Side Street cars.

Saloniki, Apr. 12, 1930, p. 5

GREEK



ELECTION OF NEW PRESIDENT OF THE NEA GENEAE.

We are informed and gladly report that the Young women's society of the South Side, Nea Genea, has elected a new president, Miss Harikleia Metsoulas.

She is known among the young people as one of our most active Grecian girls on the South Side. Not only is she noted for her indefatigable activities in philanthropic affairs, but she also is distinguished for her Grecian beauty.

The newly elected president of the New Genea society has tremendous responsibilities. She has to keep up the excellent record of her preceding presidents, Miss Flouda and Miss Metou, who have lifted the social work of the society to lofty heights.

In the person of Miss Metsoulas, the society hopes to achieve even higher laurels than yet attained. Other officers are:

Miss Penelope Petropoulou, Vice-President; Ifigenia Spyrisson, Secretary; Amalia Vosyna Treasurer; Members of the Board are Miss Mouzakiotis, Miss Batsakis, Miss Varelas, Miss Kournetas, and Miss Dilberakis.

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The Greek Press, April 2, 1930, p. 1.

GREEK



AHEPA CELEBRATES.

Hundreds of people who were present at the Gapa celebration stayed at the Masonic Temple to hear the Ahepa program which started a little after 8:00 P.M. George N. Spannon was chairman. Christ Tsoulus, a Sons of Pericles member, recited a long poem. He was followed by speakers A. Pantelis lawyer, and B. Belogiannis, of the Sons of Pericles. Mr. S. Beratoros' orchestra played a few selections and little L. Nikoletsea again recited. Mr. Jacobides of the National Greek Troupe emphasized the necessity of supporting our theater. Andrew Vlachos was the last speaker. Nick Varzos closed the program by playing the Greek and American national anthems.

Many who were tired from the days' excitement left for home, as it was ten o'clock. The rest of the thousands present gathered in the ballroom where they danced to Nick Varzos' orchestra and enjoyed themselves immensely.

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GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, arch 1 , 1930

THE PAN-CRETIAN SOCIETY

p. 6.-The Greeks have begun to realize, after all, that in unity there is strength, and small local organizations, little by little, retrench and amalgamate themselves with large ones.

Besides the large organizations, Aheas and Gaea, which are composed of Greeks from all parts of Greece, there have begun to appear other smaller societies, whose tendencies and expansion nobody can foresee.

Up to now, we have known the societies, "Eotanesians", "Mikrasiates", "Stereoladides", and, for the past three months, we have heard of the "Pan-Cretian" society, with headquarters in New York City, and with the wise and energetic Mr. Vladiiros Constantinidis, as its president, it is contesting for supremacy. It embraces thirteen sub-units, and it is going to take into its folds all Cretians at large. This move is very promising because the Greek possesses a natural confidence in himself, and shows signs of being capable and progressive as well. That which he is lacking in are unity and harmony.



Chicago Greek Daily, March 1, 1930

In regard to unity many steps have been made that were encouraging. But as to harmony, only the Almighty's intervention can do something. However, we work laboriously and with unselfishness, for the success of the Greek.

The Pan-Cretian society of Chicago, which is a branch of the national organization, celebrated its 16th anniversary on March 2nd, at 748 S. Halsted Street. Hospitality, and kind-heartedness were mirrored on sincere faces. Men and women, boys and girls, were dancing Pentozali and other Cretian dances, as rhythmically and perfectly as dance masters.

At the close Mr. Bitinis, President, said a few words on the progress made by the organization, having now 250 members more than the 70 of a short while ago. Then, Rev. Isourownakis spoke forcibly and clearly, praising the work accomplished. There was loud applause. Lastly, Mr. Bitinis spoke in English for the American guests present, who were candidates for different political offices. American, Greek and Cretian hymns followed.

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GRULK



Chicago Daily Daily, March 18, 1960

THE CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH OF CANA'S LODGE, 1915-1916

1. 1.- The Lodge, 1915-1916, composed of young girls of Cana, showed its strength, March 18th, in the house room of the Canadian Hotel, where they gave a tea. Everything was orderly. The room was beautifully decorated, the lighting abundant and the music excellent. The program was exceptionally good. Various speakers were heard in the room. After the tea, Mr. Younas played the mandolin. The Mr. Younas' girls, dancing, was in order.

The affair was a success. The object of facilitating acquaintanceship among the members.

(Signature)

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The Greek Press, March 5, 1930, p. 5

GREEK



KYPSELLIS CLUB

We are glad to announce that the Kypsellis Chapter of Gapan Young Ladies of our city are giving a reception on Sunday, March 9. The reception will be from 3 to 7 P. M., at the Rose Room of the Morrison Hotel. The young ladies are preparing a very enjoyable afternoon for us so let us all be there.

III B 2

The Greek Press, Feb. 19, 1930.

GREEK



SOUTH SIDE DANCE.

The Young Ladies of the South Side are giving a dance on February 24, at the Trianon Ballroom. The success of the North Side and the West Side dances has practically assured us a good time at this coming dance. The Young Ladies, under supervision of S. Floudas, president, have worked hard and promise a good time to all.



III B 2

The Greek Press, Feb. 12, 1930.

GREEK

SOUTH SIDE DANCE.

The Nea Genea of the South Side is giving a dance on February 24, at the Trianon Ballroom. Because the Apokdreas holiday is on that day, costumes are to be worn and prizes will be given to winners of the various contests which are going to be staged. Everybody is preparing a costume for the Trianon dances, are you?

III B 2



Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 11, 1930.

OFFICERS' INITIATION.

Next Wednesday, Feb. 12, in the luxurious Aragon ballroom the initiation of officers of Ahepa's (American-Hellenic Educational Progressive Association) eight chapters will take place, and a dance will follow for the members and guests of the organization.

There is no room for any possibility that this great organized association of the Greeks will ever commit itself to any act contrary to the views and ideals of Hellenism.

In greeting, therefore, the new Executive Councils of "Ahepa", we heartily wish them success in their aims and purposes, in full confidence that they are working for our national preservation in America.

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The Greek Press, Feb. 5, 1930.

GREEK



AHEPA.

Next Sunday thousands of Chicago Ahepans and thousands of their friends will gather at the Aragon to watch the installation of officers of all Chicago chapters. Installing officers will be Supreme Governor S. Rekas and Supreme Vice-President P. C. Sikokis. Dancing will follow the installation in the Aragon Ballroom. It will be an unforgettable sight to see the strength of Greek Hellenism.



NEW ORGANIZATION.

Last Wednesday was the installation of the Greek organization of Tektonon. It took place at the La Salle Hotel. Installing Officers were:

Wor. Bro. Thomas George Leventis, Installing Master. Assisted by
Right Wor. Bro. Albert T. Thompson
Wor. Bro. Demos J. Melebes, Marshall
Wor. Bro. George K. Johnson, Chaplain
Wor Bro. Voselios C. Vaselopoulos, Secretary

Dancing followed the installation. This is the only Greek chapter that functions entirely in the English language. Officers elected are:

George J. Georgandas, Worshipful Master
Van A Nomikos, Senior Warden
Stephan A. Kastron, Junior Warden
Nicholas G. Protopapas, Treasurer
Andy M. Zermit, Secretary
Demetry Parry, Chaplain
Peter S. Stavropoulos, Senior Deacon
Paul L. Alexander, Junior Deacon



The Greek Press, Dec. 18, 1929.

GREEK

John L. Lampos, Senior Steward
Constantine N. Chioles, Junior Steward
Aristotle N. Collins, Marshall
Armin P. Baur, Organist
John M. Stevens, Tyler.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Nov. 16, 1929.

GRAND DANCE OF AMERICA.

WPA (ILL) FILE 100.

On Nov. 18 at 8:30 P.M., in the Grand Ballroom of the Trianon, through the initiative of the Chicago, Evanston, and Oak Park chapters of the organization, for the benefit of Greek schools conducted under the direct supervision and guardianship of our organized communities.

The chapters above referred to are **nine** in number. One of the words that characterize the organization is education, which is one of its fundamental aims. In more than one way, according to the intellectual and material resources of its membership, it has proved its willingness to put into effect this aim of education.

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The Greek Press, Nov. 13, 1929.

GREEK

AHEPAN DANCE.

WPA (ILL) PR 187

The united chapters of the Ahepan are expecting 10,000 people to attend their ball, on Monday evening, given for the Greek Schools of Chicago. The governor of this district, S. Rekas, the officers of the Ahepa and its thousand members, all are trying to make the event one which will go down in the Greek history of Chicago.

All Greeks know the great financial condition the Greek-American schools are in. Their need is imperative! The Ahepan dance will ease their burden if all the Greek people support it faithfully.

Come to the Trianon on Monday the 18th, to see your friends and help a needy cause.

III B 2

The Greek Press, Nov. 13, 1929.

GREEK



THE PONTIAN DINNER.

The Pontian club gave a banquet at the Sheridan Plaza Hotel on Sunday, November 10. After the banquet, B. Gretsiss, violinist, played a few selections and an unidentified American woman sang. Miss Jane Addams spoke and was applauded for a full minute. She was followed by J. Poulakis, representative of the Athenian Bank, and T. Kalpakis, president of the club. Dancing followed. As was announced, among those present was General Consul G. Despates of Greece.

Officers of the club are:

T. Kalpaki- president
S. Kouzinon- vice-president
E. Kouzinor-secretary
A. Kastritsin- treasurer

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The Greek Press, Nov. 6, 1929.

GREEK

AHEPAN DANCE

WPA (ILL, PROJ 70275)

On Monday, November 18, the Ahepans are giving the largest dance of the season.

The eight united chapters are expecting several thousand people at the Trianon. The purpose of the dance is to aid the Greek schools of Chicago. Everyone is expected to support this cause.

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The Greek Press, Oct. 17, 1929.

GREEK



"THE AHEPAN DANCE"

The united chapters of Ahepa are giving a dance on Monday, November 18. The profits will be proportionally divided among the Greek schools of Chicago. We all know that this purpose is a praiseworthy one because of the great need. So let us have 10,000 persons present at the Trianon to help perpetuate the Greek language.

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The Greek Press, Oct. 16, 1929.

GREEK



AHEPAN MOVEMENT.

Last Monday after the regular meeting of the Ahepan North Shore Chapter No. 94, the presiding officer, B. Georges, formally welcomed the supreme vice-president, Peter G. Sikokis. Many notables were present. Besides Supreme Vice-president Sikokis, there were Governor Stylianos Rekas, Supreme-governor, George Porikos, Presidents Michalopoulos and Peponis, Mr. Euthimidis of Pullman, Mr. Diabatinos of Chicago Heights, Ex-governor George Spannon ex-presidents Roussis, Poulakis, Lambros and others.

Mr. Takis Matsoukas praised the work of Mr. Sikokis, and Messrs. G. Kyriakopoulos and Georgopoulos recited Daniel Webster's speech "An Education." Greek dancing followed with music furnished by P. Bournas.

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The Greek Press, Oct. 16, 1929.



GREEK

INSTALLATION OF NEW GAPAN CHAPTER.

Last Tuesday, Supreme Governor A. Kapsopoulos installed the new Gapa Chapter, Thermopilai. This beautiful event took place at the Masonic Temple of the South Side Chapter and was attended by members of all the chapters in Chicago. Speakers were: A. Kapsopovlos, president, K. Augerinos, vice-president, G. Patarias and Archrev. Daniel Gabrilis.

Those elected were:

President- K. Augerinos

Vice- President- G. Patarias

Secretary- P. Primas

Treasurer- U. Tsimtsilis

Directors- A. Agelakopoulos

E. Galios

B. Pitsanis

J. Spiliotopoulos

P. Doukas.



The Greek Press, Oct. 2, 1929

INSTALLATION OF NEW KAPPA CHAPTER

Last Monday was a historic day for the Chicago Greeks. In the Viking Temple on the South Side, there took place the installation by the Governor of the 5th District of A. Laseoullos, of the third Chicago Kappa chapter, Thermopylae.

Members from other Chicago chapters, and from Gary, Indiana were present at this grand occasion. Governor Laseoullos was helped by the president of Laviron chapter, Dr. Kleonchos Papanikolaou. Another assistant was Nicholas R. Savaris, vice-president of the Alexander Ypsilantes chapter.

The guards with their brilliant uniforms, headed by P. Arslavos, made a wonderful spectacle. The entire installation was an event that will be long remembered in Kappa history.

After the installation, officers for the new chapter were elected. Their names will be disclosed this coming Tuesday.



The Greek Press, Oct. , 1939

Mr. Katsopoulos spoke to the members on the importance of the organization and the significance of the new chapter. He introduced Archimandrite Daniel Kamboulis, priest of Saint Nicholas church, who had come to aid the Governor in the installation. Archimandrite Kamboulis spoke on the good deeds of Kappa, praising Mr. Katsopoulos and the rest of the members for the work they have done. Other speakers were Dr. Papatheodore, president of Havarinon, Nicholas P. Gavras, vice-president of Alexander Kasilantes, Mr. Papas, of Gary, Mr. Drosos and Mr. Augerinos.

We wish the new chapter all the progress and luck its fellow Gapan chapters have experienced so far.

WPA FILE 100-2076

The Green Press, Sept. 21, 1929

THE NORTH SIDE DANCE

Our winter social functions are beginning this Friday with a dance given by the young ladies of the North Side. All Chicago is preparing for this dance to show its appreciation to the hard-working members. Friday-----the Women's Athletic Club----first seasonal dance-----be there!

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FRANK



The Greek Press, Sept. 3, 1929

ALMA AND MARIA - 1929

It seems that we are going to be cursed forever if we do not reserve our tongue--as if it is the fault of the tongue! Our mouths are always in action, we are either talking or chewing. Everyone knows what has been written about the refusal of the Armenians organization to recognize the Greek language. Newspapers and individuals alike are up in arms against this revolutionary action of Armenians. Imagine then spurning the mother tongue of Hellenes, the heathens, the traitors, the foreign worshippers! ! !

"My dear friend," a fellow worker told me, "all this fuss shows how brainless, deaf, stubborn, and falsely sentimental we are."

As a people, we have nothing to show of our own. We copy and imitate others. The Hellenic Armenian friend talked us so much that we all became Americanized so that we would not be resisted. Armenians, who had no country, did not whimper in fear of such bugaboos, nor did they humiliate themselves by unadvised submissions. Immediately interpreters appeared ready to go to work on whizzing the bows.



The Greek Press, Sept. 10, 1929

Lacking purpose, plan or program of their own, they adopted the Masonic principles, not forgetting the fox, and held meetings and conventions, straining the brothers of their collars and filling them with hot air. The result: hollow hearts and purses. For five years and more they have been running around Europe and America preaching the Aeneas Bible. The 20,000 members have nothing to show but the flag, buttons, and trumpets. They have spent thousands of dollars for this and that, something a clown could do as easily. But they are speedily becoming organized and I foresee a great future for them.

Presently the Greek is becoming a member of this organization and the moment when they become organized and show signs of unison, the trouble-makers wake up and see what they can do in the way of mischief.

For once the Greeks have become organized and promise great things for the future, but they have to be interrupted by non-members who will tell them what to do. Why should the Aeneasians speak the language of Homer? They are not organized to speak Greek to one another. The deeds they intend to accomplish can be done by means of any language. It is much better to hold American meetings for the establishments of Greek schools



The Greek Press, Sept. 14, 1929

and churches, then to hold Greek meetings and accomplish nothing.

The members, in their private businesses, speak American and keep their books in the American way. The priests of our churches are becoming more Americanized in their system of bookkeeping. This does not mean that they are to lose their nationality, ideals, and customs; they are merely substituting the American system of doing things, which is superior to the Greek way. Americans are not committing a crime, they are improving a sluggish system. Let us not always try our best to retard any progressive movement on the part of our fellow-countrymen.



The Greek Press, Sept. 1, 1950

GAPA IN CHICAGO

Last Thursday, at the meeting of Nevarinon Chapter of Gapa, which has existed on the West Side of Chicago for the last two months, the Supreme Governor of the 1st District, Mr. A. Krasopoulos, duly installed as the new president, Kleomenos Papatheodorou, replacing Mr. J. Drosos, who has resigned. The entire membership of the Nevarinon chapter was present as well as officers and members of the Alexander Ipsilantes chapter.

After the installation, Mr. Krasopoulos, Mr. Papatheodorou and the president of the Alexander Ipsilantes chapter, Mr. K. Sotirakopoulos, spoke on the wonderful purpose and aims of the Gapa organization.

WPA (ILL) PTH. 11

The Greek Press, Aug. 28, 1929

DANCE

Organization of Philomousan (Friends of Music) Greek Women, Misses, of Chicago -- First dance of this season on September 28th at the Illinois Women's Athletic Club.



Saloniki, July 20, 1929, p. 4

NEW LODGE OF GAPA.

The historical name Navarinon was given to the newly formed lodge of the Order Gapa.

Installation of the officers of the new lodge took place at the Auditorium of Ashland Bldg. The president of the Order initiated the new members who will be the nucleus of the Navarinon Lodge. The hall was crowded with members of sister lodges of Gapa.



The Greek Press, July 17, 1929

THE GAFA IN CHICAGO

As it was previously announced last week, a second chapter of the Greek-American Organization, Gafa, was founded.

At the meeting and installation of the new members, which took place at the Ashland Auditorium, were present the members of the Chicago Alexander Ypsilantis chapter and the president of the Gary Achilles chapter, Mr. James Paradias, with many of the members of his chapter. The initiation as well as the installation of these members was brought about by the Supreme Governor of the 6th District, Mr. A. Mavropoulos.

The election of officers also took place at this meeting. They were as follows: George Drosos, president; Theodore Laskaris, vice-president; N. Nicholitsas, treasurer; James Athanassopoulos, secretary and Andrew Spiropoulos, Aristides Mourikis, P. Matsiabos, Gregoris Dinopoulos, and Peter Pouloupoulos, trustees.

Mr. Aristides Mourikis was chosen representative of the new chapter, Navarion, to the Gafa convention which will be held in Detroit.

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GREEN



The Greek Press, July 17, 1929

THE CHICAGO GREEK CHAPTER ALEXANDER YPSILANTIS

The Greek Chapter Alexander Ypsilantis of Chicago, in order to fulfill the main purpose of its organization, that of preserving the Greek tongue in America, is making every sacrifice and considering every means realizing such an objective. So as not to let too much time lapse with nothing to show for our efforts, we have hit on a plan which we think will be welcomed by everybody.

We are inviting all the Greek people of Chicago and its environment to partake in a Greek Language contest. With this invitation we hope to rouse the enthusiasm and zealousness of the Greek people for Greek art and letters. We are turning to the Greek women for help because woman is the greatest strength of a nation. Women preserves or destroys ideals, religion, language, and customs. So it is on women we are going to depend to preserve our language for us because they are our greatest strength.

We have decided to hold an annual Greek Language contest, among the Greek women in and around Chicago; the first event of which will take place in October, 1929, the place and day to be decided later.



The Greek Press, July 17, 1929

Terms of the contest:

To those wishing to participate: (1) They must be 16 years of age or more. (2) Born in America and never having been in Greece. (3) Born in Greece but having come to America younger than 16 years old and never having gone to Greece again. (4) Born in America and having visited Greece for less than a year.

Directions for the contest:

Those wishing to participate in the contest will come when the time, place and date are set, bringing with them nothing but a fountain-pen. The contest will be written. The contestants will be supplied with special test paper on which they will write their theme, which will be described more fully later. The names of the contestants will be sealed so the judges will not know whose paper they are grading. The name of the winner will not be revealed until the prize is awarded at a ceremony in her honor.



The Greek Press, July 17, 1929

Theme of the Contest:

The committee has chosen for its first theme Ancient Greek mythology and a few popular songs. It would be wise for those wishing to take part in the contest to acquaint themselves with Greek mythology and the current Greek songs. The judges, who are chosen from the near teachers in Chicago, will ask for a certain phase of mythology and one song which the contestants will write from memory. The papers will be graded on the following: (1) Contents; (2) Spelling and Syntax.

Note:- For brushing up on your Ancient mythology, we recommend the History of Ancient Greece by A. Psillos. It is condensed into a few pages--. Contestants should study thoroughly up to page 55, the chapter titled, Sparta Return of the Hercules. For further information see Dr. C. Loumos, 75 W. Washington Street, president of the Educational Committee.



The Greek Press, July 10, 1929

INITIATION OF THE 500th MEMBER

In the Ahepan chapter No. 94 last Monday, was initiated the 500th member of the chapter. Those present at the initiation were former and present presidents of the various chapters, B. Rousis, J. Parry, J. Michalopoulos, A. Peponis, G. Kyriakopoulos, P. Sikokis, P. Matsoukas, and G. Porikos.

The Greek Press, July 10, 1929

PICNIC BY THE GREEKS OF CICERO



The Greeks of Cicero and their Chicago friends enjoyed themselves last Sunday at the annual picnic of the Greek-American Organization of Cicero. Aside from the many attending Greeks of Cicero and Chicago, there were present a few of Cicero's American citizens invited by the members of the club.

All the Cicero Greeks look forward to this event every year with enthusiasm because it affords all men, women, and children a chance to amuse themselves thoroughly in the true Greek way. Every Greek in Cicero is a member of this organization. The officers are Spiros Lambas, president; G. Tzortzen, vice-president; J. Papadimitrios, treasurer; N. Mareslia, secretary; A. Iermogianis, J. Malebitis, J. Bitinis, A. Stratigakis, P. Pambourlas and N. Dikononou, advisors.



The Greek Press, July 3, 1929

GAPA IN CHICAGO

Gapa, a Greek organization in America, is progressing by leaps and bounds in the Chicago area. The promoters of this organization are working towards the possibility of making this organization the chief strength of the Greek people.

We are told that this coming week a second chapter will be installed with certainty in Chicago and that many will wish to join. The consolidation of this new organization is due to the persistent demands of the Greek public.

The Greek Press, June 19, 1929

CLUBS AND LODGES

We are begging all presidents and secretaries of Greek clubs, lodges, organizations and associations to kindly let us know the day that they have set aside for their annual picnics so that we may insert an announcement of the same in the Greek Press and thereby prevent other organizations from choosing the same day for similar events.



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GREEK



Greek Daily, June 10, 1929

DAILY ITEMS

THE SPEECH OF THE HIGH COMMANDER OF GAPA

No. 1.- We are gladly publishing a part of the fully patriotic speech of the High Commander of G.A.P.A. which he delivered on his arrival in Chicago last week. It outlines the purpose of the G.A.P.A.

Partial prosperity and commercial evolution become the cause of unpleasant consequences if moral and material progress do not keep pace with each other. To this point I call your attention unprepared at the last moment.

We have been parted from our country and beloved families and while here we cannot escape the laws of social process. For this reason the preservation of our descendants is our principal anxiety.

"Let us leave it to our children. Some say they will be Americanized."



Greek Daily, June 10, 1929

But is it possible for an olive tree transplanted in America to change into an apple tree? The voice of history will deliver us and others from imminent destruction. Let this voice of history be heard from the mouth of each one of us in time of danger and let us alter evil with logic. The solution of our problem is organization. Here is the accomplishment of the GAPA. To possess and also to communicate to the coming generation our culture, our language, our religion, and to see that all the Greeks in America are fraternally united, to live, to act, and to achieve great things.

To organize is the command of our country and the ardent wish of our adopted country. Let us be organized as humans and bring into being again the civilization that Greece was at one time proud of; let us again bring into being the Greek intellect to life.



Greek Daily, June 10, 1929

As an organization the Gapa is our new social religion to which everyone of us is indebted, never to forget that it is our shield of orthodoxy. Organization means endeavoring to forward the supreme themes of our language; the language which will keep our new generation flourishing in our traditions. It is an organization which will keep and allow the Greek schools in America to communicate the torch of our paternal traditions to our delicate youth.

The Greek school has as its duty, to proceed with its advice uniting the link of our generation with the future one; the link which will bind every delicate Greek heart of America with our forefathers. Thus the new generations on receiving this achievement will raise it to where our forefathers had it before.



Saloniki, May 25, 1929, p. 4

GAPA'S GRAND GATHERING IN CHICAGO.

Next Friday May 31st, at 8 P. M., a great gathering of the Order Gapa will take place at the Masonic Temple Bldg. 32 W. Randolph St. under the auspices of the Chicago Lodge of the Order Alexandros Ypsilanti.

Mr. Basil Idannou from Pittsburg Penn., president of Gapa will deliver a speech, enumerating the achievements of the Order.

This Greek American Progressive Association is well known to all the Greek communities in America and its achievements are witnesses of the greatness of the Order. Gapa stands for the perpetuation of the Greek tongue and Greek religion, the two holy fundamentals of the Greek race. The Greek race cannot exist without these too, Greek Language and Greek Religion.

Chicago Greeks are invited to attend Gapa's meeting and hear from the mouth of the President, the achievements and activities of the Order in all communities in America.

From the Lodge
Alexandros Ypsilanti.



Soloniki, Feb. 28, 1929

ANEPAL'S CEREMONY

p. 7.- Six thousands Greeks crowded the great ball room of the Trianon to witness the impressive ceremony of the installation of the newly elected officers of the Anepa Cruer.

The five Chicago chapters and the chapters of Pullman, Oak Park and Evanston, their presidents, the councils and ex-officers participated in the ceremony of the installation. Attorney D. Parry, former president of the 46th chapter, acted as master of ceremonies. The American and the Greek flags were brought in upon the command of the master, and the anthems of the two countries were played by the five bands of the celebration. Songs and recitations were uttered and the Anepa's hymn, written by Attorney Andrew Vlachos was played. After the ceremony, dancing followed until 1 A.M.

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GREEK



Greek Daily, Feb. 8, 1929

GREEK LITERATURE DAY

P. 1.- The Greek Society of Chicago had a most wonderful inspiration in establishing here the "Greek Literature Day," following the examples of those in Greece, who observe, with much festivity, the holiday of the "Three Famous Prelates"

The first "Greek Literature Day", in Chicago, took place in Saint Trinity Church in the presence of a large crowd. The children of the school, Socrates, whose Dean is Mr. Loumos, sang native songs and recited poems at that time.

This coming Sunday the "Greek Literature Day" will take place in the Church of Saint Nickolas, 5957 South Peoria St., with an elaborate program in which children of the school, Omiros, a school founded and maintained by the Greek Society, will take part.



Greek Daily, Feb. 8, 1929

The principal speech of the celebration will be delivered by the publisher of the Greek Daily, Mr. S. Kotakis.

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Saloniki, Jan. 19, 1929, p. 4



GREEK REFUGEES SOCIETY OF AMERICA HOMER.

The society Homer, which was founded a year ago, last Sunday, at the Stevens Hotel, held its elections for new officers. The following officers were elected:

George Kokinos, President; Constantine Pantaleon, Tresurer; L. Kylavos, Vice-resident; Constantine G. Charalambidis, Secretary General; Michael Laskaris, Executive Secretary. The Board of Directors are: Athanasios Vaxevanis, George Ziras, Const. Seriadis, Alexander Polikardiotis.

The Greek Refugees Society since its establishment played a role of paramount importance and it is the only society of its kind in Chicago. The newly elected officers who are known for their noble endeavors, undoubtedly will merit the office held by each.

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GREEK

Greek Daily, Jan. 18, 1929

THE GREEK SOCIETY OF CHICAGO INVITATION

p. 3.- The Greek Society of Chicago invites its members to attend a meeting on Jan. 27th, 1929, at 3:00 P.M., Sunday afternoon, at the offices of Holy Trinity Church, 1101 South Peoria St., where a general assembly of all the members will take place. At this meeting a report of last year's expenses will be made and the budget for the coming year will be discussed.

All the members are requested to attend the meeting.

Chicago, Jan. 10, 1929
(From the Offices of the
Greek Society)

Greek Daily, Jan. 18, 1929

P.S. We also notify the Greek public that on Feb. 10th, 1929, a dance will be given for the benefit of the Greek School, Socrates, at Ashland Auditorium, W. Van Buren St. and Ashland avenue. The program will be published shortly.

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Saloniki, May 19, 1928, p. 6

GREEK



THE GREEKS OF AMERICA.

HOW THEY ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES. THEIR NATIONAL AND ECONOMIC SENSE.

THE ROLE OF AHEPA.

BY

MR. ALFANGE, SUPREME PRESIDENT OF "AHEPA"

The Greek, rightly and justly, is called the "migratory bird." In ancient times he always traveled to foreign lands where he created the famous Grecian colonies, transplanting there the scintillating light of Greek civilization. Those colonies perpetually maintained an ever-lasting love and devotion to Mother Greece and, with her, they fought the battles of enlightenment and civilization.

The modern Greek, as real descendant of his progenitor, inheriting all their virtues and short-comings, could not do otherwise than inherit the peculiarity of their "wanderlust." Intrepid by nature, his ever-working mind always seeks the far-away and unknown, at which he dashes with untold courage, without being affected by distances, hardships, vicissitudes and ignorance of the language.

Saloniki, May 19, 1928.

GREEK



Today one with certainty could say, that there is no spot on earth where a Greek merchant, industrialist, laborer, technician or sea-navigator could not be found.

Thirty or more years ago, when the current of immigration was hastening to the land Columbus discovered, the Greek, although he woke up rather late, dashed to the new land of plenty equipped, as usual, with courage, industry, persistence and progress of his tradition. Reaching America, notwithstanding the fact that he knew nothing of the habits and customs of the country and not speaking the language, he immediately set his powers in motion. His original decision was to acquire a few thousand dollars and return to his native land and to his beloved family.

GREEK

Saloniki, May 19, 1928.



He never thought to colonize this expansive land. In coming here he had made up his mind to quickly return to his own land with the sum of money that he was after. Taking up any occupation that came his way and with devotion, patience and persistence, he worked for the acquisition of that money.

After hard fought battles and endeavors, the Greek immigrant began to jump from success to success. Thus, the street peddler became a business man, the waiter, a restaurant keeper, the railroad and building laborer a contractor, the clerk, a proprietor, and, in general, the Greek immigrant began to steadily set his foot firmly on the first step of the American commercial ladder. But the Greek is still here. His success and his love for this country compelled him to temporarily postpone his going back to Greece. The various postponements have created greater success and interests for the Greek and at last, the environment brought about a change in him.



Saloniki, May 19, 1928.

The Greek altered his original decision. Instead of going back, he brought his family here and permanently established himself in his adopted country.

The permanent establishment of hundreds of thousands of Greeks in America is a matter of fact now.

In the past the Greek immigrant, always thinking of returning to his beloved Greece, refrained from buying real estate and especially refrained from taking active part in the political and social life of America. This aloofness created a certain misunderstanding of the Greek. He was thought by many as not belonging to the class of very desirable citizens; also he was judged as the type of immigrant who comes here to grab money and take it out of the country without having offered lofty services to the nation as a lawful inhabitant of America.

Saloniki, May 19, 1928.

GREEK



On account of these beliefs, prejudice arose against the Greek element of the country and on top of that, the political and social frictions among the Greeks, themselves, began to picture them in the eyes of Americans as a people with disputes, and divisions. Everywhere in the country the division of the Greeks was noticeable. Despite prospering here he has acted as an individual, ignoring nationalistic tendencies.

All of us observed the racial disintegration and all of us spoke of the necessary measures to thwart it, but, none took the initiative to stem it and lead the national movement.

Under such unpleasant circumstances, a few Greek immigrants in Atlanta, Ga. deeply feeling the impending danger of national disintegration, held a meeting in the school of their community in July, 1922, and after long discussions, and deliberations, they resolved that in order to disabuse the mind of the many who were biased against the Greek element and, in order to restore unity, peace and brotherly love among the Greeks of America, an organization must be formed along the lines of the American brotherhoods, with principles and a program that would reverse the aforesaid conditions.



Saloniki, May 19, 1928.

Without delay the needed organization was founded and the name Ahepa was given it.

The word Ahepa is made of the initial letters of the words American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. The fundamental principle of Ahepa is to spiritually unite the Greeks of America into a federal system of mutual guarantee.

For the organization to succeed, it was absolutely necessary not to clothe it with a purely Greek toga but a Greek-American emblem; therefore, the language of the land was adopted as the official language of the Association. Ahepa consequently was officially recognized by the authorities of the country as a first-class organization, and won the esteem and sympathy of the American people. Other advantages and interests, arising from the use of the English tongue, are from the crowded enlisting in Ahepa of Greek Youths who were born in this country and cannot speak Greek.

Saloniki, May 19, 1928.

This enlistment of youth in the ranks of Ahepa is a great national service, because through Ahepa they come into closer contact with other Greeks, learning the Greek language, and are imbued with the Greek consciousness, thus entering into an environment of Greek-American character, which would have been impossible if Ahepa had been clothed with a purely Greek garment. Other nationalities, through such organization, have succeeded for many generations in maintaining the national consciousness and prestige of their origin. To be a true American is a great honor and pride and to be a true American of Greek origin is a double honor and pride.

Today, after six years of systematic work, Ahepa has 170 chapters all over the United States, and little over 20,000 members. Every Ahepan is a loyal soldier in the organization and a devoted worshiper of its principles and idealism. The spirit of brotherhood is so great that often fanatical enemies of yesterday are mutual friends today, through the ties of Ahepa.



GREEK

Saloniki, May 19, 1928.

These 170 chapters ever so often, organize official symposiums, dances, enlightening lectures and other gatherings to which notable Americans are invited. At such affairs Ahepa presents the best of Greek traditions, renders the opportunity to Americans to become familiar with the habits, customs and virtues of the old and new generation of Greeks and due to its propaganda, a friendly sentiment is created among Americans towards Greeks in America and towards Greece.

Ahepa with pride declares that it created an overwhelmingly Philhellenic sentiment all over the country. Ahepa further declares that it succeeded in uniting the divided Greeks into one united national front to defend the prestige and interests of the race. Undoubtedly the Greek Government is aware of the Ahepa's activities regarding the Greek loan, and Ahepa's systematic efforts with the United States against the ratification of the Treaty of Lozaine.

Saloniki, May 19, 1928

GREEK

At Ahepa's suggestion, the Greeks in America have entered the political, social and commercial life of the country, proudly displaying their racial origin, their wonderful virtues and the progressiveness of their race. Today, Ahepa is the largest Greek organization in the world, with gigantic influence and power.

A prospective member must be Christian must be just and high-minded, believe in the ideals of Greece, obey and abide by the laws of the country he inhabits and be ready to offer services and sacrifices to Greece and his fellowmen. Ahepa's cardinal principle, as already stated, is to Americanize its members and sympathizers, but the meaning of Americanization is not similar to "Bulgarization" or "Turkization."

GREEK

Saloniki, May 19, 1928.

Americanization is a great privilege and a great honor. It is the best "ization" in the world. It grants freedom in religious beliefs, freedom to love your mother country, freedom to function according to your habit and custom, to use your language, to maintain your church, protected by the laws of the land; freedom to celebrate your racial and religious holidays, but, on the other hand, in wearing the honored toga of Americanization, one must be a loyal and true citizen of this greatest Republic. Being a loyal and true citizen, it unfolds before you untold possibilities and potentialities and it urges you to reach, (if you are qualified), the highest offices in the country, without racial or religious discrimination or bias being used against you.

There are, today, many foreign-born personages who, after naturalization, became holders of high offices and some of them became members of the cabinet, without ceasing to be concerned for the country of their birth.

Saloniki, May 19, 1928.

The American people disdain those who ignore and forget their mother-country, their language and members of their race. It is said and certainly it is a logical inference, that one not loving his mother land would not love his adopted country. People of this type are barred from the ranks of Ahepa. Ahepa, today, is the personification of the noblest Greek ideals and systematically works to spread and uplift the lofty and immortal Greek idealism.

Ahepa affectionately took care of the new Greek generation in America by founding the chapter, Sons of Pericles, for Greek boys and the chapter, Daughters of Athens, for Grecians girls, both being under the immediate protection and auspices of Ahepa. These two chapters are a colossal national asset to Hellenism, because through them and by them our race and idealism in America will be perpetuated.

When our organization began to realize the achievements of its step-by-step unfolding program, the idea of excursions to Greece became ripe.



Saloniki, May 19, 1928.

Such excursions will render our connection with mother Greece mutually beneficial and will strengthen our ties with the mother of all civilized nations.

Not only Greek of the old and new stock will participate in these excursions, but many Americans will take the opportunity to visit Greece and become acquainted with that glorious country.

The executive council of the Order resolved to have the first excursion of Ahepa to Greece at once. The reason for this haste of the resolution was to take mother-Greece by surprise, fathom the ground and lay down possibilities for future excursions to occur annually.



Democrat, January, 1928.

WPA (ILL) 7-1-1. 1928

AHEPA DANCE

Two weeks ago, at the Aragon Ballroom, the installation of the four chapters of Ahepa took place. Over 6,000 people attended this great event. The Supreme President, D. Alfange, from New York, was present. It was a marvelous evening and will be long remembered by those who attended.



SALONIKI, December 31, 1927

The Aphepa's Excursion to Greece.

For the first time Greek American Ahepans, in a group, will make an excursion to Greece. It was decided by the Executive Committee of the Greek American Organization to sponsor and organize the forthcoming excursion to Greece, as a gesture of reciprocity and sociability. The Greeks of America will bring to Greece, American ideas, friendship, and gold; and Greece will extend them its hospitality and motherly embrace. But the significance of the excursion has a deeper object, that is the closer cooperation of the Greeks of the two continents in religious and national affairs. The Greek Americans will celebrate Easter Sunday in Greece.



SAPOHIKI, August 20, 1927

Ahepa Picnic

The Chicago Ahepa Chapter No. 16 holds its third annual picnic on Sunday, August 21, at Desolinas Tiger Resort. The organization is offering an unusual opportunity to the Greek community in spending a day in the outdoor regions, as our ancestors used to do, and we know that every body is anxious for such an event, for it is a real tonic to the mind and body to get away from the struggle of business. There will be no admission fee, and no charge for the use of the dance-hall. Food, except beer, will be sold on the premises, as well as all kinds of melcher for those who have not brought victuals with them. The dance will start early in the afternoon.

GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, July 5, 1927.

THE FIRST GREEK BUILDING IN CHICAGO WILL SOON BE ERECTED.

p.1-A local newspaper, the Chicago Tribune, has published in its Sunday edition a statement that a magnificent twelve-story building will soon be erected on Chicago's Gold Coast to house the newly-organized Greek-American Club. The plans of this building have been released by its architect, Zacharia Debis. The structure, a picture of which was printed in the Tribune will be in the Doric style, its facade closely resembling that of an ancient Greek temple. Columns will extend from the ground to the third floor, and the frieze will represent in relief the athletic games of ancient Greece.

There will be a roof-garden for dinners and dances with a stage for theatrical presentations.

The upper floors will have a hundred and fifty-two sumptuously furnished rooms for the members of the Club.

Chicago Greek Daily, July 5, 1927.

In the basement will be a swimming-pool, baths, and a barber-shop. On the other floors will be richly decorated salons for relaxation, the main dining-room, a gymnasium, and special sections for the women who are members of the Club.

The cost of the building will be \$1,250,000, and the construction work has been awarded to S. Clifford and Sian.

Irving Tzeo, Aristotle P. Kremer, and Aristomenes B. Elkon are named as the founders of the Club. They were legally represented by Attorney John G. Mac Donald.

The membership is restricted to three thousand, of whom five hundred will be life members. Of the rest two thousand two hundred and fifty will be resident members and two hundred and fifty will be non-resident members.

Chicago Greek Daily, July 5, 1927.

The foregoing facts and many others about the building were published in the Tribune, and Mr. Irving Tzeo verified the report; saying that it was no figment of the imagination, since the members above mentioned have millions at their disposal.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, June 25, 1927, p. 5.

THE HOMER GREEK REFUGEE LEAGUE OF AMERICA



A brotherhood under the above name was recently launched in our city, in which all Greeks coming from Asia Minor and Thrace are eligible for membership.

The purpose of this brotherhood of persons who had the misfortune to be expelled from their native land after the unprecedented catastrophe of 1922, is the development of personal acquaintance among all refugees; mutual assistance among members; and particularly the fostering of brotherly feelings between its members and our fellow-Greeks of this free state, in commercial as well as social activities.

The league will also act in the philanthropic field in individual emergency cases and especially in great calamities which vitally affect the life and property of groups in this country, in Greece, and elsewhere.

This organization fills a need long felt among the unfortunate victims of the world war.



Chicago Greek Daily, June 25, 1927, p. 5.

The Executive Council consists of the following:

Demetrios A. Poulakis, President
Costas A. Pantaleon, Vice-President
Antony K. Benettas, General Secretary
George A. Kokkinos, Treasurer
Constantine G. Haralampides, Special Secretary

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Saloniki, May 29, 1927.

GREEK



DANCE BANQUET, BY THE NATIONAL JOY.

Sunday, June 10th, the society of youth, "National Joy," gives its first annual dance at the Sherman House.

The dance is given for the benefit of St. Constantine Church, and proceeds of the dance will be added to the Church fund for building a new school and Church to replace the old which was destroyed by fire.

All the Greeks of Chicago and the suburbs are invited to participate in this dance, that the rebuilding of the Church will be hastened.



Democrat, May, 1927.

AHEPA AND NIGHTMARES

p. 2.- It couldn't happen any other way. Ahepa had to have nightmares just as everything else must have nightmares. Because certain forces were concerned about Hellenism in America and because they wanted to look after Greek interests, the first chapter of the Order of Ahepa was organized.

There have been many articles written in many newspapers criticizing the Ahepa, but they have always been signed with a pseudonym so their true identity will be unknown.

These "Judases" have sprung up from the Ahepans, breaking their oaths and forgetting their duties. We believe the loyal Ahepans should take means to silence these traitors forever in order to save the great work the Ahepans are doing for the cause of Hellenism.

Democrat, May, 1927.

These men are the same people who ruined the Panhellenic Union and are trying to do the same to the Ahepa. They succeeded once, but they must not do it again. Ahepans, don't let a few malicious and untrue words weaken you. You must preserve your organization for bigger and better things.

Sometimes there are organizations that have members belonging to it. There are also organizations that belong to their members. The Ahepa is one of these. But that is no reason for some of the members to abuse the privilege given them.

Ahepa does not write these things for pity or sympathy. Ahepa doesn't need pity or sympathy. Ahepa was born to live and live it will. This is just a statement we would like certain anonymous people to read, remember, and think about.

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GREEK

Democrat, Feb., 1927.

INSTALLATION OF THE AHEPANS IN CHICAGO

p. 2.- With great pomp and ceremony the installation of the officers of the three Ahepa chapters of our city took place. Although the weather was bad on that day, February 12th, over 3,000 members and friends attended the great affair which took place at the Gold Room of the Sherman Hotel.

The ball room was well filled before the appointed time. Many people who could not dance or had no intention of dancing, came anyway, to see the ceremony.

At exactly 8:30 P. M. the guests of honor came forward in an orderly procession and took their places. They were followed by the Supreme President of Ahepa, B. Chibithes, and the presidents of the three Chicago chapters, B. Roussis, P. Sikokis, and M. Lambros. After them filed the vice presidents, secretaries, treasurers, and the counselors.



Democrat, Feb., 1927.

After the oaths were taken, the past presidents of the chapters, D. Poulakos, Rekas and Sikokis, were praised for the fulfillment of their offices. Mr. Chibithes' speech will long be remembered by those who had the fortunate opportunity of listening to him. After the speeches, dancing was on the program for the rest of the evening. Many prominent people attended this affair from Chicago and out of town. Among them were Mrs. A. Papaeliou, pharmacist, from Newark, widow of the well-known doctor of our city, who was, before his death, the first organizer and president of Ahepa. The affair will be long remembered by those who attended.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 1, 1927.

APPEAL TO THE GREEKS OF TEGEA

A general meeting of the Tegeatas is called to form a society whose object will be to teach and prepare the Greek girls of Tegea to become useful housewives and mothers, so that they may be better qualified to mold the future of their children, not only with Greek principles, but also with the prevalent progress of the new generation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SALONIKI, May 15, 1926

Dance of the Lovers of Music.

Tomorrow, Sunday, the Young Ladies Philomusical Society gives a dance at the Sherman House. Proceeds of the dance will be utilized for the humitarian of the society.

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Saloniki, February 27, 1926.

FOURTH ANNUAL DANCE OF THE GREEK AMERICAN BOOSTERS CLUB.

Tomorrow, Sunday the 28th of February, the Greek American Boosters Club, gives its fourth annual dance at the "Cameo Room" of the Morrison Hotel.



SALONIKI, January 16, 1926

The New Executive Council of the Ahepa.

The Chicago chapter of Ahepa elected its new officers in a general meeting last week, at the Morrison Hotel. The names of the new officers are Mr. D. Poulakis, president; George Spannon, vice president; M. Meletiadis, secretary; G. Alex, treasurer; A. Porikos, chaplain; G. Dravilas, curator; P. Anason, council; A. Giokaris, dean; and H. Tangas, sergeant at arms.

DANCE.



The Greek-American Booster Club of Chicago gives its annual dance at the Cameo Room of the Morrison Hotel on Jan. 25th.

As the activities and the good work of the club are known to all, non-members also are invited to attend this dance, whose object is to strengthen the treasury of the club.

P. Karavites, President

E. Kollias, Secretary

P. D. Agriostathis, Organizer.

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SECRET

Saloniki, Dec. 1, 1925.

YOUNG WOMEN'S PHILOMUSICAL ASSOCIATION
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Young Women's Philomusical Association of Chicago, is giving their fourth annual dance, December 9, 1925, in the Tiger Room of the Sherman Hotel.

The collections from the dance will be distributed to the poor families of our Chicago Greek Colony. The admission price is one dollar

The Secretary,
Popi K. Vretos

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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 27, 1923.

DANCE BY ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO GREEK DEMOCRATIC LIBERALS

The Association of the Greek Democratic Liberals of Chicago is giving its annual dance, November 4, 1923, at the Cameo Room of the well-known Morrison Hotel, which is located on the northeast corner of Madison and Clark Street.

Everything has been taken care of, by the Executive Committee, so the dance should be very successful and carried out with the proper order and dignity.

We hope, that the entire Greek Colony of our city of Chicago will honor our association, which has offered many national services in the past and is composed of the most eminent people from our colony. We can feel very proud of our association because it stands for cooperation and progress.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 3, 1923.

WPA (U) 7 PR 1, 302/5

AN INVITATION.

All members of the Association of Democratic Liberals of Chicago are hereby summoned to a special meeting which will be held next Sunday at 2:30 p. m. in the club's hall. The purpose of this meeting is to make decisions on matters which the executive committee will submit to them.

A. Stavros, Secretary.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 10, 1923.

DANCE GIVEN BY THE GREEK WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

p. 8—The Greek Women's Society of Chicago which takes first place in all social and philanthropic activities, notifies the honorable public that on this coming Thursday, February 15, 1923, it will give its annual dance which will be informal, in the Tiger room of the Sherman Hotel.

The women will endeavor this year as always to please all who attend lending to the affair that bright vivacity of which they possess the secret and adding the delight of some small surprises between the dances which will charm their guests.

These ladies, who place their confidence in the kindness of the public, hope that no one will overlook their invitation and thank every one in advance.

The Greek Women's Society also takes advantage of this opportunity to notify the public that last month it sent to Mr. Drosopoulos, manager of the National Bank of Athens, seventy-one barrels of flour to be distributed among the Greek refugees.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 6, 1923.

WPA (ILL) PRO- 1000

ORGANIZATION OF LIBERALS

(Editorial)

Last Sunday, in their special headquarters, the Greek Liberals of Chicago held their annual election of executive officers.

The committee assigned to preside over the election was composed of Messrs. K. Paleologos, A. Baxevani, B. Biniari, and P. Prima.

The satisfactory conduct of the electoral campaign was due to the efforts of the retiring president of the organization, Mr. Constantine Paleologos.

At the election proceeding, 1,500 members had been admitted to the polls, whereas at this election 1,015 members were permitted to vote. About 731 new members have been enrolled.

The election began at 9 a.m. and ended at 9 p.m., with an intermission of forty-five minutes in the afternoon.

Saloniki, Jan. 6, 1923.

WPA (111) 571 42/5

The results of this election were as follows:

Paul Demos, president,	500	votes
Aristoteles Damianos, vice-president,	514	"
A. Economos, vice-president,	483	"
A. Stavros, first secretary,	487	"
J. Basilopoulos, second secretary,	484	"
N. Nomikos, treasurer,	496	"

Advisory Committee

A. Alexopoulos,	492	votes
J. Askounes,	492	"
N. Karafotias,	484	"
N. Kokales,	479	"
N. Ntokos,	475	"
B. Papastergiou,	475	"
A. Stathopoulos,	473	"

Second Group

G. Kyriakopoulos, president,	240	votes
J. Haramaras, vice-president,	223	"
K. Paleologos, first secretary,	238	"
H. Perivolides, second secretary,	225	"
J. Lambropoulos, treasurer,	222	"

Saloniki, Jan. 6, 1923.

WFA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Advisory Committee

N. Ievales,	230	votes
I. Velis,	221	"
A. Mentzeloglou,	222	"
A. Petrakos,	226	"
G. Petropoulos,	239	"
G. Triantafilou,	235	"

Third Group

P. Tsavaras, president,	208	votes
N. Chronopoulos, vice-president,	208	"
G. Karaflos, first secretary,	211	"
G. Koundouros, second secretary,	207	"
K. Makarakes, treasurer,	208	"

Advisory Committee

Alex Alex,	215	votes
G. Koutsopanos,	204	"
G. Kolettes,	211	"
K. Metropoulos,	204	"
P. Bougas,	217	"
N. Tserones,	199	"
G. Papanickolopoulos,	190	"

Saloniki, Jan. 6, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

Independent Group

A. Mouzakiotes, vice-president,	105 votes
F. Mouzakiotes, advisor,	45 "

The majority of the members of the organization were more than satisfied by the elections of Mr. Demos, the new president, and his advisory committee.

The truth is that Mr. Demos and the rest of the candidates elected have shown themselves, by their manners and their other qualifications, to be very progressive individuals.

We congratulate the victors, and we wish them the best of everything.

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PLAIN

Saloniki, Dec. 3, 1922.

A LETTER TO THE Hellenic Post, No. 543:

HELLENIC POST, No. 543.



Chicago, Ill., Nov. 27, 1922

Hon. Georges Clemenceau,
Chicago, Illinois,
Honorable Sir:

The members of the Hellenic Post, No. 543, of the American Legion, have requested me to extend to you a most cordial welcome. This post is made up of ex-service men of the World War, who have come from Greece and have made America their country. During the World War about eighty thousand men of Hellenic descent entered the military service of the United States to fight on the side of the Allies. Many of us saw active service in your native land and helped to check the enemies of democracy. After the Armistice was signed, the entire world turned its attention to the negotiations at Versailles, and all were pleased that peace had finally been concluded. America was represented at the conference by its President,

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I 4 Woodrow Wilson, who played a great part, along with your Honorable Self, in bringing about a settlement of the many difficult questions that came up.

We, of Hellenic descent, were also interested in the treaty of Sevres and were highly gratified when that treaty provided that the Turk should be banished from Europe. Unfortunately, if reports are true, the present government of your country concluded a separate peace with Turkey, and, during the preliminary conference between the Turks and the Allies at Mudania, representatives of your country were responsible for the return of Turkey into Europe. Certainly such conduct on the part of civilized nations is not in keeping with the great principles for which we fought and for which many laid down their lives. It is pitiful to witness the slaughter of Christians by the Turks and the deportation of hundreds of thousands of children and women from their homes. And this is a direct result of the diplomacy of those responsible for governing your country, even though relations between Greece and France have always been friendly.

All of these matters are matters of history, and it is needless to dwell

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SECRET



Saloniki, Dec. 9, 1922.

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SECRET



Saloniki, Dec. 3, 1928.

I 3 on then in a communication of this kind. I merely want to call your attention to the fact that thousands of millions of Americans and other civilized people throughout the world are disappointed in the diplomacy which has permitted the Turks to destroy Smyrna, to slaughter hundreds of thousands of Christians and to re-occupy Thrace.

Let us hope that some of the wrongs already perpetrated may be rectified at Lausanne, and we earnestly solicit your friendship for the cause of Freedom and Democracy as interpreted by you during your glorious regime as Premier of France.

Respectfully yours,

James W. Nichols, Commander.

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Jan. 28, 1922.

LIBRARY 171 240

At eight o'clock last Sunday night the dance of the Liberal Society took place in the Ashland Auditorium. The council acted as the reception committee. A program was offered by the music students of Mr. Eddy Varzos. During the intervals between dances, the crowd partook of refreshments. The receipts of the dance will go into the treasury.

The dance was conducted in a very dignified manner, and on all sides expressions of pleasure could be heard. It was well attended despite the number of other social affairs.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 21, 1922.

LIBERAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

Last Sunday at 2:30 P.M., during a general assembly of the Liberal Society, the newly elected governing council was introduced to the members.

At about two o'clock the members began to arrive, and by two-thirty Bowen Hall was filled with the members who, by the way, are some of the finest members of the community

Then Mr. C. Paleologos, president of the Society, Mr. M. Tsolainos of New York, and Paul Demos, arrived at the meeting. Their appearance caused the audience to cheer enthusiastically. They ascended the platform, where there were already gathered the governing council and the former president, Mr. Kontaxopoulos, and vice-president, Mr. Salopoulos.

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Mr. Paleologos gave a welcoming speech and then Mr. Tsolainos spoke. He



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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 21, 1922.

unfolded and explained the ideals, aims, and programs of the Liberals.

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The very worth-while words of Mr. Tsolainos were eagerly heard by the audience. He stressed the need for financial aid, in order that the Liberator of Greece, Venizelos, could sway the people.

The profits of the meeting amounted to \$484.50.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 24, 1921.



ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF LIBERAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

Last Sunday, December 18, the election of officers of the Liberal Society was held. It was carried out in a dignified, respectful, and brotherly manner.

Voting began at 9:00 A.M. and ended at 9:00 P.M. Before a member was given a ballot, the committee in charge examined his record to see if he was still a member in good standing. The candidates for each office had their names printed on the ballot, and a check was to be placed at the side of the candidate's name. The names were.....

Constantine Paleologos Mammonas was elected president; Dr. C. Theodore was elected vice-president; A. Tsikouris was elected second vice-president; Mr. G. Halepas was elected general secretary; John Raklios, treasurer; D. Dimitriades, corresponding secretary.

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GREEK



Saloniki, Dec. 24, 1921.

The members of the council are: A. Karagiannis, K. Georgopulos, P. Petropoulos, Paul Demos, and A. Alexopoulos.

The results of the elections were enthusiastically received by the people who had waited to get the news. After refreshments were served, the people began to call for a speech by the new president.

Mr. Paleologos stepped forward and made the following speech:

"My dear brothers:

I receive your decision with so much emotion and gratitude that it is hard for me to find words with which to thank you."

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"Our organization has as its aim, the betterment of our homeland in the political and educational fields. As your president, it will be my sacred duty to help fulfill these hopes. . . . There are certain points that we must

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GREEK



Saloniki, Dec. 24, 1921.

strive for in our campaign; they are the following:

"The education of all of our people in national and political matters.

"The eradication in our fatherland of all destructive forces and policies.

"The liberation of Greece from foreign domination.

"The direction of all resources toward making and securing peace and security, by stabilizing the fatherland from within.

"In order that these aims may be attained, much sacrifice, both personal and material, must be made. There can be no more sacred sacrifice than one made for the fatherland.

"I am willing to make this sacrifice and I am sure I have the co-operation of all. I thank you."

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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 29, 1921.

THE GREEK LANTERN

The Greek Lantern is a paper published by the Greek post of the American Legion. It is written in English and deals with the activities of its members.

Mr. D. Pantelis, the lawyer, a former organizer and leader of the organization, writes many articles concerning its progress and development.

In the October issue we find this article concerning Mr. J. Psichalinos, a well-known individual in our community:

"Comrade J. Psichalinos visited the offices of the organization a few days ago in order to obtain membership blanks. He gave his word that all would be filled.....

"Mr. Psichalinos studied at the Gorksmen Training School for Funeral Directors



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Saloniki, Oct. 29, 1921.

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I C and Embalmers, and says that he needs more experience.

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"We advise the ex-soldiers, whom he approaches, to join the Legion, in order that the above gentleman does not get an opportunity to do any practising."




Saloniki, Oct. 1, 1921.

CEREMONY DEDICATING THE LIBERAL CLUB

A ceremony dedicating the Liberal club was held with great impressiveness last Sunday afternoon in the presence of a large select group of people. Fathers Leon Pygeas and D. Hadzidimitriou officiated at the ceremony in honor of those who began the movement [anti-royalist movement in Greece]. The audience listened to the prayers for the leaders of Greece with interest and reverence. After the ceremony, Mr. G. Kyriakopoulos gave a speech concerning the movement in Thessaloniki, which "had taken the reins of government from the traitorous hands of the king, and led the country on the glorious path of its ancestors and effected the expansion of Greece to her former large boundaries."

Mr. Kyriakopoulos was followed by Mr. N. Salopoulos, who gave an impromptu speech on various problems and conditions in Greece. By this speech he painted a picture of dark colors concerning the presence of the Germanophile (friend of Germans) in Athens, who has succeeded in killing 30,000 Greeks,



Saloniki, Oct. 1, 1921.

whose blood has not been shed to keep the "Tree of Liberty" alive, but to foster the worm-eaten tree of a Dynasty. Epiros and the Dodekanisa (12 islands) towns, which had been given to Greece by treaty, sent 10,000 Greeks to the Pontus where they were slaughtered by the savage troops of Kemal Pasha, and were prevented from entering the City of Constantinople. This slaughter was unnecessary as the troops were not sufficient in number to conquer Kemal, and the leaders knew it.

After the speeches, refreshments were served, and so ended this quiet and patriotic gathering. The headquarters of this club, are getting to be the center of all the city's cultural and progressive activities.





CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Sept. 24, 1921

Hellenic Liberal Democratic League.

Next Sunday, Sept. 25, 3 P.M., our League will celebrate the anniversary of the benefit given for the Hellenistic movement of Saloniki, at its Hall, 515-17 So. Halsted St. At the same time, it will hold the fete of the inauguration of the League. Several speakers will address the gathering.



Chicago Greek Daily, Sept. 22, 1921

NATIONAL UNION OF THE GREEKS OF CHICAGO

Established by Permission of the Authorities
of the State of Illinois

As is known to a great portion of the Greeks of Chicago, the newly constituted league under the name of Union, has as its aims: Education, political education, and development of solidarity between its members. These aims it will try to achieve by means of a series of lectures, and the development of the feeling of solidarity and fraternity among its members.

The ones who compose this Union, however, mindful of the doctrines of the Great Men of this Great Country, think that they do not alienate themselves from the purpose of the Union if they show an interest in events elsewhere in the world. As a natural consequence, they think they should watch the struggles of (barbarophagus) Greece. The Union members think that now, when Greece delivers the final blows against the sinister Turk, that Greeks, everywhere, should strengthen by all possible means the National Greek Government, that Government which, by the free will of the Greek people, guides its destinies. Furthermore, members think that, if in the future the Greek people



Chicago Greek Daily, Sept. 22, 1921

decide otherwise, the ones outside of Greece who are sincerely interested, should find themselves on her side.

The Executive Council of the National Union of the Greeks of Chicago invites all members, and those desiring to become members, to attend a general meeting, Sunday, Oct. 9, 1921, 4 P.M. at Bowen Hall, Hull House.

In having to promote discussion at this meeting relating to the growth of our Union to an extent worthy of our Community, the presence of all interested is most necessary.

National Union of the Greeks of Chicago.

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GREEK

Saloniki, July 30, 1921.

* LIBERALS GIVE BANQUET

The Liberal Club of Chicago gave a banquet in honor of the cosmopolitan and well-known Mr. Efstration Kouloubakin.

The dinner was given in a Greek restaurant, "The Pan-Athenian," where they are usually held. At the completion of the dinner, a discussion was held concerning the political situation in Greece.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 26, 1921.

CONDOLENCES SENT TO PATRIARCHY

During the meeting of last Sunday, the Friends of Freedom society in an unanimous vote decided to send telegrams of sympathy to the Ecumenical Patriarchy of Constantinople. Fresh wreaths of flowers were to be ordered for the body of Patriarch Dorotheos whose remains lie there in state.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 5, 1921



THE DINNER OF THE IPIROS CLUB

Every year the progressive and successful Club Ipiros, gives a midnight supper for its members and their guests. This year the chairman of the dinner was a brilliant young man, Mr. Spiros Alevizos. He was assisted by.....

After one o'clock the members of the club, and the invited guests began gathering in the Zappeion Restaurant where a sumptuous dinner was served. Among those present was Mr. Constantine Palaeologos, an honorary member of the organization.

During the dinner many delicacies were served, including entrees, barbecued lamb, and Yaourti [sour cream]. The opening speech was made by Mr. Alevizos, more speeches by.....followed. Mr. C. Avgerinos, a young lieutenant in the French Army, then introduced Mr. Palaeologos, who praised the members of Ipiros, for their virtue and their patriotism.

Mr. Baukas and Mr. Camberis, speaking for the organization, thanked him for his

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GREEK



Saloniki, Mar. 5, 1921.

kind words. There followed a discussion of w ys to raise money to build bridges in their home town Ipiros, Greece. The enthusiasm of these patriotic Ipiriotes to empty their pockets for this cause should have been seen. The hat was passed and the following sums were given:

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 12, 1921.

THE MISSION OF THE LIBERAL POLITICAL LEAGUES

(Editorial)

The enemies of democracy and political liberalism among the Greek people of America, particularly of Chicago, say that a pronounced and intensive activity in organizing and establishing the Liberal Greek political clubs or leagues is unnecessary and a lost and fruitless effort. They maintain that the re-establishment and restoration of monarchy and Royalist party control in Greece after the decisive elections of November 1, 1920 are a sufficient guarantee for a wise, efficient, and constructive administration of the affairs of the Greek government and people. Therefore, they contend that the opposition can be of little service to the national interests, especially in view of the fact that the Liberal party was discredited and renounced by the Greek people in the recent elections.

All intelligent and sober-minded Greeks, who are not swayed by emotional appeals and sinister propaganda, who do not allow their passions and



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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 12, 1921.

political and partisan hatreds and jealousies to control their every thought and action, deeply regret the exploitation of the ignorance and passions of the masses of the Greek people. The Greek people were misled, misguided, cheated, and bullied by false promises, by empty and meaningless outbursts of emotional and political oratory. In this manner, the great accomplishments of the Liberal party from 1917 - 1920 were belittled, misinterpreted, and ridiculed by those same people whose policies and actions brought Greece to the brink of destruction and civil war. The royal house of Greece, the royalist parties and officials dared, and still dare, to scorn, abuse, and denounce Britain and France, the great powers of Europe. These powers created, protected, and supported Greece. Our independence, in large measure, is due to them; our political and economic power and organization are their contributions to a free, self-respecting, prosperous young Greek nation. Shall we be branded with the opprobrium of ingratitude? Shall we forget and forsake our benefactors? Are we in a position to invite the wrath and incur the hostility of the powerful peoples and governments who are masters of the destinies of the world? Can a small nation, such as ours, continue to exist and prosper without



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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 12, 1921.

the friendship, sympathy, protection, and support of the earth's great powers? We say that it cannot.

Mr. Venizelos and his Liberal party have had, and continue to have, an historically tested and justified confidence in the support of the Allied powers. The Allies have never failed us, but they cannot tolerate a king and a party [King Constantine and the Royalist party] that supported the Central powers during the World War. The active support offered Germany and Bulgaria by the King's government, almost throughout the entire duration of the European war, has not been forgotten by England and France. Is there any wonder why these powers refuse to recognize the present King and government of Greece? Do we wonder why the promised loans are refused; why our foreign relations are pitifully unsuccessful; why our orders and credits for war materials are withheld? Retribution is coming fast for misleading the people, for failure to fulfill sacred promises, such as military demobilization, for ignoring and disregarding the all-important sympathetic attitude and assistance of England and France. Can the Greek people and army endure the strain and hardships of a continued war against

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 12, 1921.

Turkey in Asia Minor without any friends, without material and financial resources? Was not the people promised that the war will be brought to an end by peaceful settlement? We now see the present government's bad faith, dishonor, stupidity, and cowardice; we are already witnessing the moral and political incompetence of a political gang leading the unsuspecting and trusting people to certain catastrophe, to national annihilation and destruction.

Shall we, the Greek people of Chicago and America, remain indifferent and apathetic in the face of national destruction, defeat, and corruption? We are ready to defend and preserve the existence and greatness of our homeland. The Greek Liberal leagues have the patriotic duty and the historic mission to educate, enlighten, guide, and save the Greek people. The patriotism and loyalty of the Greeks of Chicago, and America in general, will not fail.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 5, 1921.

INVITATION BY THE GREEK REPUBLICAN LIBERAL LEAGUE

All liberals, whether league members or not, are requested to gather in the auditorium of Bowen Hall of Hull House, Halsted and Polk Streets, on Sunday, February 6, at 2 P.M. in order to hear the new announcements to be made and to discuss and consider vital political developments.

The grave perils hanging over our homeland, as a result of the most recent decisions of the Allies at Paris last week, impose upon us the duty to take action together to the end that the Allies be dissuaded from harming and imperiling vital national Greek interests.

The Steering Committee

Saloniki Note.-- In view of this invitation we urge all our Chicago nationals in our colony to attend the meeting at Hull House. They will have the opportunity to hear American leaders and officials, as well as Greek leaders, speak on the critical decisions immediately related to the affairs of our unhappy fatherland.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 29, 1921.

THE GREEK DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF CHICAGO LIBERALS
TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND THE PREMIER OF FRANCE

Telegram sent to the Prime Minister of Great Britain
and The Premier of France by the Greek Democratic
League of Chicago Liberals

At a mass meeting of the Greeks of Chicago at Hull House, a resolution was adopted in which the Greek people declare that they are opposed to the recognition of Constantine as King. We plead with you, in the name of humanity, to prevent him from being restored to the throne which he has so dishonorably seized.

(From the League Committee).



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CREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 22, 1921.

MEETING OF CHICAGO LIBERALS

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Liberal and Democratic League invited its members, as well as nonmembers, to a meeting held last Sunday at 2:00 P.M. in Bowen Hall of Hull House. Registration of new members took place at the beginning of the meeting.

At 2:30 P.M., the meeting was called to order by the president of the League, Mr. Elias Kontaxopoulos. He spoke convincingly and with invincible arguments about the mission and the purpose of the League, which is the re-establishment of democracy in Greece. He said that only by the restoration of democracy will Greece be saved. He then introduced the beloved attorney, Mr. George Kyriacopoulos, who extolled the great benefits and results derived from a democratic form of government. He said that we are leading an enviable life here in this great republic. "Why," said he, "should our homeland be deprived of a republican form of government and the consequent benefits? Why should it insist on a pathetic and sinful political life that belongs

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 22, 1921.

to the past? Is not Greece the cradle of democracy, the only true political system which guarantees happiness to its citizens?" He remarked that conditions in Greece would be much different, if, instead of an insane, vain, destructive, and irresponsible king, we had a responsible leader, a president, who was elected by the people, subject to their control and responsible to them for the consequences of his actions. The fortunes of Greece would be greatly improved, if, instead of the present king, she had Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos as president. The speech of Mr. Kyriacopoulos was received with great applause.

Afterwards, Mr. Halepas, editor of New Life, a monthly periodical, spoke on the duties of citizens to their country, and the country's obligations to its citizens. He referred to ancient history, mentioning the time when Periander, the tyrant of Corinth, asked a philosopher what would be the best way to govern a country. The philosopher answered that the country will be best governed when the slightest injury to the most insignificant citizen is considered an injury against the state itself. The wise man

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 22, 1921.

desired to inform the tyrant that the injustices wrought against individual citizens are injustices against the people in general, and, as long as this happens, wise statesmanship is nonexistent. That is why the people, and they alone, are in a position to decide and direct the affairs of the State. The speech of Mr. Halepas was applauded with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Constantine Paleologos was then requested to speak. He spoke about his journey to Greece and his interviews with the former Greek viceroy, Kountouriotis, and members of the Council of Ministers. He said that he informed former political leaders of the attitude and activities of the Greek people of America. They were greatly interested in the life and affairs of the Greeks of America, he said. Mr. Paleologos then examined the causes of the results of the recent elections in Greece, attributing them to anti-Venizelist elements that were working subversively and treacherously, both while their master, King Constantine, was in exile in Lucerne, Switzerland, and also while employed in the various governmental services during the Venizelos regime. He said that hypocrisy, misrepresentation, and bribery

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 22, 1921.

on the part of double-faced high and subordinate officials largely contributed to the defeat of the Liberal Republican party. He said that the election was not won by the popularity of, or with the adoration that the people entertain for, King Constantine. "The present leaders of Greece prevailed because they employed hateful, deceitful methods to mislead and misinform the Greek people," declared Mr. Paleologos. "It must be understood," he added, "that the result of the election was the verdict of only sixty per cent of a population of 4,500,000. What about the other forty per cent and the eighty per cent of the Greeks living outside Greece, who are predominantly liberals?"

"It is imperative that the party resort to a thorough housecleaning of the homeland political affairs. The good seed will not grow on thorny or weedy soil. So, out with the assassins, traitors, and political criminals!" The end of the speech was drowned in lengthy applause. A resolution was adopted and sent to Venizelos. Then the reporters of the American press of Chicago were thanked for their interest in Greek political affairs.

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GREEK



Saloniki, Jan. 22, 1921.

Finally, the eight hundred individuals participating in the meeting dispersed to the various Greek centers, becoming the heralds of democracy and of the Greek Liberal party.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 15, 1921.

GREEK REPUBLICAN LIBERAL LEAGUE

The Management of the Saloniki Press.

Dear Mr. N. Salopoulos: You are kindly requested to publish the enclosed announcement in your distinguished newspaper, Saloniki, the genuine organ of Venizelism and democracy.

Angelo Gallios

Secretary of the Greek Republican Liberal League.

Invitation

All Greek Republican liberals of Chicago and its environs, whether or not members of the aforementioned League, are invited to attend its meeting at 2 P.M. Sunday, January 16, at Bowen Hall in Hull House. During this meeting, many speakers will discuss the pitiful and wicked situation created after the



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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 15, 1921.

recent general elections in Greece.

It is about time that those who are living in this great liberal republic should heed the divine principles of democracy and impart them to their relatives and friends in Greece. We should transmit these principles to them by suitable means and assist them morally, in order that they may throw off the overhanging, perilous nightmare of monarchy, which has heaped so many calamities on our unfortunate nation. May they thus accept the divine government of democracy, which sprang and flourished in Greece and which has benefited humanity.



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GREEK



Anonymous-"The Organization of Chicago Liberalists",
New Era, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1, 1921, p. 18.

After much opposition from the Nationalists, the organization of Chicago Liberalists has finally been launched with much success and energy.

At a general meeting, officers were elected. They are all prominent men, able to fulfill their duties and achieve the aims of the organization.

L. Kontazopoulos was elected president. George A. Kyriakopoulos, lawyer and contributor to the New Era, and Dr. N. Salopoulos alternate as vice-president. K. Tsilikos is treasurer, E. Galios is general secretary and B. Biniaris is recording secretary. Directors are Messrs. Bookides, Ganas, Stavrus, Sousanis, Stamos, Alexopoulos, and Kontogiannis.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 10, 1920.

CHICAGO GREEK WOMENS' CLUB

The Greek Womens' Club of Chicago has been reorganized upon a better basis and with more serious aims. Their chief interest will be the improvement of the community through education and material benefits. They hope to be able to found an orphanage in Chicago, and to do much philanthropic work. That is why the name has been changed to Philanthropic Womens' Club.

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Their enthusiasm is so great that plans for a fund-raising dance are already completed. It will be given on Sunday, February 15, in the Ballroom (19th floor) of the La Salle Hotel. This dance should be supported wholeheartedly by the community because the efforts of these women are directed to such a worthy purpose. It is our patriotic duty to make this affair a tremendous success.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 17, 1920.

DANCE GIVEN BY OMONIA CLUB

Last night (Friday) a dance was given by the Omonia Club of Chicago at Turner Hall. It was attended by a large crowd which had a very pleasant evening. The dance was given for the purpose of raising money, with which to build a road from Palaiohorion to Leonidion [little towns in Greece].

The dance was marked by orderliness and simplicity. It was brought to a close at 1:00 A.M.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 8, 1919.

THE DANCE GIVEN BY THE WOMEN'S CLUB

(A description of the event by our well-known contributor Mr. M. Lambropoulos).

Never before has the Greek community seen such an affair as was given by the Greek Women's Club last Sunday in the Louis XIV Room of the Sherman Hotel. Everything lovely and well chosen that the Greek community of Chicago had to offer, such as beauty, dignity, professional, scientific, artistic business, and, in general, all branches of learning and trade, were present at this dance. I honestly believe that it was the sacred purpose of this dance to attract such a fine group of people.

.....

I approached Consul [Constantine] Kanthopoulos and asked him for his opinion of the dance. He answered, "I am very happy because I see our people advancing rapidly in the sciences and professions, and I am proud to be able to represent the Greeks of Chicago."



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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 8, 1919.

Again I spoke and said, "Your Excellency, Mr. Kanthopoulos, what shall I write in the Saloniki, about the work of the Women's Club?"

He answered, "Write the naked truth, just as you see and understand it. I personally am enthusiastic about this affair, and am certain that the ladies will not cease their efforts to help their enslaved brothers in Greece."

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I want to close this garbled account of my impressions of the dance by saying that the Women's Club should become a permanent institution. I venture to say that it will be an uplifting and inspirational influence upon all other organizations, because of the zeal and earnestness of its members.

If the Women's Club does not fulfill my prediction, I will wear humbly the robes of shame.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 1, 1919.


IPIROS SOCIETY MEETS

The Chicago division of the American Pan-Ipirotic Society held a meeting in Hull House last Sunday. This Society consists of four clubs, namely: the Omonia, the Ipantis, the St. Nicholas, and the St. Constantine.

The presidents of the Ipirotic organizations, Mr. A. Papas, John Zafiris, P. Leopos, and P. Eleftheriou, aided by the councilors, greeted the assembled members.

The president of the whole Society, Mr. Sophocles Hatzigiannis, was unable to preside over the meeting, and asked Mr. Paul Demos to do so in his place.

The group was addressed by Dr. C. Theodore, N. Salopoulos, C. Paleologos, and lastly by the Reverend Hatzidimitrion.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 1, 1919.

The orators spoke of the superiority of Ipiros from the historical, patriotic, and geographic aspects. They said, in stentorian tones that Ipiros was the brightest star in the Greek firmament.

A message in English was then telegraphed to all the Illinois representatives in Washington.

We wish to congratulate these Ipiriotes for their ardent patriotism, and we wish to assure them that there is no doubt in our minds concerning the freedom of Ipiros and its reunification with the mother country.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 8, 1919.

GREEK-AMERICAN ORGANIZATION

We have discussed many times the short existence of most of the Greek clubs. It is now the accepted fact that it is not the organizations' programs which are not good, but it is usually due to poor selection of officers. As a result, we see many successful and worth-while organizations disintegrate and fall into obscurity.

The Greek-American Society, whose meetings we attended, seems to be a worth-while organization. A spirit of unity and fellowship pervaded the atmosphere of the meeting. The members had faith and trust in the president, and he respected the opinions of the members.....Each member must be a citizen in order to be able to cast a vote. The men who run for office must also be American citizens. The president, Mr. Paul Demos has done much to raise the organization to the level of the American clubs. The letters of Medill McCormick and other statesmen are evidence

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Feb. 8, 1919.

of the effort made by Demos for our fatherland. Through the aid of Mr. McCormick, he was enabled to publish, in a leading Chicago magazine, a complete picture of the situation in unredeemed Greece, and the demands of free Greece. This article was a fine analytical work, and its meaning was perfectly clear.

Mr. Demos, as the organizer of a patriotic organization, is to be praised. The only thing we feel necessary to advise him to do, is to proceed slowly. Anyone who organizes a club that is to have a national bearing must see that it lives up to its ideals and does not lose sight of its purpose.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 23, 1918.

THE CECROPS FARMERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE KANDYLIOTES

[Translator's note: The Kandyliotes are natives of a prosperous farming district, Kandyla, in Greece. Cecrops is the name of their Chicago farmers' association.]

In the elections of the Chicago Association of Kandyliotes Farmers, Cecrops, for the installation of a new board of directors, the following officers were chosen: Charalambos Kouyialis, president; Theodore Sdralis, vice-president; Panayotis Christopoulos, treasurer; Emmanuel Procopos, secretary; members of the advisory board: Panayiotis Biniaris, Basil Zazas, Panayiotis Agriostathis, Basil Papathanasopoulos, Andrew Zazas, Spiridon Koulos, John Agriostathis, Haralambos Deligiannis.

Those desiring to obtain any information pertaining to the Association may contact the secretary, 69 East 22nd Street.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 17, 1917.

NEED FOR A NATIONAL GREEK CLUB

(Editorial)

In the face of the disheartening failures of the past to form an organization for the purpose of furthering the progress of the Greeks in America, a great amount of courage is needed to suggest that another attempt be made. Nevertheless, it is an absolute necessity that we have some sort of national unity to fight for our interest, and to aid the church and school to keep the Greek language, religion and customs alive. This organization would make known our unity, and since "In unity there is strength", it would make us a group to be respected and considered.

When the humble writer of these lines sees such an organization become a reality, he shall run with the same joy as did the messenger who announced the victory of the Battle of Marathon, and cry "Victory" and then die.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 60275

Saloniki, Nov. 17, 1917.

There are many who raise dissenting voices; some say that the characteristics of our race would, in themselves, prevent such a move from being successful, others claim that if a general meeting finally were decided upon, all the empty "tin cans" [translator's note: Deneke--an insulting term applied to those who do nothing but talk--usually on subjects they have little knowledge of] would present themselves for membership. One "Deneke" will seek the presidency, when he is incapable of being a watchman. Another will want to be secretary and treasurer, despite the fact that he cannot even write his own name; and a third will seek to be a member of the council, when he probably should be in the hands of a keeper of an asylum. Along with the discouraged, the disagreeers, and the advisers who say we should "stay on our eggs", [Translator's note: old Greek expression--meaning mind your own business, or stay where you belong] are those who try to influence us by their amusing use of proverbs and examples.

One, who heard me talking before a group in a restaurant, said we were "looking for fleas in the hay". [Translator's note: This is similar to the

Saloniki, Nov. 17, 1917.

American Proverb only fleas is used in place of needle⁷. Another, smarter than the former, asked if we had seen the operetta "Sari" which concerns the fate of a village girl who went to Paris and was scorned and stared at by the Parisians. A third, who also had firm belief in the moving power of proverbs and axioms, remarked, "Well said, but I am afraid that a similar fate is awaiting your plans, as befell the people of Panarites parish, in Corinth. I am quite sure you have not heard about it. Listen and I will tell you:

"In 1890 a plague struck the vineyards and destroyed most of the grapes. Those that were saved sold at a price of seven to eight hundred drachmas per thousand pounds. But the grapes raised in the parish of Panarites sold for one drachma per liter, because they were of such fine quality. Then the people of Panarites became rich from the sale of their grape crops, which were the best in all Greece. The Panarites became drunk with their newly-acquired riches, and tried to think what to do with their money, in order to properly impress the neighbors. They decided to build beautiful

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CHTEK

Saloniki, Nov. 17, 1917.

houses with marble facades. When the houses were completed, the owners, who had previously lived in huts and hovels, prepared to move into their new homes. You can imagine what happened. In the parlor, with the marble fireplace they hung their baskets of cheeses, in order to prevent the rats from eating them. Try and picture the impression of a visitor to that home, which, incongruously, contained marbles and cheeses, odors and perfumes, pigs and peasants".

"Now you demand that we form a club just because we have acquired a few dollars and changed from "Tsarouhia" [Translator's note: straw shoes worn by the peasants] to shoes--a club in which we will proceed to display to the world our egoism and quarrelsome natures. Go on your way, Christian, we are all right; and anyhow, who gives a dime for our race?"

"Wait a minute," I answered; "for exactly that reason must we form this organization. We must make the world give ten-dollar bills and not dimes for

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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 17, 1917.

our race. In order to make them do this we must create something Greek which can be viewed with pride by us, and with admiration by other races. Now that we have a new consul general in Chicago, I hope this dream will become a reality. Let us form this club. What if we do fight and quarrel? Quarreling has its value, just as a storm has its awesome splendor. In this club we will hear and learn much; through it we will accomplish many fine deeds. All who agree are requested to send their names to Saloniki.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Loxias, May 2, 1917.

OUR SOCIETIES AND CLUBS MUST BE
AMERICANIZED IN ORDER TO SUCCEED

(Editorial)

In the city of Chicago there are many Greek organizations, clubs, associations, societies, and what not of the same species. With the exception of very, very few, these societies are bound to exist only in memory. Americanization of these Greek societies will be the only way to save them from going on the rocks. Bear in mind (you may not like it) that no Greek society will ever succeed in the proper way if it is not Americanized. Our clubs and societies come, flourish for a short time, and then fall into oblivion. Why? It is very simple to answer why. It is because where there are ten Greeks you will find eleven bosses; the unit added to the number ten is the spontaneously created entity of the megalomania of the ten. Please do not get cocky, and hold your horses. We know one another; that goes for all of us. We are all Greeks, and we all act that way; megalomania is not the property and right of one, two, or three Greeks. It belongs to all of us; it is a racial characteristic, but a very bad one.



Loxias, May 2, 1917.

The truth and the admission of the truth will remedy the situation. Ignorance is the capital cause of megalomania, not a desire or ambition to become great by acquiring qualities of greatness but a mania to be big.

No one with common sense will dispute the fact that the Greek cannot equal the American in civilization and logic. The Greek may be intelligent, but the American is a polymathist and a logician. There is a great difference between intelligence and logic.

Now then, in order that our societies may succeed and function properly, the system of the American must be adopted. Logic will tell any one that not everybody can be boss. The Americans with their wonderful logic know that there are inferiors and superiors, and they act accordingly, whereas a Greek will not recognize a superior among his kind, and that is the reason why everybody wants to be the boss. Ignorance will not permit any one to see the pre-eminence of others. And because of lack of polymathy and logic, hatred and antipathy obtain control of their efforts, and the result is known to us all.



Loxias, May 2, 1917.

Let us not live all our lives in illusion just because we are Greeks. Do we not need to acquire cosmopolitan knowledge? We are living in the best country of the world; let us take advantage of this and go along with the cosmopolitan and progressive American ideas. Then, and then only, utilizing our inherent Greek sagacity, coupled with the newly acquired American methods and ideas, we shall be able to excel and go forward to new heights.

It is a necessary prerequisite for us then to join American clubs and societies and step by step acquire their wonderful system of logic, tolerance, politeness, culture, and civility and the rest of the good qualities that make one useful to another.

Our Greek societies then, built upon Americanization, will last forever and serve the purpose of their founding.

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Loxias, Nov. 7, 1914, p. 2



GREEK

GREEK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chicago Grecian Club, with its political, social, and racial activities, resolved in its last meeting to become the Greek Chamber of Commerce of Chicago.

A committee, composed of Messrs. B. Kontaxopoulos, G. Matalas, N. Kyriakopoulos and Dr. N. Salopoulos, was appointed to visit Greek merchants in the city and solicit members.

The office.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 14, 1914.

THE VOLUNTEER BRIGADE

The revived discussion about the reorganization of the famous Greek Volunteer Brigade, whose members served Greece so nobly during the victorious Balkan Wars of 1912-1913, is timely and welcomed by the Greeks of Chicago.

Organizations such as the Brigade, which are patriotic and military in character, have offered invaluable services to our fatherland. There have been many individuals who have sought to dissolve this unit without offering any sufficient or satisfactory reason for this desire of theirs.

Therefore, it is time to call all the veterans and former soldiers of the Balkan Wars who have returned or are returning from Greece to band together and form the nucleus of an organization, under the name of Greek Volunteer Brigade, which will naturally be composed of former soldiers and veterans of our glorious wars of recent years. There is a great possibility that this

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Saloniki, Mar. 14, 1914.

body of men will again have the honor to be summoned to arms in defense of our beloved fatherland.

If we want peace, we must prepare for war. And it seems that the menace of a new war is drawing nearer and nearer.

Here, then, the road to serve our country and make the noblest sacrifice in behalf of all that we hold dearest is open!

Let us all march forward together!

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Loxias, Mar. 2, 1912, p. 1

GREEK



THE PANHELLENIC UNION. ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO.

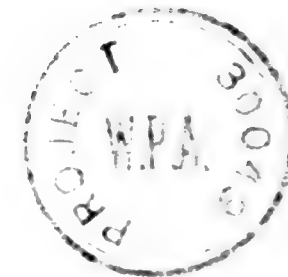
Since the visit of Mr. K. Papamichalopoulos, distinguished Greek Statesman, in Chicago, the Greek community here is in a great activity. The Panhellenic Union of America has begun to show signs of new life.

Under the auspices of the Greek business men in Chicago two lodges of the Panhellenic Union were founded, one on the North Side and the other on the South Side, to cooperate with other lodges, elsewhere to unite the Greeks of America into one huge body. It is a tremendous enterprise, but very possible and feasible.

Until now the various lodges of the Union were either dead or in a lythargic state. Mr. Papamichalopoulos gave life and vitality to them, and the cloud on the distant horizon that had threatened for the time being to darken the principles of this noble institution, have begun to dissolve.

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GREEK



Loxias, March 13, 1911.

PAN HELLENIC UNION CHAPTER NO. 1

Chicago, March 14, 1911.

Dear Sir:

You are cordially invited to attend the first installation of the first chapter of the Pan Hellenic Union. The installation will take place on Sunday, March 19, at 2 o'clock, at Bowen Hall of Hull House.

Among the honored guests will be N. Salopoulos, Greek Consul, and Spyros Matsoukas.

Organizer

J. Cheronis.

Secretary

P. Javaras.

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GREEK



Loxias, March 18, 1911.

GREEK ORGANIZATIONS

We have noticed a very queer thing about the Greek organizations in America. If you try to unite them for a worthy purpose they immediately become hostile and have nothing to do with one another. But try to say something unpleasant about one of them! Every single organization, large and small, will unite to fight the common foe. This shows that the Greek is uneducated - he has not been brought up properly. Some people tell us it is because of the hot climate he was born in. The climate has nothing to do with it! We are to blame.

The Greeks of today have forgotten who their ancestors were. They are quarrelsome, argumentative, boorish, uneducated. They are being led by the nose by a commercialized clergy.



Loxias, March 18, 1911.

If a priest told the Greek people that an elaborate coffee-house for loafers and idlers was needed, they would band together and produce a colossal institution. On the other hand - if a newly established organization asked for a little support and cooperation, nothing would be given. The clergy oppose organizations of any kind because they are afraid their power and influence will be taken away.

. . . .And that is just what we need! We need a powerful organization to put the clergy where it belongs. We have been robbed and kept in ignorance long enough. But can we establish such an organization here? Can the Greeks get together and cooperate with one another until our Greek organization grows strong and powerful? The priest will put up a big fuss but we must ignore them if we are going to be successful.

Can we do it, fellow Greeks? Can we break the chains that bind us to ignorance? Can we become a progressive, cultural people? Yes! All we need is a strong Greek organization.



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1911

Boxing, Dec. 1, 1911.

PAANHellenic Union

The Greek Consul has decided to hold a general meeting at Hull House on Sunday, January 1, 1911 in connection with the Panhellenic Union. Isn't it a shame to have so much trouble establishing a Panhellenic Union in our midst?

We are not followers of the Greek Consul and do not approve of all his plans but the Panhellenic Union is something which should have the cooperation of every Greek in Chicago. It is the answer to our needs. We need the Panhellenic Union to progress us socially, culturally and commercially. Let us all go to the meeting Sunday.



London, Dec. 17, 1910.

MACAULAY'S SAYING

Macaulay once said, "I have often wondered at the power of their brains; but it is their tutors; not their own; that give them their eloquence." I want every single Greek to read this and think about it. Could this philosophy apply to us or to our society?

We all know the story of the Greeks, the present attempt to establish a Panhellenic Union in Chicago. There is plenty of eloquence out there - can we find it? Amongst them, even the leaders are making a very bad use of this. This is not as it should be.

Let us try to see what Macaulay's saying can profit by its meaning.

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GREEK



Loxias, Dec. 10, 1910.

A NATIONAL CLUB

It isn't the first time or the last time that we have written about Chicago's need of a "National Greek Club," which will be patriotic toward our native land and our adopted land.

Although the Greek Community of Chicago has many clubs and organizations, not one is of national character. If one visited the Greeks of Chicago he would find that they represent the least progressive of the various races in our city. Look at the Greek people! They are illiterate, poorly dressed, insignificant; they are losing many opportunities because they let them go by without knowing about them. That is why we need a national club. A national club will show us how to become citizens, it will show us how to unite in business, it will show us how to recognize the good and bad of life, and it will show us how to obtain the good. Help us form a national club!

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GREEK



Loxias, Dec. 10, 1910.

PAN HELLENIC UNION

Last Friday, at 75 Randolph St., there gathered a group of people to establish a Panhellenic Union in Chicago. There were seventeen men present including the Greek Consul, Mr. H. Salomoulos. There never was a more comical gathering in the city of Chicago. The leading actors were Athanasios Argyroff and James Manousopoulos. These two held a nice, long discussion before a bored audience.

Half of the seventeen men present insisted that election of officers be held immediately while the other half insisted that new members should be first.

In other words, this attempt at establishing a national organization will go the way of all other attempts. Petty bickering and quarreling is once again proving an obstacle to the Greeks.



Loxias, Dec. 10, 1910.

Because the Greek Consul suddenly remembered a business engagement elsewhere, the meeting was adjourned and a new one was arranged for Sunday, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock. A Pannhellenic Union would have been a very good thing if the Greeks had figured out the thing properly. We are afraid it will die a natural death as the others did before it. The Greeks really need a Pan Hellenic Union, so let us cooperate with one another.

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Loxias, Dec. 10, 1910.

GREEK



MISCELLANEOUS

All the Greeks of our city are cordially invited to attend a meeting on Sunday, 8 o'clock, at the Randolph Street Hall in order to organize a Panhellenic Union. This idea originated with none other than the Greek Consul, N. Salopoulos. We are sure that all the Greeks of Chicago will hasten to support this idea and aid him in his great national work. Mr. Salopoulos finally started doing something good for the Greeks of Chicago. Let us cooperate before this little spark of enthusiasm also dies down.

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GREEK



Loxias, June 25, 1910

CURIOUS THINGS

p. 1.- Some very curious things happened last week and the principle character was none other than our Greek Consul in Chicago, Mr. N. Salopoulos, ally to the Atlantis in disrupting the peace of the Greek people here.

The Atlantis writes that Mr. Salopoulos is the best Greek Consul America has ever had even though this man has tried his best to ruin Greek organizations and societies, causing trouble wherever he goes.

This is a fact and all Greeks in America must open their eyes and acknowledge it. A Panhellenic Union we must have, else Hellenism in America will surely disappear.



Loxias, June 25, 1910

Coming back to the subject in hand--all the Greeks in our community have been jolted by the actions of this "perfect" Consul, as the Atlantis states. We do not want to pour oil on an already raging fire, nor do we want to antagonize Atlantis, but we are greatly interested in the meetings at Hull House, where plans are under way to unite all Greek societies in Chicago. We do not intend to have these excellent plans ruined by the Atlantis and N. Salopoulos.

The following is a brief summary of what has already been done.

Minutes of the first meeting at Hull House on June 11.

Today, June 11, Saturday, at 8 o'clock, Mr. A. Vlachos and the undersigned, invited the presidents of all Greek societies in our city to a Greek-American meeting.



Loxias, June 25, 1910

Mr. Raymond Duncan, a Philhellene, spoke to those present about ancient Greek politics, gymnastics, music, drama, etc. There were also several Greek and American orators. The organizer of this affair, Mr. Vlachos and the secretary, Mr. D. Eutaxias, invited all prominent Greeks to attend their second meeting which will be held soon. Mr. Duncan will again address the audience.

Organizer

A. Vlachos

Pres. of the Pedalers Ass'n.

Secretary

D. Eutaxias

Pres. of the Stereoladitans.

Other Presidents

J. Kokkalis, Restaurant Ass'n.; N. Athanasakos, "St. George"; Tania; G. Evagelou, Tania; N. Papantonopoulos, Trifyliakos and J. Boumbakis, Phoenix.



Loxias, June 28, 1910

Minutes of the Second Meeting at Hull House on June 14.

Today, June 14, all members of the Presidents' Organization, as well as other prominent men, gathered at Hull House and held a Greek-American meeting. This meeting accomplished the following:

- (1) Plans for a mass meeting were discussed by A. Vlachos and E. Salopoulos.
- (2) The mass meeting will take place at Orchestra Hall to accommodate all the Greeks in Chicago.
- (3) A committee consisting of A. Salopoulos, president, J. Zotalis, G. Evangelos, H. Athanasakis, B. Konstantakis, J. Boubikos, L. Natalas, and S. Kotakis will meet next Wednesday to discuss plans.



Loxias, June 25, 1910

(4) Raymond Duncan, Philhellene, spoke to the assembly. He was followed by two American and two Greek businessmen.

(5) A collection was taken up and the money was handed to M. Konstantakis, treasurer. Donors were:

	(Clubs)
N. Salopoulos-----\$5.00	(Greek Consul)
J. Dimitrakopoulos---- 2.00	(Young Men's Club)
J. Boumbakis----- 2.00	(Phoenix)
B. Konstantakis----- 5.00	(Greek Res't Ass'n)
J. Zotakis----- 1.00	(Pan Hellenic)
N. Athanasakos----- 5.00	("St. George" Tania)
D. Eutaxias----- 2.00	(Stereoladitan)
A. Spiropoulos----- 2.00	(Calabritans)
P. Kolombakos----- 5.00	
N. Koutroulis----- 2.00	



Loxias, June 20, 1910

A. Ritsones-----	\$2.00
S. Notakis-----	1.00
G. Matalas-----	2.00
G. Giannois-----	2.00
K. Paleologos-----	2.00
N. Katsikeas-----	1.00
A. Vlachos-----	10.00
A. Galineas-----	<u>2.00</u>

Total	\$50.00
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Promoter

A. Vlachos.

Secretary

D. Eutaxias.



Loxias, June 23, 1910

These minutes sound logical and above board. And we have no complaint to make in regard to them. But here is something we cannot understand. Mr. Athanasakos, one of our presidents, received the following letter from Mr. Salopoulos, the Greek Consul.

Greek Consul of Greece
Chicago, June 15, 1910
Dear Mr. Athanasakos:

This afternoon I invited the president of the Young Men's Club to my office and instructed him to rent the Garrick Theater for Mr. Duncan's performance. (Loxias Note:- \$50 has been donated by the members for this purpose already.) Mr. Constantakis is coming to my office at 4 o'clock tomorrow and I would like to have you come also, so we can go over the list of invitations together.

Yours truly,
N. Salopoulos.



Loxias, June 26, 1910

we contend that Mr. Salopoulos is a bystander not one of the organizers of this affair. To clarify our explanation, we quote from the Record-Herald of June 16--

"Among those present were H. Salonoulos, Greek Consul in Chicago, and the presidents of fifteen Greek societies."

Does this sound as if Mr. Salonoulos is promoting the affair? Not to us. The Greek Consul may be the greatest man in the world, according to the Atlantis, but he had no right to send that letter, without the permission of the organization and without the secretary's knowledge. He had no right to take matters into his own hands and run them as he sees fit. The gentleman even appointed himself guest speaker of the evening, preparing a long speech for the occasion.



Loxias, June 25, 1910

These are the curious things that have been going on this last week and nobody is to blame but Mr. Salopoulos. There is one thing this very important gentleman must learn and that is that the societies can take care of themselves. If they need the help of the Greek Consul, they will ask him. Otherwise, the Greek Consul must stay in his office and perform the duties his office demands of him. We hope he takes the hint we are giving.

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GREEK

Loxias, June 4, 1910

VARIOUS NEWS

p. 2.- Last Thursday just before his departure, the Greek Ambassador, Mr. Lambros Koromilas, invited the presidents of all Greek societies in Chicago to Hull House for an informal meeting. With them, he discussed the Panhellenic Union and introduced various suggestions.

The following presidents were present at the gathering:

John Kokkalis - Greek Restaurant Association
John Dimitrakopoulos - Young Men's Club
E. Koliopoulos - Mantineias
C. Rigopoulos - Kosmitan
A. Spiropoulos - Calavritan
G. Evaggelou - Tanias
J. Zotalis - Panhellenic
N. Athanasakos - St. George, Tanias



Loxias, June 4, 1910

N. Kyriakonoulos - Phoenix
D. Eutaxias - Stereoladitan
D. Floros - Confectioner's Association
N. Papadakis - Greek Community of Chicago
P. Manousos - North Side Church
T. Koumountzis - South Side Church
B. Benetsanakis - Vice-president of the Panhellenic Union
N. Salopoulos - Greek Consul

After a long meeting, the presidents decided to join the Boston Panhellenic Union, making a new chapter in Chicago. At the termination of the meeting, the Greek Consul introduced Mr. Koromilas to Miss Jane Addams, founder of Hull House. After a short chat, tea and refreshments were served and the affair ended.



Loxias, Feb. 12, 1910

PAN HELLENIC UNION

p. 1.- The Greek population of America can't understand just what the Panhellenic Union stands for. They have a misguided notion that it means quarrels, arguments, petty jealousies, graft, politics, etc. Our contention is, that if the Greek population would stop looking for faults and see only the good qualities of their fellow nationals, our problem would be solved.

As soon as an organization becomes systemized, large, and strong, the Greeks begin to fear it. The only reason for this is because they are jealous. They resent the leadership of one man, whether it be good or bad leadership.

The Panhellenic Union was considered a marvelous institution, of great help to the Greeks of America. Handled properly it could be of the greatest possible benefit to them. But they, being Greeks, wish to



Loxias, Feb. 12, 1910

destroy it as soon as possible. The only thing we can tell these strong-willed people is "Live and Learn and Regret."

The Greek Star, Jan. 14, 1910.

PHOENIX SOCIETY ELECTIONS

Last Sunday the excellent and most influential Phoenix Society held its annual election of officers in an atmosphere of concord, harmony, and mutual co-operation. With a very few changes the board of officers is the same as last year's. All of us acknowledge the excellent work of the leaders who have bent all efforts to cut expenditures and support many worthy community and patriotic causes. They, as well as the members, were mainly responsible for many public improvements in the Greek quarter. Our church and school institutions have had the good fortune to receive the wholehearted support of these progressive and social-minded men.

Mr. Nicholas Kyriakopoulos, a prominent attorney in the Federal courts, was elected president by a unanimous vote; John D. Voumbakis, vice-president; Starros Katevanides, secretary general; and Epaminandos Petropoulos, treasurer. Messrs. James Petrothanasopoulos, Elia Kaloulis, A. Lymperopoulos were elected chairmen of various committees.

The Greek Star, Jan. 14, 1910.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE PHOENIX SOCIETY

Assets

Cash in First National Bank	\$3,091.70
Tangible property	206.50
Membership dues, fees	485.00
Total assets	<u>\$3,783.20</u>

Liabilities [sic]

Society activities	\$1,000.00
General expenses	1,149.72
Purchase of furniture	156.50
Loan to Philharmonic	50.00
Total liabilities	<u>\$2,356.22</u>

The Greek Star, Jan. 14, 1910.

Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1909	1,426.98
Total	<u>\$3,783.20</u>

Chicago, January 1, 1910.

Finance Committee:

A. Frankantonis,
Nicholas Kanelis,
Chris Mouzakiotis.

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Jan. 14, 1910.

THE PHOENIX SOCIETY

Those who would study the progress and the activities of our multifarious organizations will discover that not very much has been accomplished in the field of patriotic contributions during the last year. While it is true that many local organizations have done their utmost and have shown signs of progress, countless others have stopped doing anything whatever, others have retrogressed, and still others have disappeared altogether.

Because it is physically impossible to mention separately the activities of all the organizations of Chicago, we confine ourselves to the discussion of the work done by the Panhellenic League and the Phoenix Society which are not local in scope.

Judging from its past record we notice that the Panhellenic League has been condemned to die, because there was no reason for its existence. To the Phoenix Society, however, we offer flowers for its patriotic services and excellent

WPA (111) PROI.30275

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Jan. 14, 1910.

charitable contributions during the past year. Glance at its annual financial report and you will notice that the Society has voted a handsome sum for the Ecumenical Patriarch, the earthquake victims of Elia, Greece, and Italy. It has spent \$1,269.37 for the care and hospitalization of hundreds of its sick members. It has a cash reserve of \$3,091.70 in its treasury and owns property and tangible assets valued at six hundred dollars. These facts prompt us to congratulate the officers and members of the Phoenix Society for their patriotism and charitable works.

It is now obvious that, in contrast, the Panhellenic League has not measured up to the public's expectations; it is even doubtful if there are more than one hundred dollars in its treasury. It is now apparent how "ably" Mr. Bousoulas, the pompous and boastful president of the League, has guided the affairs of a once powerful organization. He does not seem to realize that the death of the League as a potent social and cultural force among the Greeks of America, is the responsibility of those who directed its destinies. Under such circumstances it is hard for the League to survive so Mr. Bousoulas should be relieved

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Jan. 14, 1910.

of his "heavy" duties and the remains of the organization should be rescued by Phoenix which has the power and the prestige to become the greatest instrument in the hands of a united Greek people.

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GREEK



Loxias, October 23, 1909.

PANHELLENIC UNION

p. 1.- As we wrote last week, there is a society in our midst that loves to tell little white lies. This society has the honor to be called the Panhellenic Union. Everyone hoped for great things when this society was organized, but so far it has done absolutely nothing. Mr. Manousopoulus has forgotten the promises he made and the vows he took.

We should not regard him in the light of a villain, though, because he killed neither our fathers nor our mothers, nor has he caused any harm, except to fail to live up to our expectations. We cannot blame the man if the job proved too big for him to cope with.



Loxias, October 23, 1909.

The Panhellenic Union has tried to rule the Hellenism of the United States, but it has failed. For four years they have been trying to become organized but there has been no progress made. We are sorry to have to say these things because we hoped to have the Panhellenic Union grow into a large and powerful organization. It still is not too late!



GREEK

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IV

Loxias, October 16, 1909.

PANHELLENIC UNION.

p. 1.- The long expected meeting of the Panhellenic Union finally took place yesterday evening. As we expected, only a small crowd gathered, about 126 in all. Most of those present were friends of the promoters of the affair or were lured there by free tickets.

One man admitted that if Mr. Lekatsas' name wasn't on the program, he and 15 others would not have attended at the La Salle Hotel that night. The Greeks of Chicago are realizing that they have become the dupes of a few people and refuse to be laughed at any longer. That is why they do not show interest in



GREEK

Loxias, October 16, 1909.

various affairs that are given. The people have ceased to believe anything Mr. Manousopoulos, the president of the Panhellenic Union, has to say because he has so often contradicted himself.

Last night we plainly heard the president say that he is on the friendliest of terms with the governor and that there is no man he respects more highly. Last May his words were just the opposite. He loudly denounced this same governor to all who would listen to him.

If bigger crowds and better successes are wanted by the Panhellenic Union the president and many of the other members had better mend their ways.

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Oct. 15, 1909.

THE PANHELLENIC LEAGUE'S FAREWELL BALL

(Editorial)

The long-heralded farewell ball of the expiring Panhellenic League took place last Saturday at the Association Auditorium. This affair was given wide publicity throughout the state of Illinois and in Chicago through the semi-official journalistic organs of the Panhellenic League and by special invitations sent to all the influential Greek leaders in Chicago. The leaders of the League left no stone unturned to offer a successful and brilliant social affair in order that the Greeks of Chicago would be favorably disposed toward this organization:

When the big event came off, forty invited guests and twenty others who went to the now famous "ball" out of curiosity made up the "great crowd" that "swarmed" into the auditorium to fill the fifteen hundred available seats. By the way, the event had been publicized as one of the greatest

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The Greek Star, Oct. 15, 1909.

of our community's social gatherings.

Because of the small attendance, the celebration began at 9:30 P. M. and came to an end at 11:30 P. M. with no dancing, no instrumental music; so, the League lost an excellent opportunity to show its skill in the waltz as well as its astounding progress to our people.

Because of this miserable failure, expressions of complete disappointment and disillusionment were quite manifest in the faces of the leaders. They were thus convinced that the Greek people of Chicago have no intention whatever of becoming a bridge over which any unpatriotic organization can cross. Nor will they allow any incompetent and selfish pseudo-patriot to play and promote themselves at their [the people's] expense.

That the so-called "ball" failed miserably is proven by the statement of Mr. Lekatsas, the celebrated Greek actor, who expressed his sincere sorrow for having been invited by the League to address a few remarks to such a

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The Greek Star, Oct. 15, 1909.

small audience. In great anger even Mr. Argyros declared, while staring at the 1,440 unoccupied seats of the hall, that the Greek Community of Chicago was most conspicuous by its absence.

Upon the success of this social affair depended the reputation and the regard which the Greeks would hold for the League. In the minds of the Greeks the League is a condemned organization with no good reason for continued existence. Nearly all the Greeks of this great Greek Community, except sixty unknowing guests, have refrained from encouraging an anti-Greek organization. One may justify the small attendance at this social by saying that the people are so busy that they cannot go to every social affair even though it be an important one. To these alibis, however, we produce evidence to the contrary. It is a well-known fact that the Greek Young Men's [Christian] Association brought more than fifteen hundred fellow countrymen of ours together at their annual dance. It would interest our people to know that a net profit of more than a thousand dollars was realized

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The Greek Star, Oct. 15, 1909.

by our young Greek men. The entire sum was sent to the Greek Orthodox Patriarch at Constantinople in order to strengthen the much needed material resources of the Holy Patriarch.

In contrast, the supposedly extensive and powerful League could realize no appreciable profits with an attendance of barely sixty people during its social affair. So, that high-sounding organization is in no position to extend any important financial or even moral support to our nation's institutions.

Compare this year's soiree with that of last year and you will see that the League, which was instituted a year ago under so auspicious circumstances and which was enthusiastically hailed by the people, is now a discredited and rapidly disintegrating organization. It is passing from Chicago's scene without even a last adieu. It has proved to be unworthy of the aspirations and high purposes of the Greek people not only of Chicago

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The Greek Star, Oct. 15, 1909.

but of all America.

The only saving gesture that can be made on the part of its leadership and delegates to the forthcoming national convention at Boston is to ask our ardent patriot and highly esteemed propogandist of Greece's sacred cause in America, Mr. Spiro Matsoukas, to take over the League's half-depleted treasury before it is completely emptied by preying loafers and pseudo-patriots.

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Loxias, Sept. 25, 1909.

PANHELLENIC UNION



p. 1.- The Graeco-Turkish problem has thrust the Pan-Hellenic Union in the background for a while, but we are bringing it forth so the Greeks of Chicago will not forget it.

Many are of the erroneous opinion that the Panhellenic Union is a national organization of Greece.

Of the 214 Greek societies in America, only 11 from Chicago succeeded in getting united. These now are to be torn apart by the Graeco-Turkish situation. When the Greeks of America learn that the Panhellenic Union has nothing to do directly with problems in the Far East, much progress will be made.

As it became organized just before the outbreak of the Greeks and Turks, many were mistaken in its purpose. Of course the Panhellenic Union will help its countrymen, but only as an organization of Greek people in America, helping out a forsaken Motherland.

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GREEK



Loxias, Sept. 25, 1909.

The Panhellenic Union is undertaking a great work. It needs the help of all the Greeks in America. Do not stop to argue about trivialities. Do your duty now!

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Aug. 20, 1909.

THE PANHELLENIC LEAGUE
CONDEMNED BY THE LYRE
OF REGAS FEREOs

(Editorial)

All those who are connected with the now famous, but rapidly disintegrating Panhellenic League, continue to believe that under the guise of patriotism they can exploit the Greeks of Chicago and those in other states indefinitely. But by reading the following report of our new and extensive nationalistic and patriotic society, The Lyre of Regas Fereos, the Greeks of Chicago, especially, will discover and see for themselves how corrupt and incapable the administrators and leaders of the Panhellenic League are. They will also approve of the campaign which The Greek Star and prominent Greeks have conducted against an organization which started on the wrong foot and whose record of activities shows that not much was done to organize and benefit the Greek people. We intend to show our people that all Greeks will not tolerate the pseudo-

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Aug. 20, 1909.

patriots and exploiters of the sacred name of our country.

There are still two Greek newspapers in Chicago which are defending the program and the past record of the League's leadership. They do this because they are profiting through the publication of the League's activities and by the squandering of funds. The people generally and former members of the League are now fully aware of the dubious and secret intrigues which have been going on in the executive council. That is the reason why the League and everything it really stands for have been discredited. The people have no more confidence in its leadership. Herewith, we are publishing a copy of a letter from The Lyre of Regas Fereos Society to The Atlantis, New York City Greek Daily, which was published in that newspaper on the eleventh instant. The Greeks of Chicago, many of whom had a hand in organizing the Panhellenic League and a great number of whom are members at the present time, will no doubt be interested in some new revelations. The letter follows:

"To all Members of the Panhellenic League:

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The Greek Star, Aug. 20, 1909.

"The members of The Lyre of Regas Fereos Society, a chapter of the nationwide Panhellenic League, received an official communication from the League asking for our Society's annual dues as well as for additional financial support. The members of our Society not only refused to send any money, but asked the executive council to condemn the policies and the practices of the League's administration. Seeing that the members had been thoroughly aroused the executive council proceeded to draw up the following resolutions:

"1) The Lyre of Regas Fereos Society [Translator's note: Regas Fereos was the greatest Greek poet and champion of Greek freedom prior to the Greek War of Independence. He spread the gospel of Greece's desire for freedom not only among the enslaved Greeks, but also among the other subjugated peoples in the Balkans.] which was instrumental in organizing the League ceases to contribute any dues or fees and regrets to see that its expectations have come to nought. No doubt all those who saw how the financial and administrative affairs of the League were being handled were greatly disappointed.

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The Greek Star, Aug. 20, 1909.

"2) The Society appeals to all the various Greek societies, clubs, and communities as well as to all the remaining members of the Panhellenic League and asks them to state whether or not the League deserves any more confidence. One can draw his own conclusions after seeing the many abuses and extravagances of the leaders. For example, the League secretary receives \$100 per month, and other sums are wasted for stamps, announcements, and other unnecessary office expenses without gaining anything. With all these expenses the finances of the League are not improving; on the contrary, the treasury has been emptied. Perhaps the League was created in order to pay salaries to loafers and useless office holders. It is really a great shame to have a few clever racketeers plunder the pocketbooks of our poor and hardworking laborers who are members of the League. The money which the members pay is sacred because it comes from the sweat and hard-earned savings of the common laborer. The people's money should not be squandered and stolen by grafters and organization politicians.

"Surely the \$1,200 which is given the secretary and the thousands of dollars which are spent for useless correspondence and impressive pamphlets could be

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Aug. 20, 1909.

sent to our homeland and used for the great needs of Greece. All of us know that we need a well-equipped and modernized army, a powerful fleet for the defense of Greece; the treasury of our National Greek Patriarchate is empty; therefore, the Patriarch is unable to defend and fight for the rights of the Christian Greeks who are being ruthlessly persecuted and butchered by the Turks. Finally, our families and homes in Greece need as much financial support as we can give because they live in a poor country which cannot feed its growing population properly.

"We believe that under these circumstances there is no sane and patriotic Greek who sees any reason why we should tolerate dishonest and inefficient office-holders and defrauders. "Our executive committee publicizes these activities, not because it wishes to see the Panhellenic League dissolved, but because it wants to warn the various chapters and societies which are part of the League that great sums of money disappear or are spent foolishly while the League is making no headway. We think that it is our duty to protect the interests of the hardworking laborers who do not know what is going on in the inner councils of the League. It is only fair to ask that our money be spent for the urgent

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Aug. 20, 1909.

defense and reorganization needs of our country.

"If the leaders of the League are unable to work effectively for national and patriotic policies they should have sense enough to resign immediately.

From the office of The Lyre of Regas Fereos
Alexander Kaldelis James Vlettas
Secretary President."

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GREEK



Loxias, March 10, 1909

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

p. 2.- We are asked, why does the Panhellenic Union advertise its deeds and not its expenses?

It seems that some people ask for too much. They tell you one thing and they tell someone else another thing. Whether they are right or wrong, we do not know.

If this Society has fifty thousand members and 100 branches, as we are told, they would have great expenses. For 6 months at \$95 a month, the secretary would earn \$570. Paper, ink, stamps, etc. at \$55 a month should cost \$330. The rent of the Masonic Temple for meetings \$200. Miscellaneous items to \$200. This leave an outgo of over \$1,000 while the income only amounts to \$400.



Loxias, March 10, 1909

Because of this, people who might donate, don't, because they say, "It will all be spent, anyway, so what's the use of giving."

If it is true, that \$1,000 has been spent in the first six months, they will have to borrow money to send representatives to the convention which will be held in Boston in October.

Watch your step, Panhellenics.

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GREEK

Loxias, Feb. 24, 1909

PAN-HELLENIC UNION

n. 1.- The eleven Greek societies named their central organization in America the Panhellenic Union. By giving a name to an organization does not insure it against trouble, strife and jealousy. Many of the members say there is nothing but perfect harmony among themselves. Whether this is true or not, we cannot say. As our representative from Chicago entered the White House during the recent convention of the organization, he felt that this union was a great and marvelous thing. Now he is not so sure.

Those who previously laughed at the organizers are being laughed at now by others. And so the story goes. We sincerely hope the Panhellenic Union will be a great success, but we think it will be short-lived, if the officers do nothing but pass the tray for contributions.



Loxias, Feb. 21, 1909

The purpose and ideals of this organization are praiseworthy but we beg the officers and members to refrain from getting heated up over mere trifles and pull together for this glorious goal.

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GREEK



Loxias, Jan. 27, 1909

VARIOUS NEWS

p. 3.- The Kosmito-Brontamiton Society is giving a dance on February 11, for the church, Mimisis tis Theotokou. Admission is free to outsiders. Only Kosmito-Brontamitons must pay.

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On Sunday, February 7, the Greek Philharmonic club of Chicago is giving its annual dance at German Hall, Harrison and Green Streets. All Greeks are invited.

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Loxias congratulates Messrs. Labantain and Mouzakiotis who, for \$4,000, recently bought the establishment at 57 Blue Island. We wish them much progress in the future.

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Loxias, Jan. 27, 1909

The Society Diaplasia ton Efifon invites all Greeks to attend a meeting of their society Sunday at Hull House. A new membership drive is being arranged. The society now has \$300 in the treasury. Mr. C. Granias, the athlete, recently donated a \$65 clock to the society.

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Next Friday at 5 o'clock all South Siders are invited to a meeting at 5100 Wentworth to discuss the church question.

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GREEK



Loxias, Dec. 2, 1908.

PAN-HELLENIC UNION

At the recent meeting of the Panhellenic Union, officers were elected as follows:

C. Petroulas, President; G. Karkazis, Vice-President; S. Sourapas, Treasurer; I. Stefanou, Secretary.

The Committeemen are:

B. Papaeliou, I. Venizelos, K. Cheronis, E. Kakouriotis, S. Kotakis, D. Tatoulis, B. Trampas, K. Kontopoulos, D. Kominakos, N. Dimopoulos, K. Karidas.

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Oct. 23, 1908.

THE PANHELLENIC LEAGUE

(Editorial)

Last week, twelve representatives of several local Greek nationalistic societies met in Chicago as "a new important Hague conference" in which many "important" subjects were discussed and passed upon regarding the rights of the Greeks in America and especially in connection with recent illegal violations of these rights.

In addition, this so-called conference of "Greek leaders" took it upon itself to determine whether or not the new nation-wide movement under the sponsorship of Ambassador Koromilas has the proper leaders. In the first place, the meeting of these twelve Greek representatives and chairmen of organizations remained almost completely unnoticed because they were too few in comparison with the huge numbers of Greeks whose motives and opinions are different than theirs.

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The Greek Star, Oct. 23, 1908.

Nevertheless, in spite of the insignificance of the meeting, numerically, opportunity was presented to express opinions against the program of His Excellency, the Greek Ambassador, in whose person the Greek King, the Greek Government, the Greek nation, and the thousands of Greeks in America are represented.

We now find ourselves in the unpleasant position of observing that most opposing leaders acted against the principles and true wishes of their organizations. They have failed to do their duty and act in accordance with our national ideology. So, they dared to fight against the proposals of the Greek Ambassador, who has spared no effort thus far to unite the Greek people of America in a great nationwide organization or league with a unity of purpose, with the same ideals, and under the same flag.

Fortunately, however, a few outstanding patriotic leaders like Messrs. Serafim Kanoutas, Gregory Papaeliou, and James Eutaxias made suitable and forceful

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Oct. 23, 1908.

recommendations that the work of Mr. Koromilas should not be impeded. With brilliant and convincing arguments these men urged the acceptance of the Ambassador's leadership for, they argued, he is not only the official representative of the Greek Government and therefore the natural leader of the Greeks of America in all major activities and undertakings, but he is also an extraordinary and accomplished administrator and organizer. These men even threatened to resign and stop attending meetings of the general council if their proposals were not heeded. In this way, thanks to the wise advice and expert guidance of men of vision and clear thinking, the Panhellenic League espoused the program of Mr. Koromilas, which will be put into practice as soon as possible.

We do not wish to cast any reflection upon the patriotic sentiments of a number of gentlemen who took part in the meeting of the representatives of our local societies last week. May we point out, however, that Mr. Nicholaou, the boisterous chairman of the meeting, and a man who is bitterly opposed to the policies of Mr. Koromilas, should not be allowed to impress the members with his

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Oct. 23, 1908.

false arguments. If the Panhellenic League is to contribute to the unity and welfare of the Greeks of America, it must be reconstructed and revitalized.

For one whole year this organization had the opportunity to show whether it could function beneficially or not. Unfortunately, it has been proven that it was conceived by many selfish interests. As a result, it could not possibly rally the Greeks to its support. If new ideas are not infused in the Panhellenic League, it must necessarily be disbanded. The policies of Mr. Koromilas involve the unification of all the local, independent, nationalistic organizations. All those who are opposing the program of the inspired Ambassador are committing an unpatriotic act. The supporters of the ineffective program of the Panhellenic League must not put any obstacles in the path of the Ambassador and his supporters.

The interests of our people, especially in Chicago, demand that we either reform the Panhellenic League or follow the lead of Mr. Koromilas in a spirit of obedience, co-operation, and unity.

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GREEK



Loxias, Oct. 14, 1908.

THE PANHELLENIC UNION

p. 2.- As we prophesied, there were only eleven members present at the second meeting of the Panhellenic Union. There seems to be some discussion about the funds in the treasury. Some members are for sending funds to Washington where the Allilopoithitiko and Patriotic club of Presbias is situated, other members want the funds kept here.

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GREEK



Loxias, Sept. 30, 1908

THE PANHELLENIC UNION

p. 1.- We are told that the second meeting of the Panhellenic Union in Chicago will soon be held. Our guess is that either this meeting will not be held at all or, if it is, very few will attend. The people of Chicago are in favor of a Panhellenic Union such as Minister of Greece, Moromilas, has suggested, but they do not approve of the start that is being made. The officers of the club do not satisfy the requirements of the Greeks who want this organization to become a true, patriotic one which will be of benefit to all.

We know the Greeks of Chicago well enough to state that they will not take part in something that does not interest them and, in this case, we mean the Panhellenic Union.

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Sept. 25, 1908.

THE PANHELLENIC LEAGUE

(Editorial)

About the middle of next month, the Panhellenic League of America will call a conference in Chicago for the purpose of forming a great Greek organization of the multitude of various small, independent Greek nationalistic, patriotic, and benevolent organizations.

At first this project seemed like an excellent idea and a most desirable undertaking. Nearly every Greek most enthusiastically approved the idea when it was first proposed by a group of progressive Greeks in New York City. A local committee was appointed which undertook to send letters and notices to all the Greeks in the United States through their nationalistic organizations, church communities, and consulates. The objectives and purposes of the proposed Panhellenic League became known very quickly to the scattered and poorly organized Greek communities throughout the country.

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Sept. 25, 1908.

In part, the noble objectives of the newly born organization were recognized, for its ideas and the plan of the League satisfied one of the most urgent needs of the Greek people of America.

Last year a conference of all the small, independent Greek organizations was called in New York City, during which quite a few of the most important societies and nationalistic clubs were well represented and in which a great number of prominent Greek church, community, business and professional leaders participated. Thus, the nucleus, so to speak, of the organization was formed. It was this small body of men that formulated the original policies of the Panhellenic League. At that time it decided to hold the conference of 1908 in Chicago, which is an important center of Greek immigrants, second only to that of New York.

However, since its last meeting, the League has not made any noteworthy progress. So, now, while it is contemplating a meeting in Chicago as a conference of representatives from all the communities in America, it has no concrete proof

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Sept. 25, 1908.

of its practicability and effectiveness as an organization which purports to benefit all Greeks regardless of class or occupation.

There may be a few excuses for not having accomplished much, but as a whole the officers of the League have not contributed anything toward the unification and organization of the loosely knit and disunited Greek organizations and communities in America.

Naturally, the arrival of his Excellency the Greek Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Lambros Koromilas, halted the progress of the League activities. As soon as he set foot on American soil, this shrewd and intelligent man observed the conditions under which the Greeks live and work in America. He could not fail to notice the disunity, bad government, hate, suspicion, ignorance, and incompetence which prevailed among the majority of the people of our communities. He was especially affected by the inefficiency and incompetence of our community leaders.

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Sept. 25, 1908.

Mr. Koromilas visited Chicago only a few months ago and told us of his plan to reorganize all the public, church, and civic affairs of the Greek communities throughout America. He has been making a personal inspection of the communities in other settlements so that he may present a program for a united Greek organization which will be nationalistic in scope and which would be composed of all the Greek-American communities.

We would advise the conferees of the Panhellenic League not to act until the Greek people get a chance to hear what Mr. Koromilas has to offer us.

MPA (ILL) 7701.30275

The Greek Star, Jan. 10, 1908.

THE GREEK PATRIOTIC MACEDONIAN SOCIETY

It is very encouraging to receive news of the continued progress and expansion of the widely known and powerful Greek Patriotic Macedonian Society. At its last meeting, thirty-one new members from our community were initiated, representing our professional, business, and labor classes.

It is very heartening to see that as an index and barometer of the abounding energy and progress of our community as a whole, the Macedonian Society is making rapid strides in the social, educational, and charitable fields.

No obstacle, no opposition of any kind--and there has been plenty of it recently--can deter the Macedonians from working for the attainment of their praiseworthy and beneficial objectives.

We hope that more Greeks will take advantage of the excellent opportunities

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The Greek Star, Jan. 10, 1908.

and social benefits offered by this great and truly Greek organization.

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GREEK

The Star, Dec. 20, 1907.

WHY OUR DANCES ARE A FAILURE

(Editorial)

Three great balls were given last week in this city by the local chapter of the Panhellenic Order, the Saint George Tantias Society, and the Phoenix Club. No one, of course, has any doubt about the good intentions of these organizations in giving these magnificent dances for the entertainment of our people. But upon considering the financial results of these affairs, we observe that the Greeks of Chicago spent the huge sum of \$1,500 this year without receiving any real enjoyment or profit. On the contrary, the committees could not meet the expenses, which were far in excess of the receipts.

In discussing these annual social affairs we notice that this year's ball given by the Panhellenic Order was a miserable failure compared with the

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GROWER

The Star, Dec. 20, 1907.

brilliant affairs given in other years. Even the dance of the Phoenix Club proved to be a failure from both the financial and the social standpoint. The only organization which succeeded in offering the Greeks of Chicago a real treat was the Saint George Tanias Society, which made a net profit of \$350.

In attempting to discover the reason for these failures of the Panhellenic and Phoenix societies, we find that in the case of the former methods of organization and the arrangements were so poor, and the committees appointed so inefficient and sluggish, that failure was inevitable. It seems that the Panhellenic Order has lost its vitality and force, although there is no reason to believe that it cannot regain its old glory and prestige. On the other hand, the Phoenix Club is to be blamed for having spoiled one of its best opportunities to make a favorable impression on those who are contemplating membership in a great nationalistic society. It was obvious that the dance committee overruled itself somewhat. This organization

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The Star, Dec. 20, 1907.

has made the people tired of the many socials which have been given over a short period of time.

The success of the Tanias affair was due to the fact that the people have not been called upon to contribute and support its socials more than once a year. Moreover, the board of the society has worked systematically and wholeheartedly in the sale of tickets, in the selection of a suitable and first-class hotel ballroom or hall, and in the proper reception and entertainment of friends and guests.

It is very unfortunate that these balls, judged as a whole, should have failed, since their success would have directly benefited our Greek schools. There is no excuse whatever for the failure of these attempts to support our churches and our charitable and educational institutions. The financial and executive committees of any organization that expects to receive the

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GREEK

The Star, Dec. 20, 1907.

full and unreserved support of the Greek community must seek at the very outset the support of the press, the consulate, and the priests.

No organization, regardless of its power or influence, should undertake to solicit funds for any community or national cause without asking the full co-operation of the other major organizations, the consulate, and our church authorities. Let us hope that no other society or club of any kind will attempt to act independently when an appeal is made for a cause that concerns the entire Greek community of Chicago.

One can well imagine how much our nationalistic, our communal, and our patriotic interests can be harmed when we think and do things out of purely selfish motives.

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GREEK

The Star, Nov. 29, 1907.

NEW ELECTIONS

At the last meeting of the great nationalistic and patriotic Macedonian Society, the following members were elected to the board of officers for the next year:

Attorney Nicholas Kyriacopoulos, was elected president; James Papajimas, vice-president; K. Raptis, secretary; C. Kotsirilos, treasurer. A motion was passed to the effect that twenty-five per cent of the money collected from dues and other sources during the first three months of 1908 is to be donated to the victims of Rachovos, Macedonia.

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GREEK

The Star, Sept. 27, 1907.

THE PANHELLENIC ORDER

(Editorial)

In several previous articles we have discussed the question of the growth and expansion of the Panhellenic Order on a national scale. Ever since the founders of this splendid order in New York City undertook the gigantic and ambitious task of organizing chapters of the order in all major cities in the United States, The Star and most of the leaders of the Greek Community of Chicago espoused and accepted the idea with joy and enthusiasm. However, no one can fail to see that a national Greek organization which expects to establish itself permanently and function successfully must have the men, the money, and a definite and thoroughly planned course of action. We may rightfully ask ourselves if the Greeks in the whole of the United States of America are ripe and prepared to merge themselves into a great pattern of organization within the complicated framework of a national fraternal order. Are we Greeks socially

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and sufficiently mature to work and act as a unified and disciplined group? Do we have the capacity and necessary qualities of mind, spirit, and character for collective action? Since the days of Homer and Pericles, the Greek people have proved themselves incapable of forming a strong and extensive political system composed of all the Greeks from all parts of Greece. Our people have valued freedom so highly and have cherished it so dearly that they have been unwilling to compromise it to any appreciable extent. The Greek has one serious fault--though in some respects it is considered a blessing and a cardinal virtue--and that is: his extreme individualism and strong desire to think and act with complete independence. This individualism is especially evident in the lives and conduct of the Greeks of Chicago. If this instinctive and personal individualistic trait is multiplied by three or four hundred thousand, the number of Greeks in America, one can imagine the tremendous obstacle one has to face in attempting to organize and weld together the Greeks of America.

Next to the problem of winning over the people of our nationality to a scheme

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of concerted action, the supporters of the proposed national fraternal order must think of doing a carefully planned job of organizing the most important units of the order: that is, the local chapters in the largest American cities where most Greeks are concentrated. In previous studies and suggestions in regard to ways and means of building the order, we remarked that the present responsible officials and leaders of the mother or original lodge of the Panhellenic Order in New York City have failed to appeal to all classes of the Greek people for support. Not only the official representatives of the Greek Government--that is, the consuls,--not only the higher ecclesiastical authorities and the presidents of the various Greek church communities and organizations must be approached and consulted in laying the foundations of a national order, but the many hundreds of members of the professions, our businessmen, the Greek laborer and farmer, and the Greek press also must be contacted and shown how the organization is to function, how it will be financed, and how its work and activities will affect the life and welfare of every member.

There is no doubt whatever that the Panhellenic Order concerns every Greek in

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America. So, let the Order's active workers appeal to all the people even in the most distant town.

Our good and energetic brothers in New York City must also be told that they were extremely hasty in selecting and appointing the men who will canvass every Greek community in the United States. Their methods of action are being applied even faster than the speed of the twentieth-century American railroads!

We have had many schemes and various other national organizations which pretended to operate and function on a national scale but which had an inglorious end, for the sole reason that their organizers and leaders were too impulsive and too hasty. The history of the Greeks of Chicago bears out the statement that no organization, no social group, has outlived its first ambitions and hopes when its leaders were not experienced, intelligent, and gifted with the talent for true leadership. Such men we have had on occasion; but they were too hasty and too erratic to provide the initial impetus for our organizations and to establish them on a lasting and permanent basis. There are many clubs, societies, and

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local nationalistic and patriotic groups which were happily conceived, which grew, bloomed, and then withered and disappeared.

If the great idea of a national Greek order such as that which has been proposed and which is under discussion is not to encounter the same fate, we must by all means start building the structure of the Panhellenic Order on a solid foundation, on the strong character and the indomitable will and determination of our people to work harmoniously and sincerely for the common good.

When we are rid of the mortal diseases called selfishness, hatred, passionate jealousy, envy, and indifference to the suffering and difficulties of our fellow human beings and fellow countrymen, then we shall be building the foundations and the structure of a great and powerful national, fraternal, and patriotic organization. When this is done, we can order the local affairs of our communities and churches with the added moral and economic support of a great institution. The Panhellenic Order could be this institution, the shrine of every Greek in America.

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GREEK

The Star, Sept. 27, 1907.

THE GREEK PROGRESSIVE CLUB

The Star takes great pleasure in publishing the financial report and balance sheet of a splendid Greek recreational and political organization known to the Chicago Greeks as the Greek Progressive Club.

The members of this organization have promoted and supported scores of educational and social projects in our community generously, willingly, and in a true spirit of patriotism. They never miss an opportunity to contribute and to offer every possible material and moral support to every worthy cause.

A comprehensive and somewhat detailed copy of the Club's treasury report follows:

Assets

Treasury: cash on hand.....\$ 25.99

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The Star, Sept. 27, 1907.

Assets (continued)

Furniture and club property	\$443.00
Office supplies	15.50
	<u>\$484.49</u>

Liabilities

Total outstanding obligations	\$394.49
Installments to Henry Piano Company	90.00
	<u>\$484.49</u>

The above statement is the current or running account of the Club. An itemized statement of a typical annual account follows:

Assets

Initiation fee	\$ 5.00
Contributions	284.00
Club's album receipts	253.92

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The Star, Sept. 27, 1907.

Assets (continued)

Balance from previous accounts.....	\$438.50
	<u>\$981.42</u>

Liabilities

Paid-up obligations.....	\$476.57
Equipment, depreciation of club property and furniture.....	110.36
Previous unreported debts.....	394.49
	<u>\$981.42</u>

This remarkable and flourishing Greek club is worthy of special mention for its generous contributions to Greece. On November 15, 1906, \$122.25 was sent to Greece for the Greek Navy fund; on August 17, 1907, \$100.45 was sent for the same purpose; on February 27, 1907, \$520.09 was sent to the Greek Government for the Greek National Defense Fund.

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The Star, Sept. 27, 1907.

We hope that this fine club will continue its patriotic, charitable, and useful activities in the future. Love, harmony, co-operation, and a high sense of responsibility for the welfare and interests of our community, serve to make the members of the Greek Progressive Club an influential group of men in our community and fatherland.

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The Star, Sept. 27, 1907.

THE PANHELLENIC ORDER

(Editorial)

On the occasion of the invitation of the organizers of the national convention of the Panhellenic Order at New York to participate in its deliberations, the Greek Community of Chicago has been considering whether it would benefit by sending a number of representatives to New York. As yet we are unable to make any definite announcement as to whether the Greeks of Chicago will be represented at the convention in view of the fact that the matter is being discussed and debated; nevertheless, we undertake to express our own opinion in regard to the intentions and plans of our friends in New York.

The purposes of the Panhellenic Order are sacred and noble. Every Greek in America would like to see a national Greek organization flourish and prosper. We are all for the idea, but we must bear in mind that such a

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tremendous undertaking carries a great responsibility with it. That is why we think that this proposal should have been analyzed, discussed, and examined from every angle. But, unfortunately, as is the case with us Greeks in most instances, the leaders of the Panhellenic Order have failed to organize and build the organization on a sound basis. First, they have written and appealed to the presidents of the communities and various societies and clubs, but they have neglected to write to the consular officials, to our clergymen, and to the newspapers for advice and support.

We also notice that our leaders here in Chicago are inviting the consul, the priests, the presidents of the community other minor organizations, and the professional men, but fail to invite our businessmen.

We do not wish to accuse the inspired administrators of the Panhellenic Order with incompetence and lack of energy. We are merely pointing out that their method of organization must be greatly improved if they wish

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to see the order grow and win supporters in every state of the Union.

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The Star, Sept. 13, 1907.

THE PANHELLENIC LEAGUE

(Editorial)

Many attempts have been made by several professional men and active members of our Chicago community to associate ourselves with the splendid Panhellenic League of New York.

The noble and patriotic sentiments and the repeated appeals of the united and consolidated Greek clubs and organizations of New York City are well known to all the Greeks of Chicago. Our brothers and beloved countrymen in New York City have been attempting to influence Greek organizations of all kinds for several years in the hope that the latter will form one, great Greek organization which will be national in scope, and extensive in its influence over the political economic, social, religious, and educational lives of the Greek immigrants of America.

Naturally, it would be reasonable to accept the leadership of the most

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The Star, Sept. 13, 1907.

influential and most powerful Greek organization in America, the Panhellenic League of New York City, and use it as the strong nucleus of such a national organization.

Though the idea has been gaining ground and winning thousands of supporters, no serious attempts have been made to implement the organization and its activities or to propose any definite and concrete course of action. As yet no qualified Greek leader or official has come forth with a workable and practical plan.

Though the developments are hazy because of selfish considerations, subtlety, and idle talk about the matter, we find that under the present circumstances many other obstacles must be overcome. Nevertheless, there is every indication that we can accomplish much in our drive toward our ultimate goal.

At the present moment, it is more likely that our efforts will fail. However, the hopes and aspirations of our patriotic brothers in New York are sufficient

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to stimulate and encourage us here in Chicago to accept and appreciate their most cherished hopes. In this way and in due time the question of a general unification of our numerous organizations will be widely and thoroughly discussed. As a result, ways and means for the fulfillment of our desires may be found.

But, even if the final objectives are not realized, because of the difficulties which we have mentioned, we hope that the appeals and efforts of the Greeks of New York will be the beginning of a closer and more intimate unification of the prosperous New York community. Our brothers in New York hold high hopes for their future and for their fatherland.

So, whatever the outcome of their untiring struggle to spread their splendid cause, we hope and believe that they have made a fine start; and the day is coming when we will see their work crowned with success while our beloved fatherland will shower its blessings on its scattered children in the New World.

The Star, Sept. 13, 1907.

To receive this joyful news--the proposal for the unification and incorporation of the Greek clubs and organizations throughout the United States by all means, we must be prepared. We, here in Chicago, are expected to take the initiative; it is up to us to respond promptly and perform our imposed duty.

It is clearly our duty to rid ourselves of enmity, strife, insults, jealousy and hatred. Let us cleanse our minds of every evil and sinister thought. Let us forget the sad past and put in order the affairs of our own house--the community--in which we live and work. Let us all strive toward a brighter future.

With such ideas on the important question of the projected Panhellenic League, we deem it our duty to examine the affairs of our own community to see if we are worthy of, receiving the biblical groom of the parable.

Hastily inspecting the condition of our Chicago community, we note with sorrow

The Star, Sept. 13, 1907.

that the eyes of all are centered on local pride, self-contentment, and self-satisfaction by individuals and groups. It is precisely because of these factional forces that the power and vitality of the community have been weakened and sapped. As far as the fulfillment of the patriotic obligations on the part of the members is concerned, the community has been slowly deteriorating. Because of this too the gangrene of local pride and complacency within our local provincial clubs and societies, is eating at our vitals by undermining our loyalty and devotion to everything that is Greek.

As if all these were not sufficient, we have to account for our community backwardness because of which--though a year since the community elections--nothing important has been accomplished from the nationalistic and patriotic standpoint.

As those who today govern the affairs of our church remember we had all agreed and decided to rehabilitate our community and proceed to organize a real, large nationalistic order. Since then, two years have gone idly by without having done anything of a lasting nature. What does all this mean?

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It means that the Greek Community of Chicago, in spite of the remarkable progress of our people as individuals, is always prone to retrogress and be torn asunder by the ignorance and stubbornness of a few blockheads who are relying on their perverted minds--caring little about the common good.

This regrettable situation notwithstanding, we think that because of a few individuals progress can by no means be stopped. We must realize that they are making us lose valuable time by delaying the organization of Chicago chapters of the nationwide Panhellenic order.

We must awaken from our stupor and get rid of the petty arguments and hateful personal animosities which are ravaging our communal life. We must all strive to organize the Panhellenic League, whose main purpose it is to serve and promote our national interests in the United States of America as well as in our fatherland.

For the attainment and realization of this ideal we must all stop our silly

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The Star, Sept. 13, 1907.

arguments, petty grievances, and personal antagonisms. There is no reason or excuse for them.

As we said before, we are all of one opinion; we seek only one purpose. Forward! Let us all put our shoulder to the wheel and help organize the Pan-hellenic League and we are assured of the blessing of God and the benediction of our fatherland, who will provide us with a compass to guide and support us in this short life.

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GREEK

The Star, July 19, 1907.

OUR PRESENT STATUS
The Establishment of a Patriotic Organization Composed
of All Greeks in the United States

(Editorial by Soterios J. Georgiadis)

One can find abundant evidence of the material and commercial progress and prosperity of the Greeks in the United States. We in Chicago, however, can see no evidence that we have succeeded in making similar progress socially or even as a loyal national Greek group. The Greek people have not shown enough loyalty and patriotism to our fatherland either individually or collectively.

It seems that when we left our fatherland, the idealism, the native culture, and the education which were given us in our homes and schools were forgotten. Only one thought occupies the mind of the educated, the farmer, and the

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The Star, July 19, 1907.

laborer alike; only one mission is to be fulfilled--to make money, no matter how or for what purpose.

Most of us have plunged into work without trying to live a wholesome, normal, and happy life. And while many have been favored by circumstance and luck and have thus become financially independent, we seldom think of changing our habits and improving ourselves intellectually and socially. It is a pity that we have forsaken our first loyalty and abandoned our ideals and patriotic devotion to such an extent that we have heard many say that money is their country. Little do they care for the rest of the world!

Is this perhaps due to the materialistic environment of the New World, or must we attribute it to a wrong conception of the purpose and proper use of material success? Though it is not in the nature of our people to forget our debts and obligations to Greece, it seems that quite often

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The Star, July 19, 1907.

here in America, we refuse to work and contribute to a cause which is of national importance. We were indeed shocked to hear a young educated Greek say that there is no adequate reason why we here in America should help or care for Greece. He betrayed and forsook his country because he was dismissed as an employee of the Greek government.

Such degeneracy and indifference could be easily checked if some means could be devised which would educate and guide us in the right direction. No Greek immigrant would refuse to join an organization which is governed by our best and most patriotic men. Who would not be proud to do his part in working together for the success and welfare of a national organization, instead of letting our sentiments and fondest dreams fade and die?

We must admit that in difficult times our people have on many occasions rallied to express their deep concern for the fate of Greece. They have responded with willingness and generosity to urgent appeals for financial

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The Star, July 19, 1907.

help. It seems that we have the material and the men with which to forge a powerful machine. As in everything, a plan and an efficient system are the best means to spread the idea of a great organization and thus insure the progress of our people.

We now ask: Are we in a position to establish such a great organization, which will become a permanent Greek institution? Our people are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, and because of the nature of their work they are forced to live for the most part in the great metropolitan and industrial centers. Therefore, if patriotic centers and organizations are formed in large cities where our people may come together and contribute to the common interest, the Greeks of America could do great things, especially in regard to mutual aid.

Because the members of such organizations, unlike the members of mutual aid societies, would be united by no material bonds, but, more properly, by a

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The Star, July 19, 1907.

moral and spiritual force, it will be necessary, in order to keep all the members together, to appoint traveling agents from within the organization for the purpose of stimulating the interest of the Greek people everywhere. These agents must see to it that the purposes of the organization are explained and supported; they must also strive to get new members.

For a more efficient operation of this system of organization a common treasury must be established and a national convention must be called once a year to formulate new policies. In this way, the entire national organization will be closely integrated through the work and common purposes of the individual local chapters, which must be established in every large town or city where a goodly number of Greeks are concentrated. The headquarters of such an organization should be either in Chicago or New York, with their large Greek communities.

If we ever accomplish this great task, we shall win greater respect, and

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we shall be strengthened by the increased favor of the American people. Our status in America would then be similar to that of the Greeks of Egypt.

The great Greek community of Chicago can take the initiative in promoting and putting into practice the idea of a national Greek patriotic organization. Let us work together and see whether we are strong enough to do it.

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The Star, July 12, 1907.

THE TANIAS SOCIETY

The picnic which was given by the Saint George Tantias Society was very successful. A net profit of \$300 was made.

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GREEK

Star, Jan. 11, 1907.

GREEK CONFECTIONERS' NIGHT.

The Greek confectioners of Chicago, doubtless because they deal in sweets, know how to attract people, and this is revealed by the crowd which attended their dance last Sunday, given for the benefit of the national defense fund of Greece.

The dance attracted not only Greeks but also hundreds of Americans with their families. Wholesalers and other merchants who do business with the Greek candymen came to the ball with relatives and friends to enjoy an evening with the Greeks.

Black-eyed beauties distributed costly flowers to all comers, and especial attention was given to the American ladies, who were charmed by Greek hospitality. The proceeds of the dance were six thousand dollars or more.

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Star, Nov. 23, 1906.

SECTIONALISM

(Editorial)

Negotiations are now in progress among the many Greek societies and associations in the Greek community of Chicago to bring these organizations together into one national alliance under one roof, with centralized activity. And from all indications, including the attitude of the various local authorities, unification is near at hand.

Of course the Greeks of Chicago as chips of the old block, are not to blame for their tendency to regionalism. Their forefathers in ancient Greece shed plenty of blood because of their erroneous and destructive conception that a Spartan was something distinct from an Athenian. Ancient and **glorious** Greece was divided into many states, just as the Chicago Greek community is divided into various duchies, governed by their respective dukelings and local barons.

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Star, Nov. 23, 1906.

The ancient Greeks, in one way, were justified in their regionalism because every section of Greece was highly competent in state craft and in other things common to all Greeks. One section or state of Greece would not permit **its** neighboring state to dominate it because they were equals. Their development, mental and physical, was equal and similar. To let Sparta rule was absolutely unthinkable to Athenians, and vice versa.

When Athens was threatened with invasion by the Persians, who came in great numbers to subdue and to punish that proud city, and the Athenian warriors were outnumbered ten to one by the Persians, the Athenians appealed to Sparta for assistance. Sparta replied, "I will come to help you win but I must command the armies."

When Mother Greece asked her sons in Chicago to assist her with contributions for national **defense**, each society in Greek Chicago, through its local leader or boss or what not, replied, "Yes, we will all assist Mother Greece, but our society must lead."

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Star, Nov. 23, 1906.

Every organization wanted to be boss. It is absolutely unnecessary to divide the Greek community in Chicago among so many dynasties. The native of Megara, for instance, could function as such, and cooperate with his compatriots in sending money to his native town for a belfry, or a church, or a school and yet at the same time belong to one national Greek organization.

Supporting so many societies not only tends to perpetuate sectionalism; it also tends to diminish our inherent love for Mother Greece and to render centralized activity impossible.

The halls of the national organization could be utilized for meetings for the Arcadians, the Islanders, the Lacedaemonians, and others when local affairs were to be discussed. Tens of thousands of dollars could be saved in this way and used for the assistance of the mother country and for the improvement of our community. The \$500 or more spent annually by each of thirty-seven Greek societies for stationery, banners, and other incidentals, amounting approximately to \$20,000, would supply our colony with many useful things which it needs.

Star, Nov. 23, 1906.

All this has been taken into consideration by the heads of our thirty-seven Greek organizations and a serious movement is on foot to form a national fraternity with a coalition administration.

That will be splendid, if and when it materializes. Let us hope that it will materialize.

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Star, Nov. 2, 1906.

FORMATION OF FAMILY MEN'S SOCIETY

p.6.-- Fifty prominent Greeks who are heads of families met last week and organized the Greek Family Men's Fraternity.

All those who attended the ~~m~~eeeting are residents of St. Nicholas's parich.

Their main objects are to promote good will and fellowship among themselves and to raise funds to assist the church when it needs them.

The Star commends them for their initiative and hopes that other similar societies will be founded to serve the needs of the ever-increasing Greek community.

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Tar, Apr. 14, 1905.

BENEFIT DANCE A SUCCESS

FOR THE MACEDONIAN CAUSE

P.2--In order to assist fellow-Greeks in Macedonia, the Pan-Hellenic Society of Chicago held a benefit dance last Friday which was attended by a crowd of 2,000. The proceeds of the dance exceeded \$4,500. This sum will be added to the general fund for the Macedonians and will be sent to the central committee in Athens, Greece.

Although the dance, which lasted till 4 A. M., was conducted in a very orderly manner, nevertheless at 3 A. M. the lights went out, and the word pell-mell describes the situation for a quarter of an hour.

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Star, Mar. 24, 1905.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS OF THE PAN-Hellenic Society

P.2--Elaborate plans were laid a week ahead for the brilliant ceremony which took place last Sunday at the Masonic Temple, the installation of the new officers of the Pan-Hellenic Society.

Eight hundred Greeks and Americans of Chicago and elsewhere participated in the event, which was characterized by many reporters who were present as the best that they had ever seen. The two ministers of the Greek church, the Reverend Fathers Pegias and Paniliaris, attired in their magnificent ecclesiastical robes, pronounced the doxology, which was devoutly followed by the attending crowd. After the solemn and dignified ceremony of receiving the oath of office from the new officers the president of the Society, Mr. Eustathios Karavelis, delivered an eloquent address on unity, cooperation, and Americanism. He was followed by the Reverend Father Pegias, who spoke on humanized religion and devotion to the laws of our adopted country. Dr. N. Halliondges spoke on hygiene and sanitary habitations and urged the members and officers of the Society to become crusaders for the cause of sanitation both in business and at home. Other speakers were Messrs. Geo. Matalas, Geo. Koutrou-

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Star, Mar. 24, 1905.

manos, and Geo. Yokaris, who spoke on the Greek's duty toward America, our present country, and toward Mother-Greece, who expects every son of hers to remember her. The popular Greek tenor, Notis Limberopoulos, sang various songs with Miss P. Foulis at the piano.

Among the several visitors who attended the affair were the Reverend Father Chiapralis of San Francisco, who has been here for the last ten days soliciting contributions for the rection of a Greek church in the Bay City.

A dance followed the ceremony, lasting till the early hours of the day.

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Star, Sep. 23, 1904.

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PICNIC OF THE PAN-HELLENIC SOCIETY

P. 2 - Last Thursday more than three hundred members of the Pan-Hellenic Association and their families held a grand picnic, at which dancing, singing, dining and wining, were indulged in with distinguished moderation. The affair was so marvelously well conducted that an impartial observer would have thought that all this crowd belonged to one family. Their return to the city was also distinguished by correct behavior. Decorum, order, beauty, and harmony were displayed by men, women, and children in their parade through the downtown district.

Their example should be copied by other associations and groups which in their hilarity forget that the city is inhabited by other people besides themselves. Such parades are satisfying to the mind, pleasant to the eye, and a credit to the associations and to us all.

The Star, Feb. 12, 1904.

THE GREEKS IN CHICAGO

At a recent meeting of the splendid Greek Panhellenic Club of Chicago, it was decided that the members discontinue paying the monthly dues of twenty-five cents, which were to go into the treasury of a certain Greek company known as the "Hellenism Company". As a result, Mr. S. Georgiadis, the president of the club, has resigned his position because he did not approve of this action. Many of the members appealed to Mr. Georgiadis to withdraw his resignation, but their request was not heeded. So, the members of the club will have to elect a new chairman very soon.

It is well known that Mr. Georgiadis was the founder of the Greek Panhellenic Club, as well as its first president. He has done outstanding work in formulating the club's objectives and in furthering the general welfare of the members.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies and Influences

3. Commemoration of Holidays

a. National

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GREEK



The Greek Star, Apr. 12, 1935.

CELEBRATION OF THE GREEK NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE
BY THE SCHOOL "KORAIIS"

Four hundred pupils of both sexes, with their ten teachers of the School Korais, dressed in national costumes and bearing flags and banners, and with a great multitude of people, celebrated National Greek Independence Day. Indeed the spectacle was a real phantasmogoria. The enthusiasm, splendor, and national spirit of the celebration, will remain indelible in the minds of the young generation.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 28, 1935.

INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION

The Morrison Hotel was the scene of the Greek Independence Day Celebration on March 25. It was a gathering of both political and national significance. It was sponsored by the Greek-American Democratic party under the leadership of Michael Krokidas.

It was estimated that more than two thousand people attended this affair. The first part of the evening was devoted to dancing to the music of Eddie Varzos. Other artists contributed their services in the pause between dances..... Mr. and Mrs. Minas Booras, known to every Greek in Chicago, sang the gay and well-loved songs of Athens.

As soon as the Mayor made his appearance the patriotic program began. Z. Ritsos was the master of ceremonies. The panegyric of the day was delivered by Mr. Constantine Mammon Paleologos. He was followed by Mr. Krokidas; and, finally, the Mayor of Chicago was given the floor.....He congratulated the

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 28, 1935.

Greek people for....maintaining love for their natal country and retaining
their democratic inheritance.

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"District Celebrates Day of Greek Independence,"
Ahepa Herald, (Official Organ of District No. 21,
77 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.) May 1, 1934.

On Sunday, March 25, 1934, at the Grand Ball Room of the Sherman Hotel, one of the most beautiful rooms in the city of Chicago, at three o'clock in the afternoon, more than 3,000 people gathered to celebrate the Day of Greek Independence. The celebration was under the auspices of the Order of Ahepa, the Order of Gapa and the Right Reverend George Kallistos, who represented all of the Greek Churches of our city. Right Reverend Kallistos acted as Master of Ceremonies and performed his duties excellently.

Mr. John Dritsas, the acting consul general in our city, delivered the key-note speech of the day and was enthusiastically received. Demosthenes Chiagouris spoke on behalf of the Churches. Dr. Constantine Theodore spoke on behalf of the Order of Gapa and D. Parry on behalf of the Order of Ahepa. The musical program was under the direction of George Gretsiss and the Women's Auxiliary of the Order of Gapa arranged a number of Greek dances that were danced by members of that organization.

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Ahepa Herald, May 1, 1934.

The details of arranging and carrying out the execution of the details fell on the shoulders of Spiro Kotakis who acted as secretary of the committee, Peter Bougas, the treasurer and Right Reverend Callistos, who was the chairman. Tom Paganis, together with the assistance and cooperation of the various Women's Auxiliaries of the Order of Gapa, assisted in seating the people and was primarily responsible for the excellent conduct of the people who attended. Order and enthusiasm prevailed. The consensus of opinion was that this was the most solemn celebration that was ever held in the city of Chicago.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 19, 1934.

TRIPOLITANS ENJOY GREAT SUCCESS

The Tripolitan Club, Theodore Kolokotronis, had a double success last Sunday. The long-heralded service which was held in the Holy Trinity church on Sunday morning was, in reality, a national celebration. It seems that the Tripolitan's idea of honoring Greek national independence by means of a religious ceremony, was so favorably received by the Greek community, that the church was filled to overflowing. The doxology was chanted by Bishop Callistos, who was ably supported by the Byzantine choir and cantors.

The program began as soon as the regular service was finished. Bishop Callistos, John Dritsas and A. Vlahos gave patriotic speeches.

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Mr. Vlahos related the heroism of the Kolokotronis family during the

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 19, 1934.

fight for Greek liberty. He....enthused his audience by describing the gallantry and bravery of all the Tripolitans during that period.

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Many who could not attend the morning services, were present at the big dance held in the evening, at the beautiful ballroom of the Amalgamated Center. A buffet supper and dancing were the order of the evening. During the evening, prizes were given to the ladies who led the Greek circle dance best. The affair was a tremendous success.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 29, 1934.

SPEECH BY JOHN D. DRITSAS, MARCH 25

Greeks over the entire world are today celebrating the anniversary of the re-birth of their fatherland. All of them, just as all Americans in this country, have recalled the deeds of our heroes and their courageous fight for liberty. These heroes are loved and remembered because they gave their life and their blood, and their money, and their comfort and security, in order that we might inherit from them a free Greece. Fortunately, their sacrifices were not in vain. Their struggle was crowned with the wreath of success and glory.

Are songs and poems of praise, hurrahs and applause ample recognition of the sacrifices and courage of our forefathers? Of course not! Patriotism is not acquired or cultivated through the use of flowery words. More than words was needed to free Greece. Sacrifices, unending tortures, and deprivations were the lot cheerfully accepted by the Greeks of 1821. Without such an acceptance there would have been no revolt, and Greece would still be in chains. Without

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 29, 1934.

it, the patriotism of the soldiers of '21 would today be forgotten, and theirs would have been merely wasted courage.

The job begun then is not yet completed. To free a nation is not enough. It is necessary that that freedom be maintained, that progress be made, and that power be acquired. For the accomplishment of all these, again, sacrifices must be made by each one of us. Fortunately, today, Greece is a country with many allies, and few or no enemies. She is strengthening herself, and raising all her living and political standards. Therefore, our sacrifices for our country need not be written in our blood. However, if she is to progress and become strong, she needs continued support and aid from us.

The Greeks in America--the greatest body of emigrant Greeks in the world--are duty-bound to prove that their patriotism is not restricted to empty words and annual celebrations. They must prove that the acts of our progenitors are fully appreciated. They must show to the world that they are pure Greeks who have lost none of the old Greek spirit. That is the most logical and the

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 29, 1934.

supreme way in which to celebrate the Greek Independence Day.

Greece, today, enjoying the blessings of peace for nearly twenty years, and desirous only of maintaining that peace, has devoted herself to the culture and education of her citizens and the improvement of her national economy.

In these endeavors, Greece has need of our bones and sinews, of our spiritual and mental strength, and of our material assistance.

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What do we in America ask of, and what do we foresee for our organizations, schools and churches? Why do we strive so hard to give our children Greek backgrounds and education? For one reason--and one alone! That they may be useful, and help the land of our birth--the unforgettable Greece, the glorious Greece!

To help the progress of Greece means nothing less than to help raise the standard of living of her inhabitants--who are our relatives and fellow patriots

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 29, 1934.

who live there and form the Greek nation. They are not enslaved; therefore, we can help them with our money, or our funds. Today, they are free citizens, tillers of the soil, businessmen, or laborers; in other words--producers and consumers. All of them compose the well-organized Greek nation, which unceasingly labors to make improvements conducive to better and more productive living.

The Greek Government tries to enable each citizen to have a productive job, so profitable that he can satisfy his own and his dependents' needs, without writing to a relative in America for money. When there are profitable jobs open, then no one is unwilling to work. Everyone works. When a farmer, a mechanic, or any worker knows that he is sufficiently reimbursed for his labor or produce, he works much harder and more ambitiously.....

Therefore, Greece's economic condition is based upon the production and consumption of goods. The money gained will be the livelihood of her citizens.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 29, 1934.

It represents the education of the future Greeks, and the building of roads, public buildings, and institutions of all kinds. In general, they are then in a position to show the world of what mettle the Greeks are made.

Therefore, for the sake of that mettle which we Greeks are so proud of and are forever boasting about, we in America must also work. We who today are celebrating a Greek national holiday are able and duty-bound to help--with practical patriotism--the national economy of our country. It is very easy to do so, if willingness is present. They do not want our dollars, which are only good for temporary needs. More pressing than their need for money is their need for our experience, our knowledge, our devotion, and our activity in behalf of all that is Greek.

Greece has a lovely climate, beautiful scenery, and historic sites. She has enough laboring hands and productive minds. One thing only does she lack: some good salesmen! She desperately needs real salesmen--untiring, brave,

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 29, 1934.

brilliant, patriotic salesmen--like Riga and Xanthos, who sold the Greek revolution to the rest of the world. These men neither quailed nor gave up hope before succeeding in arousing sympathy and aid for their country.

Heroes such as they can be made the examples of Ahepa and Gapa and all the other large organizations. These societies can become Greek salesmen, and sell Greece and her products and culture to the American people.....It is our patriotic duty to instill into our children love and respect for Greece, and to earn the respect and trust of our fellow citizens in America, who are of varied nationalities.

Such a selling campaign is fraught with no difficulties. The product to be sold is first-class and a nationally-recognized brand. First to our children--if even not to our own selves--we must show that "Greek" is an appellation worthy of world-wide respect and pride. We must arouse in them enthusiasm for our country, its people, our language, our arts, and our literature. Like good

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 29, 1934.

salesmen, we should overlook no opportunity to laud our products.

It is fortunate that we do already have in our community a few such Greek salesmen. Without thought of gain they advertise, either through their papers, or lectures or speeches, everything of value that is "Greek"--from the language itself to Greek olives, from our religion to our cheeses; and from our wines to our ancient glory. Few individuals understand or appreciate the patriotic services of these men. Only when they are no longer in the community will their value be completely understood. When our Greek papers cease to exist, and our Greek scholars and Greek professional men are gone--the cohesive factors in our community--then, only, will there be a realization of the gulf that separates us from our fatherland. Then, too, will the names of Kolokotronis and Kanaris become forgotten names, and the sacrifices and heroism of our forefathers be like fables to our future generations.

Additional heroes and patriots are our Greek importers. To support them is to

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 29, 1934.

support Greece. Nearly half of each dollar we spend in their stores is destined to return to Greece. It will leave the importers' cash register and end up in the peasants' money sack. This is the only money our country asks us to give in the way of helping her economically. Such funds, and not merely charitable donations from the Greeks in America, are sought.

Let us, therefore, as good salesmen, advertise and push the sale of Greek products. We can easily make the American people aware of the productivity of Greece. After they acquire a better understanding of our race, and learn to love our beautiful land, then they will willingly respect and aid our campaign. If our clubs and organizations, and all of the individuals composing them, start a systematic program of advertisement, the sale of Greek exports will increase tremendously, and Greece will be forever grateful to us.

Then, too, our friends and relatives in Greece will be given the chance to better their economic situation, so that they can live at a relatively higher standard than they do now. What could we do that would be of more

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 29, 1934.

value and of greater patriotism than that?

As soon as a few more details are arranged, I think that you will hear some very good news. An ambition of the Greek community of Chicago is soon to be realized. Our beloved country is to be represented in the 1934 Chicago World's Fair. This, alone, will offer us a wonderful opportunity to exhibit Greek art, products, customs, and exports.....

We can rightly say that our raisins and grapes are among the best in the world because the manufacturers of them--the sun, air, water, earth, and climate of Greece--cannot be surpassed. We can say, for the same reason, that our oils and wines, figs and fruits, and all that is raised and exported from Greece, is of exceptional value. The waters of Loutraki [famous spas and health baths], and the other pure mineral springs are the best cure for most of man's ailments. A two month sojourn in Greece relieves one of nervous disorders and unhappiness.....

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 29, 1934.

It is a matter of record that no place in Greece is more than forty miles from the sea; no place more than ten miles from mountain tops and glades; that it has one of the finest climates in the world; that during March in Peloponnesus one can find summer in Messinia, spring in Laconia, and winter in Arcadia; that Athenian statistics show that the sun shines brightly seventy-nine days a year, is clouded for one half hour an hour one hundred and fifty-seven days, that are twenty-six days of cloudiness, with two or three hours of sunshine, and that three days a year the sun does not shine.

All of the above statements are true and can be verified. They are available for the use of patriotic "salesmen," who, if only they are sincere, can sell bottled Greek air to sick Americans who do not care to travel [Joke]. Only when we do start and carry on such a campaign shall we be able to make claims of patriotism. When we continually seek to advertise her products and her travel attractions, then, only, can we Greeks of the exterior be bold enough to represent ourselves as lovers of the fatherland.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 29, 1934.

Then, and then only, will our national celebrations be worthy of their name, and yield practical results. Otherwise, they will simply be panegyric speeches, exhibitions, and incense smoke--smoke that dissolves and disappears after a few minutes.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 29, 1934.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

The Greek community of Chicago once again presented its due respects and appreciation to the heroes of '21. Over two thousand people attended the celebration, held in the Sherman Hotel last Sunday. Mr. Gretchis and his orchestra entertained the audience, which arrived rather early. The Greek and American national anthems formally opened the program. Following an opening musical number, rendered by Miss Broulis on the piano, Bishop Callistos gave a short speech. He then presented the lawyer, John Dritsas, who spoke instead of the Consul.

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Mr. Dritsas first recalled the heroic deeds of the war, but he soon began to emphasize the duty of the Greeks in America toward Greece. He said we must all become national "salesmen" and advertisers of all Greek products. He was followed by some choral singing by the Athenian Operetta group.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 29, 1934.

Mr. James Parry, the district governor of Ahepa, spoke in English. Dr. C. Theodore, represented Gapa, and, as usual, was greatly applauded. His speech concluded the rhetorical part of the program. The Gapas then presented their artistic numbers. Various young ladies....gave readings of Greek epic poems. These were followed by Greek circle exhibition dances. The Dance of Zaloggou brought the evening's program to a dramatic close.

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GREEK

Greek Press, Sept. 14, 1933.

GREEK DAY AT FAIR WELL ATTENDED

Last Sunday, September 10, was Greek Day at the Chicago World's Fair. It was attended by more than ten thousand Greeks--nearly the largest number of Greeks ever to come together....

The program opened at three o'clock in the afternoon. The platform was occupied by such notables as Rufus Dawes, Bishop Callistos, and H. Simopoulos. The entire Greek clergy of Chicago was there; as was, also, the choir, composed of young men and women. The singing of the Greek and American national anthems opened the day's program. Then Mr. Paul Demos greeted the assemblage in behalf of the organizers and performers, and outlined the program. Following Mr. Demos' speech, Bishop Callistos and the Reverend Tsourounakis chanted a prayer and asked God for a blessing. Then the Byzantine Choir chanted special, ancient, Byzantine Church hymns.

Mr. Simopoulos then spoke in Greek, and then in English for the benefit of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Greek Press, Sept. 14, 1933.

many American people present. He was heartily applauded. The choir sang two Greek popular songs, the well-loved "Gero Demos" and "Sti Leventia Sas".

Mr. Rufus Dawes, president of the Exposition, gave a short speech in which he expressed very high appreciation of both the ancient and modern Hellenes. Again the choir thrilled the entire audience, this time with a "Hymn To Apollo" and an ode written by Pindar [ancient Greek lyric poet].

Then to the rhythmic singing of the choir, various dancing groups, wearing their local native costumes, thrilled the audience with their various types of Greek dances. The Cretan group won special acclaim because of the intricacy of their dance steps and the quaintness of their costumes. In fact, part of the charm of the day was due to the fact that all the performers were garbed in Greek costumes. Of course, members of the Byzantine Choir, as one would expect from its name, wore ancient Greek draperies banded in blue and silver ribbons. The choir, and the performers who were dressed in bright, varicolored peasant costumes made a lovely spectacle.

The best numbers on the artistic program were presented by Miss Bertha Floros

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Greek Press, Sept. 14, 1933.

and the two Argiris sisters. Miss Floros, who possesses a beautiful soprano voice, sang two poignant Greek songs which for an instant transported the entire audience back to its beloved Greece. She deserved the tremendous applause the audience gave her. Her voice was fine and her poise superb.....

A few more numbers followed, and then the promoter of this Greek Day, Mr. Demos, thanked all who, by their presence, had honored the performers and organizers of the affair.

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The Greek Press, Mar. 31, 1932, p. 4 GREEK

[GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY]

A speech was delivered by John C. Gekas, on the occasion of a gathering at the Masonic Temple for celebrating the day of Independence of the Greek Nation.

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GREEK



The Greek Press, March 24, 1932.

BEYOND TOMORROW.

By Gracco Ameniconus.

Greeks who have immigrated to America and their Greek-American descendants are once more celebrating the anniversary of the Greek war of Independence of 1821. The Greek war of liberation from the Turks has been rightfully and justly characterized as the first blow against absolutism in the continent and paved the way for the self-determination of the races of Europe.

The formation of the free and independent States of America had, next to the promulgation of the rights of man by the French revolution, given to the Greek heroes of 1821 an encouragement to fight on to the finish. And it was such a terrific struggle that it moved the conscience of the entire civilized world, including America. The Greeks, who have made America their home, and Chicago in particular, in celebrating their great day all over this land, will render simultaneously the homage of gratitude to the American philhellenes who contributed so generously to the renaissance of the Greek nation.



Greek Press, March 24, 1932.

TWENTY-FIFTH OF MARCH

p. 2.- The Great Day of the Greek race has come once again. It is March 25th, the day of Greece's independence, the day when a brave race, after four hundred years of submission and slavery, rose against the oppressions and became free again. This deed of the Greek people is one of history's greatest stories and as time goes on, its significance becomes greater. One more victory has been added to the long list of famous Greek battles. After four hundred years of tyrannic rule the Greeks rose against the Turks in 1821 and gained their long-sought freedom.

This battle was followed by another one - a longer and harder one. After four hundred years of slavery, the Greeks had to remake a nation. For four hundred years their civilization and progress had been stopped. They were compelled to pick up the remaining shreds of their existence and go on - and they did it. In one hundred years they restored what the Turks had torn down in four hundred years and they did it successfully and single handedly.

Greek Press, March 24, 1932.

That is what Greek Independence means to us. That is what we are celebrating on March 25. Is it no wonder the Greeks are bursting with pride and joy and patriotism to celebrate the rebirth of a great nation?



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Greek Press, March 24, 1932

OUR NATIONAL HOLIDAY

A splendid program is being prepared for us by the Greek American Progressive Association on Friday, March 25, at 8 o'clock, P.M., sharp, at the Masonic Temple, 32 W. Randolph St.

The committee in charge of the arrangements has outdone itself in presenting to the Greek people the most brilliant celebration of our national holidays.

All honors go to the Supreme Governor of Gapa, Mr. K. Sotirakopoulos. He has invited as speakers the General Consul of Greece, Bishop Callistos, Lawyer John Gekas, Dr. C. Theodore and two Americans. The program includes a recitation by E. Tsinonis and two Greek dances by the members of the women's Kypselis chapter.



Greek Press, March 24, 1932

The Greek community, due to this momentous occasion, is expected to turn out one hundred per cent. Everything and everybody will be overfilled with a patriotic enthusiasm equal to our countrymen living in Greece.

The Gapans are proud of what they have done. Come and share this pride with them at 8 o'clock sharp, Friday.

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GREEK



Greek Press, March 17, 1932.

ANNUNCIATION

p. 5.- Doxology for our National Greek Independence day will be said at Annunciation Church, next Friday, March 25th. The service will not start till one o'clock, to enable all local priests to be present after their local church services. George Depasta, General Consul of Greece in Chicago, and Bishop Callistos will be present.

The Greek Press urges all Chicago Greeks to be present at this special service which is in honor of Greece's independence from Turkey.

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Greek Press, March 17, 1932.

GAPA DOINGS

Gapa invites all fellow Greeks to our great National celebration which will take place March 25, next Friday at the Masonic Temple, 32 West Randolph. The celebration is being planned by all the united chapters and organizations of Gapa. George Washington's bicentenary will also be celebrated then.

Guests from all parts of Illinois are expected to attend this huge celebration which has been so diligently planned by enthusiastic members. Among the honorary guests will be the General Consulate and Bishop Callistos. Dancing will follow the speeches and the program.

Every Greek who is a true patriot and remembers the Greek Independence Day as well as the great deeds of George Washington should be present. The Gapans are expecting a huge attendance and the evening will be well spent.

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Greek Press, March 17, 1932.

DACTYLOGRAPHY

p. 1.- In another column **and** page of this paper, our readers will read about the celebration of our national Greek holiday which the Gapans are planning. It is interesting to note that they have combined the Greek national Independence Day with the bicentenary of George Washington's birthday.

In some way or other, Gapa has always managed to celebrate March 25th, which is fitting and proper because the Gapa organization was formed to preserve our national language, ideals, and customs in America. It is also fitting and proper for this patriotic organization to afford the Chicago Greeks a chance to celebrate the birthday of the Father of our Country. This year's plan to celebrate these two great days together is a very good one because more people are likely to come than if they were held on separate dates. It is a very noble gesture of the Gapans to celebrate Hellenism and Americanism on one great day and we are all glad to avail ourselves of this grand opportunity.



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Greek Press, March 10, 1932.

ANNOUNCEMENT

On Friday, March 25, the day of the Greek national holiday, doxology will be said at Annunciation Church. All members of communities, organizations, clubs, and lodges, as well as all Greeks in Chicago and surrounding territory, are invited to attend this special mass.

His Holiness, Bishop Callistus of San Francisco and fifteen local priests will take part in the doxology. The service will start at 1 o'clock sharp.

The Greek Consul in Chicago.
G. Depastas.

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GREEK



Saloniki, July 4, 1931 , p. 3

THE DELIVERY OF THE GREEK FLAG TO THE GOVERNOR.

Last Sunday afternoon, at the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, the Greek flag was delivered to the Governor of Illinois with great ceremony.

The delivery of the flag was presented by A. A. Pantelis, attorney former Commander of the Greek chapter of the American Legion, in an eloquent speech he exalted the significance of the event, as enhancing the amicable relations existing between United States and Greece. Mr. Pantelis, who was chosen as representative of the Greek Government, also acted as Master of Ceremonies.

Governor Emerson, on receiving the Greek flag, expressed his delight at the honor given him as an individual and as Governor of this sovereign state, and said, "Humanity should render a sacred obligation to the civilization of Greece, which first established the democratic form of government and under whose influence science, and the fine arts, have flourished to such a degree that we, today, receive knowledge from that civilization.

GREEK



Saloniki, July 4, 1931.

This flag, remaining in the capital of the State, will symbolize the friendliness of the two democratic nations. The Governor in finishing his speech, thanked the Legionnaires and the thousands of Greeks who flocked from various cities to Springfield for the presentation.

The program began at 2 P.M. immediately after the arrival of Archbishop Athenagoras and three hundred Greeks who came by special train from Chicago. The prelate was received at the station by thousands of Greeks and Americans who gathered there for the purpose. The throngs then went to the Episcopalian Church where the Greek prelate officiated in a holy liturgy, accompanied by Byzantine music, to the fascination of all present the Americans not excluded.

At 4 P. M. the crowd waited at the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, for the arrival of Governor Emerson, who arrived heading a great motor parade. The Governor took his place on the platform where many Greek and American personages were present, as well as the famous Greek choir of the Church Evangelismos, in Chicago.

GREEK

Saloniki, July 4, 1931.

The American Anthem was played by the many-pieced orchestra accompanied by the choir. A prayer was offered by Dr. John R. Thomas, rector of the First Presbyterian church of Springfield, and the ceremony of the flag had begun.

As the delivery of the flag began the Greek anthem was played accompanied by the choir.

The youthful President of the chapter, "Greek-Center", Basil Mavromatis, in the name of the "Sons of Pericles" laid a wreath on the tomb of Abraham Lincoln. The youthful pupils of the Moline, Greek school played an important part in the program.

The ten year old girl pupil, Theofane Papaioannou, of the school, offered a beautiful bouquet to the Governor, addressing him first in Greek, then in English. The head of the State in accepting the flowers, eloquently eulogized the Greek-American girl.

GREEK



Saloniki, July 4, 1931.

Miss Helen Demos, Georgia Karabelas and Maria Tzikos, Class mates of Miss Papaion Hou, presented a dialogue of questions and answers, titled "Devotion to Greek-American Idealism." The performance of the dialogue astonished the distinguished assembly.

The eight year old Olga, daughter of N. Kokores of Moline, stole the attention of the audience by delivery an excellent speech, using, in turn, English and Greek, with exceptional fluency. The audience could not believe their ears that such a speech could emanate from such a little girl.

At 5:30 P.M. after holding a commemoration prayer for the soul of Abraham Lincoln, Archbishop Athenagoras, in his usual impressive manner and in a thundering but melodious voice, delivered a profound speech "The Life of Abraham Lincoln."

GREEK



Saloniki, July 4, 1931.

A sumptuous banquet at the Lincoln Hotel terminated the ceremonies of the delivery of the Greek flag.

P.S. Each and every state of the Union, as sovereign States of America, dispatched (separately), to the Greek nation, the American flag, as a friendly gesture on the celebration of centennial anniversary of Greece's independence. The Greek Government, in exchange, dispatched forty eight Greek flags to be delivered to the forty eight States of the Union, thus perpetuating the amiable ties of the two nations.

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GREEK

Greek Press, March 12, 1931

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH

By Nick John Matsoukas

p. 1.- No truer statement was ever uttered. Believe it or not, that is something that the Greek nation has been lacking for some thousand years or so. Unite the Greeks and they will conquer the world. Now do not think that I am moralizing. I am not writing what I am going to write because I cannot think of anything else. On the contrary, my poor mind is fertile enough to talk about a lot of subjects, (I left my Christian humility on the elevator coming up). Living in Chicago is sufficient for anyone to find enough to write about. Remember this, a city like Chicago--100 percent American, 100 percent corrupt--is sufficient inspiration for anyone to receive abundance of material. But last Sunday something happened. The Greeks of Chicago, for the first time in their history, united for a common purpose. That is an accomplishment.

With his Excellency, the General Consul of Greece, George Depasta, leading the way, representatives from all the important societies in

Greek Press, March 12, 1931

Chicago, met at the Parlor Room of the Morrison Hotel last Sunday afternoon and there elected the executive committee of the Pan-Hellenic Celebration of Greek Independence, to take place in Chicago. A whole week of hard work is being prepared with the curtain to fall on the 25th of March.

"The grandest of the grandest," would have been the words of some if I were to ask an opinion about the coming events that are scheduled for the anniversary celebration.

On Tuesday night the executive committee, consisting of the Consul General Depasta, representing the local societies; George A. Spannon, representing Ahepa; C. Soter, Supreme Governor of the G.A.P.A. and the presidents of the Greek communities of Chicago, prepared a most elaborate plan for the celebration. Now stand by closely! You will hear great news within the next few days.

Greek Press, March 12, 1931

You probably have seen the story in the Daily News about the valuable icon that I happened to discover in the modest home of the Galineas family. If you haven't, then look through the Greek Press you will find a reprint. It is a good yarn and ought to interest many of the mothers. There are many icons in our Chicago iconostasia that ought to be looked over. They might be worth a lot of money to some of you, and one dance follows the other.

Goddess Terpsichore has certainly blessed us Greeks with her graces. Here we have The Young Ladies Philomusical (?) Society giving a dance, April 19th, 1931, at the Knickerbocker Hotel. Well! Well! Of all places. Greeks will be dragged into the heart of the Gold Coast whether they like it or not. Miss Vournazos has sent me a letter in which she emphasises the fact that this hotel is opposite the Drake. We believe her!

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GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, April 11, 1931

5- THE CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY IN PULLMAN.

Brilliant in every respect was the celebration of our National Independence Day Centennial by the Pullman Community, St. Spyridon, in conjunction with the Greek school, Plutarch, the Ladies Society Union, the Pullman Chapter of Ahepa and other organizations in Pullman.

Members of the Ahepa chapter in Pullman gathered in the school and, as a body, marched in wonderful order and pomp to the church. They were followed by sixty or more pupils, boys and girls, who stood in the front row.

The cheerfulness and dignity of the occasion was pictured in the faces of our Nationals who had gathered there to celebrate the centennial of our National Independence.

After the Holy Mass, the beloved and indefatigable Father G. Sakellariow, in a brief talk, explained the great religious and national significance of the feast. Then all marched down to the large parlor of the school with banners,



Chicago Greek Daily, April 11, 1931

cherubims and seraphims, and the pastor, with the choir of singers; the Ex-Council; the pupils; the Ahepans with the rest of the congregation, following.

There, in the large hall of the School, that was decorated beautifully by the ladies of the Society Union, the President of the Community, Mr. E. L. Anastasopoulos, introduced the Director of the school, Mr. Geo. Drosos.

Mr. Drosos, in a profound and inspiring talk, conveyed to the minds of those present, the deep significance of the religious and national celebration enacted, afterwhich the program of the day began.

The pupils, boys and girls, sang patriotic songs, accompanied on the piano by Miss Olga Massia. Following this number on their program, the pupils gave various recited poems from our glorious poet, Lorenzo Mavili. The whole school program enthused all present.



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During the school program, the scholar and poet, Dem. Mihalaros, who came along with the Ahepans, was called upon to address the gathering. Mr. Mihalaros emphasized the need for Greek education for our children. Mr. Mihalaros said, "By learning the Greek language and the Greek traditions, Greek children will become better Americans."

Then Mr. S. P. Kotakis, the Manager of the Chicago Greek Daily and speaker of the day, was introduced. He, in an enthusiastic address, touched upon the emotions of the crowd, inspired them with pride for the glory of our race, and gave them courage and self-confidence to continue their loyalty to their great Greek traditions and to bequeath the same to the coming generations.

Mr. Kotakis was followed by Dr. A. Petrakos and Dr. Phemidas; the last having stated, in behalf of Ahepa, that it will stand by the side of the community as in the past.



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This statement was affirmed by the energetic and progressive President of the Pullman chapter of Ahepa, who patriotically took the lead in the arrangement of the Independence Day ceremony.

American and Greek National hymns were sung by the pupils, and finally Mrs. Petrakos, president of the society, St. Spiridon, after a brief talk, gave the signal for the dance, which lasted till midnight with everybody happy. It was a real Greek affair and all had a wonderful time.

Many other prominent individuals honored the ceremony by their presence, among whom were Alderman Gouvier from Pullman, who congratulated the gathering in no uncertain terms for the celebration of their National Independence Day.

Dr. Karaflos and Professor Trakas, also honored our feast by their presence.

(Summary)

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT HAMMOND

Our National Independence Day feast was magnificently celebrated at Hammond, Indiana, under the leadership of the Alpha Chapter, there. A sumptuous dinner was served to 500 Greeks at the Women's Club. Mr. Cheral Ismeris was Toastmaster and speaker of the day was Mr. Athanasios Pantalis, lawyer from Chicago. Among those who were present was Mr. Dion. Yiannakis, Alkemon of Brooklyn Chapter #41, and representative of the Chicago Greek Daily, who spoke. It is worth while to make a summary of Mr. Yiannakis speech.

He said, "The Greeks were under the Turkish yoke, for 400 years, during which time the barbarian conqueror was depriving them of their land, property, and children, taking children to make them slaves. There were two things which he did not succeed in depriving them of, and they were Religion and Language, which were preserved with great sacrifice. The Greek roasted over fire and skinned alive by the barbarous Turks, still preserved his Religion and Language and when our hero ancestors succeeded in liberating Greece, though they were but a handful against a powerful and organized enemy, they handed down to us, Religion and Language, in order that we may hand them down to our children.



Chicago Greek Daily, April 2, 1931

They remained Orthodox Greeks in the midst of fire and sword. In a free Democracy where we have liberty and where nobody has ever prevented us from being Orthodox, or from speaking our language, why should we become infidel, or repudiate our language, our country and our race?

"It is useless to hold feasts and ceremonies if we do not respect the memory of our fathers and express scorn at those things for which they sacrificed their lives.

"Let us all, therefore, build churches and schools and let us endeavor to keep our children as Greek Orthodox."

Mr. Yiannakis received the compliments of his hearers and the ceremony ended with everybody well satisfied.

(Full)

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Chicago Greek Daily, April 2, 1931



AN ADDRESS BY MR. G. DEPASTA CONSUL GENERAL OF GREECE---ON THE
pp. 1-6. OCCASION OF OUR NATIONAL CELEBRATION---CENTENNIAL OF INDEPENDENCE

Fellow Countrymen:

"Take a look at the environment of today; look around you, and you older ones close your eyes and remind yourselves of the past. Remind yourselves of the time, 25 to 30 years ago, when you were preparing yourselves to come to America. Your dreams then were to come to America, to work, to help your parents, to help your sisters, to marry, and finally, in a few years, to make some money and return to your country and household.

"Those were your dreams when you were about to come to America, when crossing the Atlantic Ocean, and when you were facing the skyscrapers and the noise of New York. Close your eyes and remind yourselves for a moment of that time, then take a good look around you today.

"Take a look at yourselves, your wives, your children, daughters, friends, your compatriots, in order to understand what will power, persistence, work and honesty accomplish.



Chicago Greek Daily, April 2, 1931

"Could your wildest dreams of that time ever have reached the present reality?

"You have come here alone, destitute, unprotected, and were looking for a countryman of yours to meet and relax in his company from the incessant daily hard labor.

"Sundays and holidays were passing by and caused you to feel more unhappy, more destitute and lonely. You could not find a priest to get his blessings, to remind you of your country and religion.

"You were living in a State with a large population yet solitude was overwhelming your heart. With all its riches and good things this country could not satisfy you and give what you desired. You were always strangers and misunderstood. You were looking for life, but for Greek life. You were suffocated by the environment and you were in need of Greek air, air that reminded you of your country and religion. You were endeavoring with all your might to form a community, to organize societies, to have a church, even if confined to a small single room, to find a priest for holy services and if possible, to find a teacher for your little ones in order that they might not forget their language, their religion, and their country.



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"Now take a look around you; look at what your will has accomplished. You are celebrating your national feast in such a hall as this, and these young men and pretty young girls are your children. How I would desire your compatriots to have looked at you from some corner of Greece; to have your fathers and mothers and your relatives see you. How I desire that the whole of Greece to be right in here to see you; with what a joy she would have looked at her children celebrating her freedom. How ardently she would tender her blessing to all of you and with what affection she would embrace all of you, her children, abroad, and affectionately press you against her heart.

"Greece--sweet country of ours--sweet Mother of ours--glorious be your name. It will always be in having such children as you; children who left, poor and unknown, and who, by their progress today, honor your name abroad.

"Thirty years labor, thirty years of toil, patience and endeavor, thirty years of strife and struggle, with discords sometimes and dissentious at other times, it is true, but always towards the same direction, towards the same right and sacred cause, these have brought about the present result.

"The solitude that was pressing on your heart has disappeared forever. The



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Sundays and Holidays are not dark and melancholy any longer. Your children, educated in Greek and American culture, have lost neither religion nor language.

"Homes where Greek life and Greek happiness reigns, feasts, gatherings, dances, concerts, lectures, theatres, schools, churches, priests, bishops, archbishops, communities, associations, societies, all are your accomplishments; all are results of your efforts and persistence; all are honest accomplishments, an outcome of your love for your country, your religion, these all have contributed to your present grandeur.

"Today you have regular communities, churches, and schools, to keep the fire of Estiades (Vestal Virgins) burning. You have a worthy Greek press that keeps you in constant touch with our country and by which you learn what is going on there. You have societies of a local aspect which have greatly contributed to the benefit of their respective villages and provinces. You have two colossal organizations, Ahepa and Gapa, which, by their power, made you a considerable factor in this great Democracy.

"Look around you and you will see the results. The unknown Hellenism of America has become, today, a solid power, solid and invincible. The unimagined



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dream has become a reality today. Look around at our present celebration.

"Associations, societies and communities, workers and business men, clergy and laymen, merchants and intellectuals, young and old, thousands, all celebrating our National Feast today. That unimagined dream has become a reality.

"Stone upon stone, day by day, working for so many years, you have built a gigantic palace, a steel construction, a Greek civilization in America, whose power and might will have inestimable value for yourselves, your families, your progeny, and your country. A Greek civilization united, compact and powerful that observes, today, its National Feast.

"Greek patriots, I conjure you in our sacred feast, not to destroy this edifice, for our country's interests, for your interest, and for your children's future, do not destroy what you have built.

"As true Greeks, as honest citizens, as glorious descendants of those who shed their blood to give you freedom, close the ranks and forgetting all egotism and animosity, keep this National Palace erect and unshakeable.



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"I conjure you on your honor and your happiness not to let discord undermine its foundation any longer. Look around you to admire that which unity and concord accomplished.

"As representative of your mother Greece, I invited you to celebrate, all together, this day of her independence. As honest citizens, as true patriots, you have come in the mass, I thank and congratulate you from the bottom of my heart for this. I thank and congratulate, the communities, societies and associations, for their prompt and kind participation; the Committee in charge of the feast which helped me along; the Greek Press which has aided me in my efforts, and through which our Mother Country will learn that the deeds of our ancestors and liberators are glorified by us in this country. I thank the clergy, who united, are blessing the feast. Equally, I congratulate and thank all of you who are present at this celebration for your love to your country and religion. The Virgin of the Annunciation is dressed up, today, in festal clothes for her fete. Greece also is so dressed because she is celebrating today. They are both here. Put your hands on your heart and you will all realize their presence. With their wishes and their blessings keep solid and unshakeable the Greek Palace of Love, Concord and Unity of today.



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Chicago Greek Daily, April 2, 1931

"Religion, language, habits, customs, traditions, they are the Country; with them only you will prosper, progress, and promote yourselves.

"The Virgin of the Annunciation and Greece are proud of you and wish you like fellow nationals, Christians, and Greeks, to celebrate their feast. They surround you in music and songs. Pray for their benediction (charis).

"Rejoice, Oh! Graceful Mary, but, you too, sweetest fatherland, Greece, rejoice and again rejoice!

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GREEK

Democrat, April, 1931.

WPA (ILL) P. 3. 301

MARCH 25TH AT THE ARAGON

p. 2.- In the chronicles of the Greek Community of Chicago, never in the last twenty-five years have we celebrated our national holiday in the true Greek way. The entire program of this year's celebration, starting with the Greek Consul, G. Depastas, was very poorly prepared. This event should have been a gigantic and memorable celebration, not a "wash-out."

The guest speaker of the day, S. Kotakis, wanted to show his power, but instead of making the audience enthusiastic, he put them to sleep. The Greek community of Chicago is very large. We must stop these silly pretenses at celebrating and do things the right way.

Let us hope that the celebrations to come will be full of patriotism, joy and national fun.

G. A. Kyriakopoulos.

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Chicago Greek Daily, March 26, 1931.

OUR NATIONAL HOLIDAY IN CHICAGO

WPA (11-1) 4501 30275

**Official Doxology at the Church of the Annunciation
Greek Independence Day Festivities at the Aragon Ballroom.**

P. - 1-.....In our community of our Greek national holiday was celebrated in a very lively manner this year. This was largely due to the recent reconciliation and unification of the two factions of the Greek Church, which had been divided on the question of altering the old Greek Orthodox Church calendar to conform with that of the other nations of the modern world. Yesterday, at the Church of Annunciation, a large crowd which had assembled from all parts of our community attended the dual ceremony, - independence of Greece and the sermon in honor of the day of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin.

Among those who attended were the consul general of Greece, Mr. G. Depasta, in official uniform, and the entire staff of the consulate of Greece.

In the ceremony of the doxology the clergymen of all the Greek Orthodox churches of Chicago participated. An address was delivered by Mr. D. Michalopoulos, an attorney, in observance of the national Greek holiday. After the doxology Mr. Depasta spoke a few words appropriate to the occasion in honor of the Greek nation, to which the large congregation responded with hearty cheers.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

Chicago Greek Daily, March 26, 1931.

Independence Day Festivities at the Aragon

Pursuant to the program for the observance of Greek Independence Day a dance was given at the magnificent Aragon Ballroom, which was filled to capacity by a crowd of more than three thousand members of the Greek community of Chicago.

The orchestra played several patriotic hymns, including the Greek and American national anthems, which inspired the throng.

Mr. C. Mamonas, the chairman of this festival and a prominent member of our community, introduced to the audience the following speakers, each of whom delivered a brief address: Mr. G. Depasta, consul general of Greece in Chicago, the Reverend Father Tsourunakis of St. Andrew's parish, the Reverend A. Demacopoulos of Holy Trinity parish, Mr. Soterakopoulos, supreme governor of the Greek fraternal order Gapa (Greek-American Progressive Association), and Mr. S. Kotakis, who had been selected as the principal speaker of the evening.

Mrs. Paris, who has recently arrived from Greece, displayed her musical talent

Chicago Greek Daily, March 26, 1931.

in the rendition of three beautiful Greek songs; Mr. P. Vournas, a distinguished artist of our community, showed his mastery of the mandolin by playing a group of popular Greek selections; and the orchestra of Mr. G. Kambas, composed of young Greek students, played several war-hymns.

After the official program the guests indulged in dancing, and thus was concluded the celebration of our national holiday, the one hundred and tenth anniversary of Greek independence.

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GREEK



Saloniki, Mar. 21, 1931

OUR NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

p. 5 The Chicago General Consul of Greece informs all the Greeks of Chicago and suburbs, that the official doxology of the anniversary of national independence will be celebrated at the Church, Evangelismos, Wednesday, March 25th. at exactly 1:30 P.M.

The Greek clergy of all the Churches will participate in the doxology and all the executive Boards of Greek societies and communities are invited to take part in the celebration.

We further announce, that the civil ceremony of the anniversary will take place at the "Aragon", the same day, at 7:30 P.M. in which everyone is invited to participate.

Chicago Mar. 14, 1931

The Consul General
G. DePastas

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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 21, 1931, p. 5

WPA (ILL:)

THE CELEBRATION OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE DAY AT THE CHURCH OF
ST. CONSTANTINE AND ST. HELEN.

The celebration of our national regeneration, with the traditional ceremony on March 25th, will take place at the church of St. Constantine.

Right after the doxology, Mr. George Kanellaka will deliver a speech eulogizing the day, then the program of the Koraes school will be given as follows:

1. March 25th song.
2. The First Martyr, "Regas".--Recitation
3. O. Kleftis-----Recitation
4. O. Kleftis-----Song
5. O. Kanaris-----Recitation
6. At the Flag-----Song
7. Despo-----Recitation
8. March 25th.-----Recitation

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Saloniki, Mar. 21, 1931

776 (ALL) PROJ. 30215

9. O Vrahos Kai To Kyma (The Rock and the Wave)-Dialogue
10. Sti Agia Sophia-----Song
11. O Matrozos-----Recitation
12. Greece- To Her Sons-----Choir
By the Church choir
13. American Hymn-----Song
14. National hymn-----Song

The program is prepared by pupils of Koraes' School, who have been well trained for the occasion.

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Saloniki, Aug. 9, 1930, p. 5

GREEK



NATIONAL FESTIVITY OF THE SOCIETY VALTETSIOTAES.

The Valtetsiotaes Society, composed of natives of the historic Valtetsi held last Sunday their national celebration, at the country estate of Mr. Andrews.

Not only Valtetsiotaes, but also many other Greeks took part in the celebration of the historic battle of Valtetsi. The battle of Valtetsi remains immortal to the Greeks the world over. Grets's band played various marches and songs, stirring the patriotic sentiments of the crowd, while the smell of barbecue lamb (in the making) affected the olfactory organs. The dancing nymphs attired in graphic national costumes, aroused in all a spirit of hilarious joy and abandon. Indeed the Greeks know how to celebrate. They forget their business and worries, and in their celebrations stimulate the mind and body with appropriate nourishments. Music, speeches, dances, merriment, good eats, Bacchical respects, and pleasing things for the eye, beauty, constitute a Greek celebration. They know and practice, "variation is the soul of nature."

GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 9, 1930.



Dr. Salopoulos, the orator of the day, in his brilliant Greek, described the immortal Polemarchs who fought bravely in the historic battle of Valtetsi, on whose soil nothing but bay-trees grow, in order to perpetuate the laurel-crowning of those immortal Polemarchs who are the rocks of heroism and patriotism.

The second speaker was Mr. K. Tsapralis, a civil engineer and a former officer of the Greek army, who fought in the late wars of Greece against Turkey and Bulgaria. Mr. D. Kallimachos, editor of New York's National Herald spoke next, immortalizing the warriors of Valtetsi.

Mr. Andrew J. Vlachos, Assistant States' Attorney of Cook County, a poet and dramatist vividly portrayed the historical event of 2,500 Greeks, at the battle of Valtetsi, slaughtering 7,000 Turks and capturing the remaining 5,000.

GREEK



Saloniki, Aug. 9, 1930.

Mr. Vlachos, who brought tears to the eyes of all, described the event with brief songs, which were sung by the 2,100 returning victorious Greeks from the battle of Valtetsi. (Four hundred Greeks lost their lives in the battle.)

Eats, Music, dances and joviality followed the speeches. The celebration continued till a late hour.

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GREEK



The Greek Press, July 24, 1930.

BALTETSIAN PICNIC

p. 5.- Except the doxologies of the various churches and the Ahepa-Gapa celebration, Chicago had no other panegyric for the centennial anniversary of our independence. The Baltetsians are correcting this by giving a picnic on Sunday, August 3, at the Grand View Gardens so all the Greeks will have a chance to celebrate.

The Board of Directors is organizing a very select program for the enjoyment of those present. This program will be published in a week so that everyone will know just what to expect.

The park will be gayly decorated with flags and many people will be dressed in native costume.

Many notable people have been invited. Among them are the president's of the various Greek clubs, the priests, the General Consul of Greece and many others. Admission is free to all. No one should miss this gathering.

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GREEK

The Greek Press, May 14, 1930, p. 3



CELEBRATION BY GREEK PROFESSIONALS

The Greek Professional Men's Club of Chicago, is preparing a program in order to celebrate the hundredth Anniversary of Greece's freedom from Turkey. There will be many prominent Greeks and American speakers. Further details will be published later.

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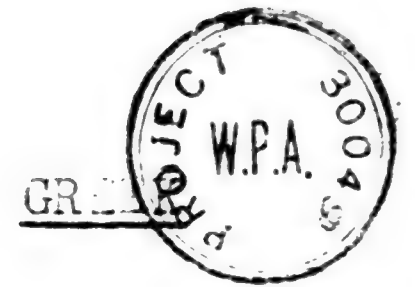
Chicago Greek Daily, Apr. 8, 1930.

[GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY]

The 25th of March was splendidly celebrated this year and with much greater zest than usual but individually by individual parishes. Each parish celebrated with religious ceremonies by the church and patriotic ceremonies by the school, with songs and recitations by the children. Capa and Ahepa celebrated in the same building, the Capitol, in the same hall, and on the same day, but at different hours, and this was because we have not the right authority or power to call together the Greeks of the various societies in one hall where we could all celebrate together as in the past.

In any case, even though separated, we celebrated splendidly, and we appreciated it better than at other times, thanks to the patriotic associations Ahepa and Capa, which we hope will some day in the near future celebrate together.

Capa began at 3 P.M. with the national anthem and presented a program for the most part in Greek. The exception was pro-Greek James Hamilton Lewis, who spoke at



Chicago Greek Daily, Apr. 8, 1930.

length and with much enthusiasm about Greece and the Greeks. Dr. Melidones was the speaker of the day, who dwelt upon the meaning of the ~~feast~~ and introduced the Consul.....

(The rest of the program follows in some detail and also the celebration later on by the Association Ahepa--Translator.)



IV PANEGYRIC SPEECH DELIVERED AT THE CENTENNIAL OF GREEK
INDEPENDENCE, BY ANDREW J. VLACHOS.

The following speech was delivered by the eminent attorney Andrew J. Vlachos, at the celebration of Greek independence. Due to the fact that the speech is so patriotic and profound that it affects Hellenism in general, we feel impelled to print it in full as a patriotic inspiration and as a masterpiece of Greek oration.

"In the first place, oh Greek Gentlemen, I consider very great, the honor given to me by the eight chapters of the Order of Ahepa of Chicago and its suburbs (of which brotherhood I am a soldier), namely the privilege of delivering to you, in the immortal language of our fathers, the panegyric on the occasion of the solemn, national feast at this, the Centennial of Greek Independence, now celebrated throughout the world.

Saloniki, Apr. 5, 1930.

GREEK



Obedient to this command, I stand before you with fear and tremble because of my boldness in attempting through my humble speech, to praise that which is beyond praise, to glorify that which is beyond glorification, and to paint graphically, the grandeur of Greek civilization which is beyond power of reproduction.

Who can present to you in mere words the grandeur of Greek civilization, the magnificence of which has dominated past ages, and constitutes, even now, the pride of mankind, and is still the object of wonder by the entire civilized world? Can any orator escape the guilt of oratorical negligence, who would undertake to celebrate the struggle regeneration if he did not make reference to the "golden ages" of Greece, of which this centenary is a reflection, and without which, its existence would be doubtful?



Saloniki, Apr. 5, 1930.

And who, on the other hand, is worthy to pronounce the eulogy and sing an ode to the immortal heroes of the Greek race not only during its periods of wars but of peace as well; to the heroes who for the sake of liberty, the grandeur and the glory of the nation offered themselves as a sacrifice upon the altar of Greek supremacy? Their renown, founded upon achievements, upon triumphs, and upon sacrifices, is superior to any oratorical encomium, any recital of poetical ode.

Pardon me, oh immortal spirits of our fathers, if I dare, at this moment, to exalt the fame of your triumphs that are beyond all exaltation.

An absolute silence of our minute at the same hour by all the Greeks of the earth, and a tear of gratitude to you, oh, immortal heroes, would constitute a more fitting oration, a more melodious ode.

Saloniki, Apr. 5, 1930.

GREEK



In this way your descendants, who during the entire year of 1930, are celebrating by dancing and music, would worthily offer their prayer of gratitude and honor due you. Although, Greek gentlemen of America, I believe that the new generation of Greeks ought to celebrate the centenary in this way, nevertheless, I can not refuse obedience to the sacred custom of all nations of celebrating by oration and the eulogy memory of their ancestors, and therefore, according to my humble ability, I call upon the divine muse to sing the grand ode to the glorious assemblage of the noble and sympathetic audience before me.

But the speaker will be unable to deliver this address if he does not gain entrance into the spirit of the ancient temples and divine muses of Greece: He must receive the gift of words from such an inspiration to deliver successfully a national ode.

Saloniki, Apr. 5, 1930.

GREEK



There is no orator who, at any time has worthily stood upon the rostrum, there is no poet who has ascended Parnassus; no cantor who has touched the strings of the divine lyre, who has not first entered into the sacred Odeon of Apollo, set in the grotto of the divine Muses of Greece, and heard the Athenian orator deliver his orations from the Pnyx, that he might receive the light of the divine word.

Therefore, in the Aeschylusi oh celestial Tragedian and divine Prophet, I now seek refuge, that I may find the revelation of the mystery of the national drama of the Greeks, so superbly written and prophetically proclaimed in the divine tragedy, Promethews Bound.

Saloniki, Apr. 5, 1930.

GREEK



Yes, in thee, oh great and immortal ancestor of ours, oh celestial and divine Tragedian, Aeschylus, the Greek nation in celebrating its resurrection and Independence; in thee, she finds refuge, for in that tragedy of yours she beholds herself and learns her divine destiny on earth; interprets the secret of her four hundred years of bondage, and gazes with wonder and gratitude upon the giants that killed the carnivorous vulture of power and force, broke the chains of Turkish tyranny and liberated Greece, the giver of light and the benefactor of mankind.

When Zeus, the father of the gods and of men, the shifter of the clouds, in the uprising of the Olympian gods in his favor and against his father, Cronus, who was sovereign of heaven and earth, was leading from the peaks of the unapproachable Olympus, the giant battle against the revolting Titans, the sons of Uranus and Terra, Prometheus, himself one of the Titans, took the part of Zeus and assisted in his gigantic battle of thunder bolts, and through his wisdom secured for Zeus the victory over the Titans, and established his power as the sovereign of gods and men.

Saloniki, Apr. 5, 1930



When later Zeus was determined to destroy mankind, Prometheus, having compassion upon mankind on account of their ignorance and misery, ascended to the heavens and stole from the chariot of the sun the divine light, came to earth and gave it to humanity, showed them its power and uses, taught mankind every science and art and prevented their destruction through enlightening them. He was recognized as benefactor and savior of the world.

For his disobedience to Zeus, Prometheus was condemned to be tortured for endless ages, bound upon a steep rock on the shore of the ocean and according to others, upon the mountain of Caucasus.

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GREEK



A carnivorous vulture, commanded by irate Jove, each night devoured the liver of the bound Prometheus, who suffered but could not die being immortal. His liver grew again each day.

This great benefactor of mankind, chained to a rock for centuries, sustained the torture with fortitude and faith, because he knew from a revelation by his mother, Themis, that the day would come that a great giant would kill the vulture and liberate Prometheus. In his centuries of suffering he was befriended by the Oceanides, who comforted him, in enduring the heat of the sun and frost of the north wind while he patiently waited for the Messiah to come giving him his liberty.

The ages of torture passed and the expected liberator came, killed the vulture, broke the bands and set Prometheus free.

This giant was Hercules!



Saloniki, Apr. 5, 1930.

GREEK

Having this allegorical picture in mind, oh Greek worshippers of the national enythology behold Hellas, which, through her great poets and orators, her philosophers and historians, her statesmen and artists, endowed mankind with that unique civilization which has enlightened the human intellect with the eternal illumination of her spirit, adorned the earth with her masterpieces of beauty, and taught the world every science and art.

The power and force of Asiatic despot, four hundred years ago, chained Greece upon the rock of tyranny, and during the cycle of four centuries, similar to the Promethean torture preyed upon the tyrant her vitality, continually desolating and torturing her, but incapable of bringing death, because of that immortal spirit within her.



Saloniki, Apr. 5, 1930.

GREEK

During those four hundred years, Greece lived in bonds, in the darkness of horrible night, destitute, unprotected, deserted by all her friends and scorned by her enemies. From the falling of Haptalophos (the seven hills of the Acropolis) until the rising of the dawn at the hillock of St. Lavra (a monastery) Greece was erased from the memory of man. For them Greece existed no more than as a dream during the darkness of that night of the four hundred years of tyranny. She existed only as a roving star in a cloudy sky, scattering during the cloudless moments, dim rays of light of a past glory, of a past granduer. Greece was excluded from world affairs. She was living with the ravens of night in a desert, impassable and dry. Her muses hid in their grottoes, and her nymphs, who formerly gladdened nature with their eternal life hid in unapproachable valleys and caves. Frost and darkness covered the land; the fearful darkness of a tyrannical night reigned during which only wild beasts roamed about devouring her inner life.

Saloniki, Apr. 5, 1930.

GREEK



In the midst of the catastrophe and these dreadful torments, Greece found comfort and encouragement in her faithful and vigilant maidens, Faith and Hope. She found life in the unceasing activity of the Church and the school, where the spark of patriotism and the love of freedom were being kept alive. She found relief from her pains in the acclaims of her sons and daughters, who in visions, as other Oceanides, were continually encouraging, comforting, and strengthening her, in the faith, that the day would come when a new giants, in full panoply would appear, and with the everlasting sentiments of patriotism and love of freedom would kill the eating monster of tyranny, break the chains and liberate her.

The time arrived, and the expected liberators appeared in full panoply to cut the bonds of Greece. The 25th of March, 1821, arose beautiful, fiery and decisive.

Saloniki, Apr. 5, 1930, p. 3

GREEK



The bell of a lonely monastery in Moreas rang the alarm. The banner of liberty was raised, and the trumpet sounded the signal of uprising, calling the Greeks to arms. In a moment, tyranny was shackled set on fire by fearful fighters, who sprang from the Monastery of St. Lavre under the blessings of Germanos, Bishop of Patras, who lit the fire of revolution as a fire which, during the entire course of seven years, burned to ashes the forts of the tyrant, smashed the rock of slavery, defeated the barbarian hordes and restored the former glory and freedom of Greece, Queen of civilized mankind. Each Polemarch (exalted Warrior) who had shed his blood for the freedom of Greece was a hero. The whole land of Greece is a Pantheon of heroes and the blood shed by those immortals, saturates every part of Greece.

Who can picture the majesty of patriotism and love of liberty of those warriors of 1821? Oh arise thou, Homer, to sing the galaxy of new heroes of thine Iliad! And thou, oh Pindar, arise that thou mayest sing the triumphs of the new Marathon and Salamis fighters! Only the tongue of the celestial ports of Greece, can worthily praise the achievements of Kolokotrones, the triumph of Karaiskakes, the struggle of Mavromichales, the victories of Kanares, Miaoules, Kountouriotas; the glory of Mavrogennes, of Bouboulina, Androutsos, and of Niketarks,

GREEK



Saloniki, Apr. 5, 1930.

Tzavellas, Botzares, Zaimes, and of Sachtoures, Mavrokordatos, Kapodistrias, and of the rest of the sea and land fighters of 1821. Only the tongue of the immortal masters of poetry can sing the martyrdom of Diakos, the heroism of Papflesias and the rope of Patriarch. And thou, god-conversing ethereal poet of Greece, who in the tragedy of Prometheus, foresaw and foretold the great tragedy of Greece, arise again that you may write the tragedy of Zaloggon, and the dramas of Missloonghi, of Psara, of Chios and of Crete and the rest of the glories and triumphs achieved by thy descendants.

Oh Greeks of America, oh Greeks of the world, bear in mind that it was the plethora of trophies of the seven years' strife, and the rivers of blood shed by our fathers, that attracted the sympathy of sleeping mankind in behalf of struggling Greece; that rekindled the spirit of Hellenism, and that brought the three great powers England, France and Russia to help Greece in the famous naval battle of Navarino, in which the Egyptian armada was destroyed, and forced the Sultan to sign the London protocol, by which a small part of struggling Greece was declared free and independent.

Saloniki, Apr. 5, 1930.

GREEK



During the war of 1912-1913, Greece acquired more territory, which was yet under Turkish rule. During the World War she recovered practically all of her territory.

Today, Greeks, the world over, are celebrating the Centennial of Independence, and the orators of the day inspire the celebrants with their orations refreshing our memories of the events and sacrifices and triumphs of our fathers. We, the descendants of glorious Greece, must show the world, not only in words but also in deeds, that we are really true sons of mother Greece.

The spirit of our ancestors, and the eyes of all Greeks the world over, are focused upon America, where the new generation of Greece is cultivated and blossoming in the American environment. This new generation of Greek-Americans is looked upon as the builder of the new Hellenism, which shall make the glory of Greece shine more brilliantly than ever before.

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GREEK



Saloniki, April 5, 1930.

THE CHICAGO CELEBRATION OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE
BY THE ORDERS OF AHEPA AND GAPA

p. 1.- Last Sunday, March 30th, the Masonic Temple, 32 East Randolph St., was invaded and captured by the Greeks of Chicago. Over 10,000 Greeks twice during the same day held magnificent ceremonies commemorating Greek independence.

The streets around the Masonic Temple were so jammed with Greeks and youths of Greek extraction, attired in colorful costumes, that additional traffic officers and mounted police were sent to direct the curious throngs of passers-by, who blocked traffic watching the Greeks entering the building. Thousands of Greek girls, attired in the classic costumes of ancient Greeks and looking like butterflies, flying hither and thither, urged the Greeks to enter the building and hasten the beginning of the celebration.

Saloniki, April 5, 1930.



At 2:00 P.M. Gapa's celebration began. The American and Greek anthems were played by all the bands. Dr. Melidonis, as master of ceremonies, presented the Hon. George Depastas, Consul General of Greece, who in a brief and fiery speech eulogized the event of the London protocol whereby the Powers of the world recognized the independence of Greece, and brought out the gigantic task of little Greece, in restoring herself as much as possible to the splendor of the past. The next speaker presented was the Hon. James Hamilton Lewis, who with his silver tongue brought out the debt of the civilized world to little Greece.

Then the string ensemble composed of pupils of Prof. Kampas gave a musicale with technique and talent. The five year old Elias Nicolatseas, wearing the Greek kilt, recited two poems with great excellence. The official speaker of the day, Dr. Cleomenis Papatheodorou, with his versatile tongue, brought before the eyes of the crowds the holy battles and sacrifices and plentiful blood shed by our ancestors in the cause of liberty and civilization. Echoes of the cheers, shook the hall, and



Saloniki, April 5, 1930.

retarded for the time being the performance of boy and girl pupils of St. Nicholas school, who danced and sang patriotic songs.

Other speakers were the Rev. Tsourounakis, Mr. Primas, Mrs. Kotakis, Mrs. Constantinou, Miss Agelopoulou, Miss Siepi, Miss Pelafas and Mr. Nick Manis. The great Order of Gapa closed this program to make room for the second celebration of the day held by the other Greek organization, Ahepa, and which began at 8:00 P. M.

Ahepa's Fete

Over five thousand Ahepans congregated to celebrate the centennial of Greek independence, at the Masonic Temple. Majestic Hall was decorated with American and Greek flags..



Saloniki, April 5, 1930.

On the speakers' tribunal were the Vice President of Ahepa, Geo. Sikokis; the Commander of the 9th circuit, Stylianos Rekas; the Hon. Geo. Depastas, Consul General of Greece; and all speakers on the program.

Members of the chapter of Sons of Pericles sang the Greek and American anthems, accompanied by Mr. Varzos' orchestra.

G. Spannon, Master of Ceremonies, delivered, in English, a brief address and introduced the Hon. G. Depastas. Following the Consul General, A. Pantelis, Attorney at Law, spoke in English, and he was followed by Ch. Georgopoulos who recited the poem to the Patriarch Gregorios, "Pos Mas Thoris Akinitos."

The youthful Greek, Bellroy, former Commander of the Sons of Pericles, emphasized the fact that the Sons of Pericles are proud of their Greek ancestry.



Saloniki, April 5, 1930.

Then the official speaker of the event, Andrew J. Vlachos, eminent attorney, delivered the ceremonial speech which was repeatedly interrupted by thundering cheers from the celebrants. The patriotic and profound speech of Mr. Vlachos we have printed in full on the next page.



III B 3 a
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I A 2 c

Chicago Greek Daily, April 3, 1930.

CELEBRATION OF THE 25th OF MARCH AT THE METROPOLITAN CHURCH.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

April 6.

because of the inclement weather the religious ceremony of March 25 was postponed and will take place as above indicated.

In the evening, at 7 o'clock a dance and entertainment will take place for the benefit of the school Solon at 2727 Winona Street.

Help support our Greek schools.

III B 3 a

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I A 2 a

IV

The Greek Press, April 2, 1930, p. 1

GREEK



PULLMAN CELEBRATES.

Last Sunday all churches held special mass for our national holiday. Although our programs were not quite as elaborate as those of New York, every church was crowded with enthusiastic, joyous people.

The Pullman chapter of Ahepa held a grand entertainment to which all Greeks in Pullman were invited. There were many speakers and the children of the school recited songs and plays.

John Zappas, the president of Saint Spiridon, the Pullman church began the program by introducing the chairman of the day, Mr. John Margarin. The first speaker was E. Pofantis, president of the Pullman Ahepa chapter. He spoke of the work Ahepa is doing to preserve our racial identity. He was heartily applauded. He was followed by the Supreme Governor, S. Rekas. Then came Mr. James Michalopoulos, lawyer, and George Papakolopoulos. The last speaker was the teacher of the Pullman school, Miss Nikta. The entire Pullman community is to be congratulated for this splendid holiday.

III B 3 a

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IV

The Greek Press, April 2, 1930, p. 1



GAPA CELEBRATES

Hundreds of members and friends of the Greek-American organization, Gapa, gathered at the Masonic Temple to celebrate our holiday. The program started at 2:30 sharp, with James Melidonin, president of Alexander Ypsilantis chapter, as chairman. Before his welcome speech, the orchestra under S. Bekatorou played several selections. The chairman spoke a few words and then introduced the General Consul of Greece, G. Depastas, who spoke on the war of 1821. Then came our good American friend James Hamilton Lewis, who spoke well on the subject of our Greek Independence Day. He was followed by seven year old L. Nikoletsea, who recited two beautiful poems. Miss B. Vasilakis recited, and Mr. K. Papatheodore made a speech. Nick Manas recited, Archrev. E. Tsourounakos made a speech, and the students of St. Nicholas sang. Miss Sieppis recited, Mrs. Kotakis, Mr. Primas and Mrs. Konstantinou spoke, and Miss Eugenia Pilapas recited. The pupils of Mr. G. Kambas played for us and the program ended. Gapa gave us a true national holiday.

III B 3 a

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GREEK



The Greek Press, April 2, 1930.

ST. CONSTANTINE CELEBRATES

Orthodox Greeks came from all parts of the city to St. Constantine Church last Sunday to celebrate our independence a century ago. Special mass was said by Rev. Petrakis in the newly established church. The choir was in excellent form, directed by G. Demopoulos and accompanied on the organ by A. Siabeli. Mr. Paul Javaras gave a fifteen minute address at the close of the church service.

III B 3 a
III B 2

GREEK

Saloniki, March 29, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

NATIONAL HOLIDAY FETE

p. 5.- Gapa invites all the Greek societies, organizations, veterans of the war, and all other Greeks of Chicago to attend the celebration of Greek independence, which will be held Sunday, March 30th, at 2:00 P. M., in the Majestic Hall of the Masonic Temple, 32 E. Randolph St., 14th floor.

The united lodges of the Order have prepared a highly enjoyable and varied program for the celebration. Free admission to all.

III B 3 a
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GREEK

The Greek Press, March 26, 1930



THE TWENTY-FIFTH OF MARCH

p. 2.- Yesterday was a day of rejoicing wherever Hellenism prevailed. Every corner of Greece and every Greek not in his native land was filled with pride on this great day. As the years go by, the twenty-fifth of March will mean more and more to our country-men.

The conquerors of Greece tried, for four hundred years, to kill the pride and the glory of Greece, but they failed. The Greek spirit enabled us to throw off the tyrannical yoke and become free men again. We are joyous today because of the glorious deeds of our ancestors in their fight for liberty.

Their battle cry was "Liberty or death." With this faith they fought seven whole years till they gained their freedom. When we think of these brave people, how can we help being proud that we are Greeks?



The Greek Press, March 26, 1930

We Greeks of today don't have to fight for freedom. We must fight for Greek ideals, traditions, glories, and to preserve the Greek tongue. We must observe our religious holidays and celebrate as true Greeks should.

During these days the hearts of all Greeks are beating valiantly with the spirit of our forefathers. Let us not stop now, let us keep on!

III B 3 a
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GREEK



The Greek Press, March 26, 1930

ST. BASIL CHURCH

p. 3.- Last Sunday, thousands of our countrymen attended the special masses in the various churches. At St. Basil, Bishop Filaretos spoke a few words. He wanted to remind everyone to attend the Hairetismois tis Panagias every Friday in their respective churches.



Saloniki Mar. 22, 1930

GREEK CENTURY OF FREEDOM

p. 1 Greeks in Chicago are preparing this week and the succeeding week for the celebration of the centennial of the London protocol by which the powers of Europe formally recognized Greek independence. Indeed a considerable number of Chicago citizens of Greek nativity are returning to the mother country to join in the celebration there.

Evidence of the sympathy felt for Greeks in this country, during their struggle for liberation from Turkish rule is found in American place names. Not only are sixteen towns named Athens, fifteen towns named Sparta, eight towns Attica, six towns Ionia, but hundreds more testify to American respect for Greek culture. Ypsilanti, Michigan bears the name of a heroic leader in the struggle of modern Greece for independence. Strong as was American sympathy for Greece in 1830 and the preceding years when she fought for freedom, Greece and the United States have more in common, at this moment, than they had then or have had at any subsequent time in the past hundred years. Greece, which after 1830 accepted Kings of **alien** blood, is now a Republic led by a native statesman, Eleutherios Venizelos.



The Greek Press, March 19, 1930

GAPA

p. 5.- In order to celebrate our National Holiday the patriotic Gapa organization is giving a reception on March 30, 2 o'clock at the Masonic Temple, 32 W. Randolph Street.

A program has been arranged and all Greeks are invited. Admission free.

The United Gapa Chapters.

(Summary)

III B 3 a
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GREEK



The Greek Press, March 19, 1930

KISMISIS TIS THEOTOKOU CHURCH

p. 4.- On Tuesday, March 25, at 10 o'clock, a special mass will be said for Evangelismou Tis Theotokou at Kimisis church, 5559 W. Harrison St. Doxology will be said on Sunday, March 30. Members of the school will sing and recite poems honoring the day. Every one is invited.

III B 3 a
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GREEK



The Greek Press, March 19, 1930

EVANGELISMOS

p. 5.- Next Monday night at Evangelismos church will be celebrated the Esperinos of our national holiday. Tuesday morning Doxology will be said.

On the evening of March 25th, the church is giving its annual dance at the hall of St. James church. A program arranged by the children of the school will be presented before the dance. We are sure everyone will be satisfied and well-pleased with these arrangements. We know you will have a good time.

III B 3 a
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GREEK



Saloniki, Mar. 15, 1930.

THE CHICAGO GREEK CONSULATE INVITATION

Owing to the impending celebration of the centennial of Greek independence, a doxology will take place March 25, at the Cathedral of S. Basil. An invitation is sent to all the Greek societies, fraternities, veterans of the Balkan and World Wars, and all the Greeks of Chicago and suburbs to officially participate in uniforms.

The hour of doxology is 12:30 Noon.

The Consul General

G. Depastas.

III B 3 a
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GREEK

The Greek Press, March 12, 1930

NATIONAL HOLIDAY

p. 6.- We remind all friends and members of the Chicago, Oak Park, and Evanston Chapters of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association (Ahepa) that March 25th is the hundredth anniversary of our Independence. Everyone should go to church on that day and give thanks for our liberation.

For this event, the united chapters of Ahepa are giving a celebration on March 30th at the Masonic Temple, 32 W. Randolph Street, at 7 P.M. Dancing will follow the program. The admission is free, so everyone can attend.

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GREEK



The Greek Press, March 12, 1930

PROCLAMATION

p. 4.- In order to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of our independence, a special mass will be said Tuesday, March 25, at St. Basil church (Agiov Basiliou). We invite members of all Greek clubs, lodges, organizations and families to attend. Doxologia starts at 12:30 sharp.

G. Depastas
General Consul.

III B 3 a

GREEK



The Greek Press, March 8, 1930

WHERE IS THE SIGN?

Up to this moment there has been no move to celebrate our National Independence day in Chicago. Everybody seems to be waiting for everybody else to start something. The last week will find Chicago Greeks unprepared to celebrate, and our holiday will not be as joyous and free from care as we want it to be. There is no reason for this! Are we waiting for some sign to fall from the skies before we start making preparations?

Of course, there are many social and educational affairs going on at the present time, but these should not interfere with the 100th anniversary of our Independence. We are not accusing anybody of lacking the true Greek spirit. Chicago has proved more than once that we are Greek and always will be no matter how Americanized we become.

Let us not be afraid to express the deep sentiment we feel for this patriotic and religious holiday. Let us start organizing means of celebrating it the true Greek way. Let us find a sign!

III B 3 a

GREEK



Democrat, March, 1930.

THE 25TH OF MARCH AND OUR COMMUNITY

p. 2.- With much sorrow we saw that the 25th of March was not celebrated as it should have been. We should have set aside our petty quarrels and all joined wholeheartedly in celebrating the most important day of the year. Wasn't it a shame to read in the American papers that the Greeks celebrated their national holiday. Each society celebrated it on a different day and with different flags and banners.

Greeks of Chicago, Greece is one country and has one flag and one church. It is time for us to show our pride and our patriotism.

III B 3 a
III C

GREEK



The Greek Press, Feb. 26, 1930

THE 20TH OF MARCH

In the large cities and small towns of Greece, the nation is preparing for the National Holiday of Independence. The holiday has more significance this year because it marks 100 years of freedom from Turkish rule. Although it is a good religious holiday, there will be much fun and merry-making. Programs, festivals, and country fairs have been planned.

The 500,000 Greeks in America are not to be outdone. Everywhere Greeks are uniting to make this a day of peace, and good fellowship with their fellow countrymen. It is a day devoted to all they hold dear, the church, the Greek ideals, customs, and habits and the pride they have in their motherland.

Special masses will be said, banquets, dances and other affairs are being arranged for this great day.

III B 3 a
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V A 1

The Greek Press, Nov. 6, 1929.

GREEK



CRETAN HOLIDAY.

On Sunday, November 10th, the Cretan Club, of Chicago, is celebrating the Pancretan Union holiday. All Cretans and their friends are invited to St. Basil Church for the Artoklasia of those burnt in sacrifice at Moni, Arcadia in 1866.

Refreshments will be served after Church.

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Saloniki, April 6, 1929, p. 5

GREEK

THE CELEBRATION OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE IN
CHICAGO.



Last Sunday, in spite of the rainy weather, the Ashland Auditorium was crowded by Greeks celebrating the Anniversary of Greek Independence. American and Greek flags beautified the great hall, and pictures of our heroes were conspicuously displayed.

The Greek bishop of Chicago began the observance with a prayer, and many orators paid tribute to our national heroes who shed their blood for the freedom Greece enjoys today. Hon. G. Depastas, Consul General of Greece, delivered a profound speech holding the crowd spellbound. Owing to the progressive and pacific utterances of the Greek Diplomat, urging the Greeks of Chicago to take the lead in the march forward to peace and progress thus becoming an example for the Greeks of America, we are obliged to print his speech in full.

Saloniki, April 6, 1929.

GREEK



Beloved fellow-Greeks:

As a rule, on such an occasion as this orators transport us mentally to the sacred ground of Greece, depicting the glorious achievements of Hellenism, of which Greek history is loaded, and reminding us of our duty toward Greece and our progenitors.

Undoubtedly, if war clouds were hovering over the Greek horizon, I would have painted my speech with warlike color, tending to electrify you with patriotism, and enthuse the youth to shed their blood for our religion and country.

However today we are in peace. In Greece and everywhere, peace reigns. Peace the most beautiful and blessed happiness, the delight of men and nations.

Saloniki, April 6, 1929.

GREEK



If men and nations, in war, have duties to perform with gun and bayonet, men and nations, in peace, have loftier duties to perform, and one of these duties is progress.

If men, in wartime, leave family and property and march on under the flag of their country, with one object in mind, to defend the motherland, men, much more in peace time, ought to march on for the progress of their country. If it is patriotism to sacrifice life and property for the grandeur of one's country, it is just as much patriotism, in peace time, to suffer deprivation and sacrifice for the welfare and progress of one's country.

A great example of this, is the United States of America, which is envied by all nations on earth. America, is the center of civilization, progress, education, science, art and everything that is good in the world.

Saloniki, April 6, 1929.

GREEK



America, the democratic, has shed her blood for the perpetuation of democracy. America the great has fed and clothed the bleeding and starving nations of the world. American patriotism, American concord and American progressiveness, have made America the most prosperous and most glorious country on earth. America marches on, in war and peace. The forty eight states of the Union are one, whole and integral. No division -no emmity-but one undivided country-peace in every state.

Peace also reigns in our beautiful Greece today. Political factions and enmity are gone and the country is again united as one integral whole. Everybody puts his shoulders to the wheel of progress and strives to march on notwithstanding sacrifice and privation. The heroes of war are now heroes of peace. The brave warrior is now a courageous citizen, fighting for progress. Bravo, to brother-Greeks on the other side of the waters.

Saloniki, April 6, 1929.

GREEK



And now our turn has come, Greeks of America. If we have had holy obligations to Greece, while she was fighting for existence, we have far more obligations today, when Greece is fighting for progress. And as official representative of Greece, I feel that it is my imperative duty, at the celebration of Greek Independence, to remind you of these obligations.

I have had a burning desire to see, at our anniversary today, the flag of harmony and concord, bedecking the hall of celebration. I have had the hope that the Greek communities of Chicago with one voice would sing the hymn of union and peace, that our one national shrine would be one for all; I was hoping that our obligation and our love for Greece would not recognize any division and faction, but in unison that we would kneel down at the national temple and pay tribute to our heroes who shed their blood that Greece may be free.

Saloniki, April 6, 1929.

GREEK



Where is that unity and peace? What seems to be the matter of division? What are we lacking? Concord-Harmony.- I am reminding you of our obligation to Greece. Where is our sacrifices in days of peace as I said before? Where is our patriotism in time of peace? It is an undisputable fact that the Greeks of America are industrious, honest, and law abiding citizens. Nobody can refute this. But we have not reached the height of social evolution, where one overlooks egotism and pseudo-sentimentality and extends the hand of amicability to his fellowman.

Our obligation to Greece, calls for concord, harmony and friendship. Greece, in her struggle for progress, needs the undivided friendship and cooperation of all the Greeks of America. Our love of Greece cannot and would not recognize divisions and factions. This love, which is our obligation to Greece, calls everybody to arms, and the Chicago Greeks are requested to take the lead and restore unity and harmony among the Greeks of America.

Saloniki, April 6, 1929.

GREEK



We can do it right now, and right here in this hall of celebration, by telling the Greeks of America that we are first to extend the hand of friendship amongst ourselves and ask our brother-Greeks in other cities to follow us. Our example will show that our celebration today is not only in euphimistic words but in actual deeds also.

A call to arms- the memory of our ancestors and heroes is our guide- the love of Greece is our pass-word-concord and harmony is our victory.

America, the glorious, saved Greece and the world in days gone by, America, loved and loves Greece today, and the Greeks of America are reminded of their obligation to Greece and America that love and peace are the fundamental principles of good citizenship. The Chicago Greeks in calling everybody to arms in unison must say Long Live America, Long Live Greece, Long Live Chicago's Greek Community.

III B 3 a
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GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, Nov. 28, 1928.

ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF ALBANIAN INDEPENDENCE

p. 5. --- The committee for the annual celebration of Albanian independence wishes to announce that this year the ceremony will be held at Olympia Hall, 748 S. Halsted St.

Everybody is invited. A dinner will be served in the evening at Olympia Restaurant, 621 S. Halsted St.



GREEK

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II B 1 a

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II B 1 c (2)

Democrat, March-April 1928.

PANEGYRIC OF OUR NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

The Greeks of Chicago celebrated Greece's Independence Day on March 25 at the Ashland Auditorium. A huge crowd attended. The program, which was long and varied, was enjoyed by all.

Among the speakers were Dr. K. Theodore; His Holiness, Filaretos Johannides; G. Depastas, Greek consul; Vlachos and G. Kyriakopoulos, lawyers. The audience was filled with patriotism and enthusiasm from listening to these well-known speakers.

D. Papageorge and the choir of St. Basil rendered us several selections and later he gave us a solo, "Gero Demos". A duet was played by Miss Binikos on the piano and Miss Kritikus on the flute. The dance of the Zologon was danced by girls in native dress.

III B 3 a

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GREEK



IV

II B 1 a

III C

II B 1 c (2)

Democrat, March-April 1928.

The American anthem was sung, a poem written by Andrew Vlachos was recited accompanied by S. Bexaturos' orchestra. Mr. Georgiadis of the Athenian operetta recited an ode to the Greek flag.

Dancing followed to the accompaniment of N. Varzus' orchestra. St. Basil's is congratulated for a successful celebration of Greece's freedom.

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Saloniki, March 31, 1928, p. 3

GREEK



THE CELEBRATION OF OUR NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

The 25th of March is the national holiday for Greeks the world over, as the 4th of July is the national holiday of our adopted country, and celebrated as such in every part of the globe where Americans live. Our new country became free and independent on the glorious 4th of July, so our Greece on March 25th gained her freedom and independence.

Last Sunday the Greeks of Chicago and the suburbs celebrated their national holiday in the Ashland Auditorium with solemnity, elegance, and magnificence. Crowds thronged the place of celebration. Old and young, men and women, all came to partake in the national joy. The program of the day was very elaborate and rich, and its disposition was carried out with military precision. Dr. K. Theodorou acted as master of ceremonies.



Saloniki, March 31, 1928.

The panegyric oration of the day was delivered by Right Rev. Philaretos, bishop of Chicago, who with characteristic eloquence brought out the gravity of the celebration. He was succeeded by Hon. G. Depastas, Chicago Consul-General of Greece, who kept the audience in awe-inspiring attitude with his profound patriotic utterances. His speech printed in full is on another page. But topping all as masterpieces of eloquence were the speeches of the two inspired orators, Andrew Vlachos and G. Kyriakopoulos, attorneys.

All four speeches combined, made a bouquet of exceptional elegance, beauty and usefulness. The four orators enthused and electrified the crowds.

Mr. D. Papageorge, with the choir of the church St. Basil, presented wonders upon wonders, he himself singing melodiously the "Gero Demo."

GREEK



Saloniki, March 31, 1928.

Miss Catherine Vainikou and Miss Emily Kretikos with musical talent played chosen selections appropriate for the celebration. The song of Democracy and the hymn of the "Nea Genea" were sung by the crowds preceded by the choir. Young girls altered in national costumes danced the Zaloggou dance.

The American hymn was played at the opening of the ceremony and the Greek anthem at the end. Music, alluring music was supplied by N. Varzos' orchestra.

The stars and stripes and Greek flags were displayed in every inch of the great Auditorium.



Chicago Greek Daily, Mar. 9, 1928, p. 1.

THE CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE DAY

The 25th of March is approaching and there is no doubt that the Greek community of Chicago will celebrate magnificently.

The initiative for the celebration in the past when the Greek government had consuls here conscious of their mission, was always assumed by them and for a long time the consul in conjunction with the Greek communities and societies organized the celebration of National Independence Day.

Ever since the arrival of Mr. Depasta, however, things have changed in Chicago, for Mr. Depasta has different conceptions from those of his predecessors. He has cut off all relations with the Greek communities of our colony. The Greek people in Chicago, following blindly the dividers of Hellenism, have scandalously sided with them.

Consequently, we did not expect any initiative from the consul for the celebration of our national holiday. Having been convinced that there is no representative of our country in Chicago, we expect arrangements for the holiday to be made by the Greek communities in cooperation with the various societies.

- 2 -
May 9, 1928.

GREEK



Therefore, we received with pleasure the information that the society of Greek professional men is taking the initiative in the celebration, and in cooperation with the communities and the various societies will organize the observance of our national holiday in a most magnificent and imposing manner.

Chicago Greek Daily, March 25, 1927.

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREEK DEMOCRACY

WFO (ALL) PROJ. 30275

p. 1- Today the democracy of Greece celebrates its fourth anniversary, a fact which has not had time to be fully appreciated by all Hellenism, inasmuch as opponents and proponents still exist and continue to wrangle over political issues, so that the ideas and purposes of democracy are confused with personalities.

Paradoxically enough, some of this confusion, some of this wrangling over political issues, emanates from the very people who profitably and complacently reside in the greatest of democracies. One would think that experience would have been a more efficient teacher. At any rate, we see some of these contending personalities in this comparatively new-born democracy being encouraged and abetted by Greeks in this part of the world.

When with the passing of years this contention abates, and this tendency to pit one personality against another vanishes, then the democracy of Greece will be released of all personal feuds and will stand forth in its own clearly-defined idealism; and then the Hellenic race will celebrate its anniversary as their greatest national holiday, for they will have realized the true significance of this, the crowning achievement of their great struggle for freedom.

Saloniki, Oct. 22, 1927.

THE NAVAL BATTLE OF NAVARINO

The sixty thousand Greeks of Chicago today are commemorating the famous Navarino Naval Battle, in which the entire Turkish Armada was destroyed. The Chicago Daily News in a whole page of its publication, publishes pictures concerning the event. The Greeks will have the opportunity to listen on W.M.A.Q. to Mr. Brainerd P. Salmon, Governor of the Greek Information Bureau of Washington, D.C., who will be introduced by the Greek General Consul, Mr. Depastas. Mr. Salmon will talk about Ancient and Modern Greece and give a graphic description of the Battle of Navarino.

III B 3 a

GREEK

Saloniki, May 28, 1927.

MEMORIAL DAY

The Greeks of Chicago are urged to abstain from their usual business routine on Memorial Day and join in the spirit of honoring the memory of those who so nobly gave their lives to preserve our beloved country, America. The day is designated as a National Holiday for paying tribute to those soldiers who sacrificed their lives for our beloved, adopted country.

Chicago Greek Daily, March 25, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

MARCH 25, 1821 -

THE DAY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

p. 1- Today Hellenism celebrates the one hundred and sixth anniversary of Greece's declaration of independence, and that day, the day on which independence was declared, will always remain great and glorious in the memory of the Greek nation. It is the duty of the Greeks in America to celebrate this great event in a style befitting its importance, to recall to their memories the great figures of those heroes who fought for our freedom, and to bless their names for the great sacrifices which they made. Other nations, to be sure, have struggled to gain their national independence, but the struggles of the Greek people, in their intensity and in their long duration, have no parallel in history; they serve as the most signal example of a race's fight for liberty.

The study of the glorious story of the Greek revolution of 1821 and of the heroic achievements of that great generation of Greeks has elicited and continues to elicit the admiration of the civilized world. As for us,

Chicago Greek Daily, March 25, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PRO. 30275

we feel proud to have as forefathers those who earned new tokens of respect and new titles of honor among all the peoples of the earth to add to those won long ago by our ancient classic predecessors.

None but the scions of ancient Greece could have achieved what the fighters of 1821 achieved; only the confidence inherited from their illustrious classic ancestors enabled these immortal heroes to sever the iron chains in which a tyrant had held the Greek nation bound for five hundred years. In view of all this, every Greek today should hold spiritual communion with those great men, recalling their fierce and prolonged struggle and their awful sacrifices, and should cry: "Eternal shall their memory be!"

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, March 22, 1927.

PROGRAMS THAT LIE AND THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY

p. 1- We publish in an adjacent column an announcement by the four regular parishes in Chicago, in which the Greek community in Chicago is informed of the celebrations contemplated for the national holiday and of the lies which are being circulated on programs bearing the signatures of the North Side, West Side, and South Side parishes.

These programs allege that the Consul general, Mr. Depasta, will officiate at some little-known West Side church on the day of the celebration, whereas the consul general himself has announced that he will be present to hear the doxology in the North Side's new church in the Masonic Temple.

This matter will be further discussed tomorrow.

The Contradictor.

Note:- This next translation from an adjacent column of the same newspaper is the "announcement by the four regular parishes in Chicago" mentioned in the comparatively short translation preceding. Both treat more or less of the same topic and have the same end in view - to reveal the falsehoods being circulated on programs of celebrations of the national holiday.

Translator's Note.

WPA (U.I.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, March 22, 1927.

A DANCE GIVEN BY ANNUNCIATION PARISH

p. 1- Chicago's North Side, through the Annunciation of the Virgin parish, will give its annual dance this coming Friday, March 25, at the Merry Garden Ballroom, located at the intersection of Sheffield and Belmont Avenues.

Taking place as it does on the eve of our national holiday, this dance will be of especial significance, for it enables us to celebrate the anniversary of the greatest of Greek days.

There will be no lack of national color. The consul general, Mr. George Depasta, and other dignitaries will be present to join in celebrating the eve of the holiday.

The North Side is giving this dance to help the schools (the Greek schools in Chicago), and for this reason it behooves all Greeks to attend, for by so doing they will not only celebrate the national holiday but will also

Chicago Greek Daily, March 22, 1927.

contribute to our Greek schools, by which the Greek language is maintained, and without which it would be impossible for our churches or for the Greeks in America to exist in the future.

The North Side parish's governing council is exercising all possible diligence to make this dance a success - a success which a dance taking place on our national holiday surely deserves - and thus an opportunity is afforded to the entire Greek community in Chicago to celebrate Greek independence in regal style.

GREEK

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Chicago Greek Daily, March 22, 1927.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE GREEK PARISHES OF CHICAGO -
HOLY TRINITY

ANNUNCIATION OF THE VIRGIN MARY, ST. GEORGE, AND
ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN

p. 1- The persons who have signed this announcement below, presidents of the Greek parishes in Chicago - Holy Trinity, annunciation of the Virgin Mary, St. George, and Assumption of the Blessed Virgin - churches and parishes which are well known to the Greeks of Chicago, notify the Greek people that the programs being circulated bearing the signatures of the West Side, North Side, and South Side parishes do not come from those parishes at all and consequently are intended to deceive the people and to get them to attend a private anonymous church on the Day of the Annunciation, a church known to be on the West Side.

We should like to bring to the attention of the Greeks of Chicago the results of the meeting which took place in the Greek consulate and was presided over by the consul general, Mr. George Depasta, for what occurred



Chicago Greek Daily, March 22, 1927.



in this meeting certainly refutes the statement on the programs. First, it was decided to do away with scattered panegyrics on our Independence Day, March 25. Instead of each church's having its own celebration on that day, all the parishes were to unite in giving a ball, the proceeds of which would go to the Greek community schools in Chicago. Then occurred that which discredits the statement on the programs. Mr. Depasta, in the presence of all the presidents of paishes, announced that on Independence Day he was scheduled to take part in the doxology at the new Masonic Temple church. Consequently, the statement on the programs which are being circulated is untrue, and the programs bear the signatures of the parishes only to deceive the people.

Nick Kokkinis, president of Holy Trinity Parish
Geo. Karabelas, president of Annunciation Parish
A. Flambouras, president of Saint George Parish
John Koliopoulos, president of Assumption of the
Blessed Virgin Parish.

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GREEK



SALONIKI, April 24, 1926

Grand Charity Ball for the Benefit of the Near East Refugees
Under the Auspices of the Ahepa in Cooperation with the Near
East Relief Committee.

p. 9. Proclamation.

Whereas, Greece, the mother of Civilization, was deprived of her freedom with the fall of Constantinople on May the 29th, 1453, and suffered under the domination of the Turk through the Dark Ages for almost four centuries, and on March 25th, 1821 declared her independence from the Turkish yoke, and--

Whereas, this experience has made Greece akin with the United States of America, March 25th, being to Greece and to those of Hellenic extraction, what July the 4th is to the American citizens of all nationalities, and--

Whereas, it is altogether fitting and proper that the sons and daughters of Hellenic origin, observe this day in some fitting way, and---

Whereas, there is a national organization in the United States, chapters



SALONIKI, April 24, 1926

of which have been organized and long existed as a powerful factor in our Community, known as the Ahepa, which is chiefly composed of Americans of Hellenic origin, designed to inculcate and foster American ideals, principles and institutions and loyal support to the United States Constitution, and---

Whereas, this organization desires to observe this day, March 25th, on which Greece's independence was declared, in a manner that will bring the promise of joy and gladness, not only to themselves, but also to the thousands upon thousands of refugees and orphan children now within the borders of Greece, and---

Whereas, the Ahepa of Chicago, has to that end, assumed the leadership, in cooperation with the Near East Relief, for a Charity Ball to be held at the Trianon Grand Ball Room on Monday evening, May the 10th, and---

Whereas, this good news is to be heralded abroad on this day, March 25th, the day of Greece's declaration of independence.

Now therefore, I, William E. Dever, Mayor of the City of Chicago, in pur-



SALONIKI, April 24, 1926

suance of the request of the American citizens, of Hellenic origin and of other co-operating American citizens have pleasure in appointing the following Citizens' Committee to sponsor this notable event.

William E. Dever.

(Full)

SALONIKI, March 27, 1926

The Celebration of Greek Independence. .

p. 3. Last Thursday the Greek churches of Chicago were overcrowded in celebration of the 25th of March, the day of Greek Independence.

At the cathedral of St. Constantine, Bishop Philaretos was officiating in a splendor of ecclesiastic solemnity. The Greek General Consul, Mr. Depastas and his wife, honored the celebration with their presence.

After the ritual, the Right Rev. Mr. Philaretos in an euphonious and well composed speech, so enthused the people, that hundreds of them were weeping.

WPA (ILL) FILE 6423

Chicago Greek Daily, March 26, 1926

OUR INDEPENDENCE DAY

p. 1.- The national holiday, March 25th, which every single Greek home celebrates no matter in what part of the globe it happens to be located, was celebrated most splendidly by the community again this year. The holy masses were held, as usual, in all churches.

The stores of Halsted Street, this excellent Greek center, were decorated with flags showing the love that the Greek proprietors have for this exceptional national day. The "Kentrikon Book Store" was especially decorated for the occasion. Many were thrilled because this great Greek holiday that might have passed unnoticed.

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 31, 1924.

DEMONSTRATION TO CELEBRATE THE FORMATION OF THE GREEK REPUBLIC

P. 8 - On the afternoon of last Sunday, May 25, the great demonstration to celebrate the reestablishment of democracy in Greece was held with magnificent solemnity in the Garrick Theater.

The theater was packed with people eager to listen to the speakers. The presence of James Hamilton Lewis, former United States senator, John Wigmore, dean of the Law School of Northwestern University, and of the prominent Chicago financier, Rufus Dawes, added distinction and significance to the affair. After the national hymns of America and of Greece had been sung, the chairman of the assembly, Dean John H. Wigmore, opened the meeting and read congratulatory telegrams from many prominent Americans at Washington, D. C., and elsewhere in the United States.

Mr. Wigmore in a brilliant speech praised the people of Greece because they have once more established democracy, and he reminded his audience of the sympathy

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Saloniki, May 31, 1924.

expressed for Greece in her struggle for liberty about a hundred years ago in the speeches of Daniel Webster, the celebrated senator from Massachusetts, who in addressing the Senate of the United States prayed for the freedom of that race fighting to throw off its yoke and extended to it the best wishes of this Nation for its eventual success in its struggle.

The chairman then presented Mr. Spiros Kotakis, the eloquent editor of Kathemerene, who expressed the sentiments of the crowd and their joy for the return of democracy in Greece and pointed out that now is the time for action and not for trite speeches.

After Mr. Kotakis the chairman introduced Mr. Nik. Salopoulos, the editor of Saloniki, who for the last six years has fought for the return of democracy in the mother-country. Mr. Salopoulos's speech was a paean proclaiming Greece's glorious past and the blessings which it will derive from democracy.

Mr. Wigmore then called on the celebrated financier of our city, Mr. Rufus Dawes, who in a serious speech full of wonderful ideas compared the different systems of democracy in ancient Greece with the present democracy of the United States,

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Saloniki, May 31, 1924.

where the system of checks and balances exists, by which the good judgment of the best men is brought to bear on the Government for its protection as well as the enthusiasm of the demagogue.

Mr. Dawes was followed by Mr. James Hamilton Lewis, whom the chairman introduced as "the great orator, a type produced by the Grecian development of civilization under Pericles."

The eloquent orator in a short and forceful speech was able to cover many fields of the glorious history of Greece, to compare the times of Pericles with the present, to explain the conceptions of democracy cherished by the republican Democrat Thomas Jefferson and by the democratic Republican Abraham Lincoln, and to salute Greece as the mother of democracy, the pillar that led by day, the flame that guided by night.

Despair, he said, was never the inheritance of the Greek; ignoble surrender was never his crime. By the long life-struggles and the heroic deaths of Greeks Greece has taught the oppressed world how to hope and has showed persecuted mankind how to fight.

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Saloniki, May 31, 1924.

From rise to fall and from fall to rise, through generations of suffering and betrayal, Greece has taught patience to the disappointed devotees of freedom and has given courage to the despairing children of light. The orator ended his speech with thanks to God that by His will the Greeks have become Americans.

After Mr. Lewis the chairman called on Mr. Andreas Vlachos, who also extolled the blessings of democracy and advised the Greeks to have faith in it and to become democratic at heart.

Finally Mr. Paul Tzavaras, the secretary of the committee, spoke and read a resolution in Greek and in English which was unanimously adopted.

The enthusiasm of the audience during this demonstration was great, and all the speakers were wildly applauded.

The speeches and the telegrams are published on the front page of Saloniki (from which the extracts above are cited).

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 31, 1924.

CONCERNING THE CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH OF THE GREEK REPUBLIC.

p. 1-The first Premier of the Greek Republic has thanked the Greek community of Chicago by telegram as follows:

"Greek Community, Chicago, Illinois:

"My sincere thanks to the patriotic Greek community of Chicago for its enthusiasm for democracy and also for its generous participation in the reorganization of our country. My sincere thanks and appreciation to the prominent Americans, Dean John H. Wigmore, Mr. James Hamilton Lewis, and Mr. Rufus Dawes for their splendid addresses on democracy."

"Alexander Papanastasiou, Premier."

The above telegram from the first Premier of the Grecian Republic was received in reply to the telegram below sent to him by the executive committee of the celebration for the restoration of the Greek Republic, which occurred last Sunday, May 25, at the Garrick Theater:

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Saloniki, May 31, 1924.

"Alexander Papanastasiou, Premier of Greece, Athens, Greece:

"The Greek community of Chicago has held a great Greek-American demonstration to celebrate the restoration of democracy in Greece. The Honorable John H. Wigmore, dean of the Law School of Northwestern University, presided, and addresses were made by James Hamilton Lewis, former United States senator, by Rufus Dawes, distinguished financier, and by several Greek speakers.

"The community expresses its deep gratitude to its Grecian brethren, who by their vote in favor of the Republic have increased the prestige of the Greek race and have socially and commercially strengthened Hellenism abroad, especially that of the United States of America, which is devoted to democracy.

"The community sends assurance of its satisfaction and confidence in the Government of Premier Papanastasiou for its generous and conciliatory internal policies and professes its admiration for those patriots of the Royalist Party who by their courage, loyalty, and sane regard for the peace and tranquility of our country have acknowledged and submitted to the will of the people.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 0075

Saloniki, May 31, 1924.

"And the Greek community of Chicago hopes for the reorganization, progress, and prosperity of our glorious Greece, the mother of civilization."

Chicago, Illinois, Sunday, May 25, 1924.

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 17, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GREEK-AMERICAN MEETING TO CELEBRATE THE
DECLARATION OF THE GREEK REPUBLIC

p. 1- To the Greek people of Chicago and suburbs:

A splendid and blessed event took place today in the country where we first saw the light of the sun, in our beloved and beautiful Greece.

Today the resurrection of the Hellenic democracy from the grave of the past is there an accomplished fact. Today the complete political liberty of the Greek citizen was there declared.

Today the independent thought of the Greek people there triumphed, and the power of the Greek will was asserted.

The champions of the liberty of the Greek people demolished the political structure of a dynasty which now belongs to the history of the past. The building of a new Parthenon for a new Grecian life was there begun when on the 25th day of last March the cornerstone of the Greek Republic was laid by the vote of the people.

Saloniki, May 17, 1924.

WPA (ILL) PRO 302/5

The Greek nation has continually fought for the ideals of Greek civilization and for the liberty and honor of that glorious country which has contributed so much to human enlightenment. Greece waged almost incessant war and made incalculable sacrifices from the glorious and successful year of 1912, when the army of King Constantine victoriously swept the plains of Thrace, Epirus, and Macedonia, to the terrible and disastrous defeat in Asia Minor in 1922.

The people by a great majority have decided to abolish the royal dynasty and have declared their preference for the republican form of government as the best type to insure the cooperation of hostile factions. And thus Greece by a fine gesture has become a republic like the other nations of the world which lead in human progress.

The news of the declaration of the Greek Republic filled with joy the hearts of Greeks everywhere, and the nations of the world gazed with admiration at the land of Pericles.

Saloniki, May 17, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

But most jubilant of all is the Hellenism of America, which lives, works, and prospers in this great liberal Republic of the United States. We are confident that the Greeks of Chicago, who have never ceased to take an active interest in the progress and happiness of Greece and have endorsed the movement to establish democracy there, rejoice to hear the great news.

Therefore, in order to express this joy of the Greeks in America for the establishment of the Greek Republic and to give encouragement to the founders and builders of this new Government there, we invite the Greek people of Chicago and its suburbs to a big Greek-American assembly to be held on Sunday, May 25, at 2 P.M. in the Garrick Theater at Randolph and Dearborn streets.

Let us make this a magnificent celebration of the great event which has ushered in a new era for the Greek race in the community of nations. Prominent Americans will participate in this great celebration; for there are some who feel particularly jubilant and proud at the rebirth of Grecian democracy. Therefore representatives of this friendly nation will be invited.

Saloniki, May 17, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mr. Matles, the Greek consul, and the Greek clergy and the councils of the Greek organizations will also take official part. A prominent and well-known American will preside at the meeting, and two Americans and four Greeks will speak. Their names will shortly be announced along with the program of this affair. A large orchestra will play American and Greek songs in the intermissions, and a Greek singer will sing in Greek and in English.

We are sure that the Greeks of Chicago and the suburbs will appreciate the purpose and the value of this Greek-American meeting, and that they will come early to fill the theater, hear the speakers, and express the joy which the Greeks of America feel at the rebirth of democracy in Greece. The good work has now begun over there, and the spirit of democracy will remove the humiliation of the disaster in Asia Minor, investing Greece in the garment of reconciliation, peace, honor, and glory.

Chicago, May 17, 1924. The Executive Committee:

Saloniki, May 17, 1924.

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Andreas Vlachos, Nikolaos Salopoulos, Constantinos Paleologos, Constantinos Haloulos, Demosthenes Papantoniou, Ioannes Raklios, Spyros Kotakis, George Tsiagoures, Paulos Tzavaras, Ioannes Papanastasiou, Panagiotes Lampros, Vasilios Kotsones, George Bitsapas, Lampros Tsoromokos, Constantinos Salopoulos, Andreas Chrones, Aristomenes Tsikoures, Andreas Karaiiannes, Soterios Fasseas, Constantinos Augerinos, Niketas Nomicos, Ioannes Askounes, Tryfon Valos, Georgios Sellas, Theodoros Tsamales, Ioannes Alexopoulos, Stavros Kantzios, Demetrios Alexopoulos, Nikolaos Stamos, Constantinos Terzakis, and D. Eutaxias.

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Saloniki, April 12, 1924, p. 3

GREEK

CELEBRATION SPONSORED BY STUDENTS FRATERNITY PLATO.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 36275

The Greek students' fraternity Plato is organizing a celebration commemorating the death of Lord Byron. All the Greeks of Chicago and the suburbs are invited to attend this celebration, honoring the memory of the poet, who died 100 years ago.

The following have accepted Platos' invitation to participate in the celebration: The Right Rev. Philaretos Greek bishop in Chicago, The Hon. George De Pastas, Greek Consul-general, all the Greek societies and organizations, a number of eminent Americans, and many PhilHellenic scholars, professors and students of Chicago Colleges and Universities.

Saloniki, April 12, 1924.

GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Speakers of the day will be Prof. B. Nelson of the University of Chicago, who will recite poems of Lord Byron, Mr. Sp. Kotakis, publisher of the Chicago Greek Daily and Dr. A. Chronopoulos who will speak of the philhellenic activities and life of the post, and finally Prof. J. Linn of the University of Chicago, who will deliver the panegyric oration of the day.

The celebration will take place at the law academy of Northwestern University, on April 18th, at 8 P. M.

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Saloniki, April 5, 1924.

GREEK

IV

I F 3 GREEK CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE AND DECLARATION
I F 5 OF DEMOCRACY IN GREECE.

Under the auspices of the Liberal Democratic Club, the celebration of Greek Independence and the Greco-historical event of Declaration of Democracy in Greece, took place, with thousands of Chicago Greeks Jubilantly celebrating, at the Logan Square Auditorium.

"Long Live Democracy," in big letters, was written above the entrance, and embellished with the emblems of the two countries.

The spacious halls of the Club, bedecked with American and Greek flags, and crammed with people, reverberated with "Long Live America and Greece" when the anthems of the two countries were played by the orchestra.

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Saloniki, April 5, 1924.

Attorney Geo. Kyriakopoulos, president of the Club, in a brilliant speech outlined the history of the Club which was founded in Athens, the day after King Constantine returned to Greece, and which is the first founded Greek Democratic Club in the world.

The panegyric was delivered by Mr. Halepas, secretary of the Club. Dr. K. Haloulus, who served in the Asia Minor expedition and as decorated for heroism, spoke of the event of the day, characterizing it as "the beginning of a new circle for Greece".

Dr. N. Salopoulos, publisher of Saloniki, in his rich and fluent Greek, wreathed Democracy with encomiums, and eulogistically outlined the usefulness of the Club.

All the orators were cheered and acclaimed, but Democracy was deified in frenzied applause by the multitude. The speeches of the respective orators are published on another page.

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Saloniki, March 29, 1924, p. 1

GREEK

GREEK CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

In all the Greek Orthodox churches of Chicago the double ceremony of Annunciation and National Regeneration was held with great reverence, last Sunday.

At the cathedral of St. Constantine, where bishop Philaretos officiated, the celebration was magnificent and brilliant. Hon. Matlis Consul General of Greece, and his staff, officially participated and delivered the panygric oration of the day.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 20, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

NEW YEAR'S AT THE CHICAGO GREEK CONSULATE

(Editorial)

In the afternoon of New Year's Day, after the holiday religious ceremonies, the Chicago Greek consulate opened its doors for the first time in the new year to welcome the families of the Greek colony and to wish them a Happy New Year.

The sincere invitation extended by the new and progressive consul general, Mr. Vasilios Mammonas, was warmly received by the Greeks of our colony, and they hastened to exchange holiday greetings with the consul and to show their respect and their appreciation.

The Greek consulate, redecorated and refurnished, had been transformed into a first-class Consular office. Pastries, cigars, and cigarettes had been placed upon tables at the disposal of visitors. Many bouquets of flowers had been sent to the consul general by his friends and admirers, and the four rooms of the consulate were transformed into a beautiful flower-garden.

Saloniki, Jan. 20, 1923.

WPA (ILL) PROL 30275

From 2:30 P.M. the colony, which consists of people of various walks of life, paid its respects to the consul general, feeling a thrill of national pride as they entered the consulate.

The new consul general, Mr. Vasilios Mammonas, the vice-consul, Mr. Trinketa, and the secretary, Mr. Tsiope, received the visitors. The receiving hours appointed were from half past two to five in the afternoon, but because of the great crowd which continued to arrive special permission was obtained of the office of the building to prolong the reception to seven o'clock.

The beginning of a new consular regime in Chicago, offering its services not from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. but from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., with many other changes, has brought hearty congratulations from our colony to the consul general and to the Greek Government.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois
April 5, 1922.

(Letter sent by James N. Nichols, Commander of the Hellenic
Post No. 343 American Legion, to Mr. A. A. Pantelis.)

Dear Comrade:

Members of Hellenic Post #343, of the American Legion have been requested to take part in the parade and ceremonies in celebration of the 101st Anniversary of the Independence of Greece. On the same day members are also requested to attend a meeting to be held in protest against the action of the Allied Nations to re-establish Turkish rule over provinces of Christian Nations, on Sunday, April 9, 1922.

The point of assembly for the parade will be on South Water Street just East of State Street, and our Post will be given the honor of leading the parade.

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GREEK

Apr. 5, 1922.

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis

Let us turn out in a body and in uniform and help make this celebration and protest meeting a huge success.

Don't forget the time and place:-- Sunday, April 9, 1922, at 1:30 P.M., South Water Street - East of State Street.

Fraternally,

James H. Nichols,
Commander.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.,
April 3, 1922.

(Letter sent by P.S. Lambros, Publisher of the Greek Star,
to Mr. A. A. Pantelis)

My dear Mr. Pantelis:

In behalf of the Greek community of Chicago and the United Hellenic Societies, I take great pleasure in extending to the Hellenic Post of the American Legion and to all of your comrades, the most cordial invitation to lead the parade Sunday, April 9, and to take part in celebrating the anniversary of the Independence of Greece.

In order that this event may be observed in the proper manner, it was decided that all of the nationalities such as: Greeks, Armenians and

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GREEK

Apr. 3, 1922

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis

Syrians will participate as Americans, and due respect will be paid to our adopted country and the Stars and Stripes that symbolizes the principles of Democracy and Freedom which are the same principles for which our forefathers fought and of whom you and your comrades are the worthy **descendants.**

Hoping to have the pleasure of hearing from you, I remain,

Yours very truly,

P. S. Lambros.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Peter S. Lambros,
130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois,
April 1, 1922.

Rufus C. Dawes
Harris Trust Building
Chicago.
April 1, 1922.

Mr. Peter S. Lambros
130 N. Wells Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Lambros:

I want to congratulate you again upon the manner in which you organized and managed the meeting last night. It was a real pleasure to be with you, and to observe the generous response of your people to the appeals that were made to them.

I appreciate more than I can express the great compliment that you and your associates paid to me in asking me to take part, as a speaker, in the meeting to be held on April 9th to celebrate the recovery of the Grecian independence. Upon consideration I find that I shall be obliged

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GREEK

Apr. 1, 1922.
Correspondence of Peter S. Lambros

to ask to be excused from this honorable duty. There are compelling reasons, of a personal nature (which I could explain to you privately) such as would make it impossible for me to accept your flattering invitation.

With much gratitude and best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Sign) Rufus C. Dawes.

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GREEK

Saloniki, June 11, 1921.

MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES

Last Monday solemn Memorial Day services were held all over the country. Military demonstrations were held in Michigan, and Chicago Greeks were represented by the Greek-American Legion. The legion was in command of N. Ganas and former Commander A. Pantelis.



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"Critical Review," New Era,
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1, 1920, Pp. 1-2.

GREEK



[TO PRESERVE THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND TRADITIONS]

The Greek community of Chicago celebrated with great festivities the anniversary of our freedom. Prominent people, societies and their banners, representatives of Greece - all were there. Enthusiasm and patriotism were the keynotes of the day. It was the greatest day in the lives of many of the Greeks.

Although we are all Americans, we return, annually, on this day to the native customs and ideas, of our forefathers. Although our celebrations cannot rival those of Greece we do our best to celebrate this great day in the true Greek way. We should be able to do so because there are plenty of Greeks in America and in Chicago itself.

We have done our best to preserve the Greek customs and ideals in America, but every day a Greek boy and girl are born who will not learn the Greek language but will be true Americans. The fault lies entirely within ourselves. How many times have the priests visited the Greek schools? How many times has the General Consul appeared in full dress



New Era, Nov. 1, 1920.

before the small Greek boys? The uniform seems superfluous and silly to us but to the little Greek boys it denotes bravery, valor, courage and patriotism. There is a Greek girl's club in our city. How many times has this club been visited by our priests to be encouraged in the good work it is doing, to be advised and to be blessed?

We establish churches. Without churches we cannot preserve our national language. We establish schools, where we teach the alphabet. Why can't we have a complete school and higher classes yet? Is it because the Greeks don't have enough money to support such a scheme?

There are 3,000 Greek children who attend the second and third grades of Greek schools. The three schools in our city enroll 150 to 200 students every year for higher learning. That is not much considering the number of Greek boys and girls of school age there are in Chicago at the present time. We must do our best to get all of them enrolled to preserve our language and keep up the customs and ideals of our motherland.

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GREEK

Saloniki, May 29, 1920.

MEMORIAL DAY

At the Memorial Day [celebrations] May 31, all the members of the American Legion of Chicago will meet east of the Illinois Central tracks, South of the Eighth Street viaduct. They will start to parade at 2:00 P.M., to the strains of military music.

The members of the Greek Legion Post are asked to be present in the parade, which is in honor of the soldiers who gave their lives in the World War. All members should be present, in order to show the world the large number of Greeks who fought for freedom.

The Greek Post will be in first place in the foreign division section. It is desirable that all who have uniforms should wear them.

Signed: President of Publicity Committee,
G. Koletis



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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 24, 1920.

A HEARTFELT COMPLAINT

"It is quite a few years since I have had the privilege of being present at an Athenian celebration of our Independence Day.

"In general, the entire audience was standing.

"All around were soldiers--handsome officers in dress parade uniforms, men of importance bedecked with diplomatic ribbons and medals, who, added gaiety and brilliance to the scene.

"None of this had ever touched me as deeply, nor made me realize the sanctity and graveness of the day, as much as the sight of a group of students that were approaching.

"In their midst was borne a white haired old man--the only living reminder of 1821.

Saloniki, Apr. 24, 1920.

"At that moment, I wished I were that old man, who was carried so reverently. The thought came to me that I and others like me could someday have the same honor as this man. If we could fight for freedom and our country, perhaps we could be held up as examples of patriotism and bravery to the next generation.

"The opportunity sought did not take long in coming; and we were called to our country's defense in 1912. We went keeping in mind our heroic forefathers, and I am glad to say we did them justice.

.

"But there seems to be a change in attitude. At the Chicago celebration of our Independence very little, if any, attention was given to those who had served their country. I saw many veterans scattered in the hall, who were neglected and forgotten.

"The heroes of Bizani and Kilkis sat with hurt expressions on their faces.



Saloniki, Apr. 24, 1920.

There was reflected the bitterness of being forgotten. They--who should have been held up as living examples of patriotism, they--who sacrificed their lives in order to give us a chance to have a day of freedom, they--who should have been honored, were forgotten.

"Who, perchance, is to blame for this oversight? No one individual certainly, it is the fault of each and everyone who calls himself a patriot. This was my complaint and I feel that it is a justifiable one."

Signed,

One Who Fought.



Saloniki, Apr. 17, 1920.

CELEBRATION OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE

The celebration of Greek Independence Day was held on Easter Sunday, in the Louis XVI Room of the Sherman Hotel.

The entire room had been trimmed with blue draperies and Greek and American flags.

A large crowd began gathering at 8:00 P.M.; it marched to the inspiring strains of martial music, played by a Greek orchestra.

At 8:30 P.M. the consul, Mr. Xanthopoulos; the president of the Celebration Committee, Mr. Paleologos; the orator of the evening, Mr. N. Salopoulos; also Reverend L. Pygeas, and Reverend D. Hatzidimitriou; the presidents of the Greek church boards of Chicago, and Mr. Kairofilas, took their places on the platform.

The Greek and American national anthems were then played. A prayer by



Saloniki, Apr. 17, 1920.

Reverend D. Hatzidimitriou followed. Mr. C. Paleologos introduced the Greek Consul with these words:

"The Board of Directors of the three Greek churches, heeding the voice of duty and patriotism, decided to plan a celebration for the Greek Independence Day. They received the co-operation of all the Greek clubs and societies in Chicago. They have chosen me as their spokesman, to ask you to assure the Greek government of the support of the Chicago Greeks. They want to pledge their support and aid to their fatherland. Tonight, when we review the history and problems of Greece, the need for our support will become evident.

Then the Consul General spoke. He reviewed the past history of Greece, and compared the present and past problems of the government. He recommended unity of spirit and endeavor in order that the Chicago Greeks should be strong enough to aid the program.

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Saloniki, Apr. 17, 1920.

Mr. N. Salopoulos, the speaker of the day, was acclaimed by the assemblage, when he finished speaking.

The orchestra played the "Poet and Peasant Overture" and then Mr. D. Emopoulos recited patriotic poems. The orchestra played a medley of songs and then Mr. G. Drosos, well-known teacher and progressive, was introduced. He presented two students dressed in the Greek national costume. Although they were short of stature the boys recited two patriotic poems in magnificent tones. They were heartily applauded by the audience. Mrs. K. Kotakis, a teacher from the Koraes School emphasized the necessity for spiritual freedom, and its need by the coming generation.

Again the orchestra aroused the emotions with the spirited "Funiculi Funicula." Miss Pouli came next singing "My Distant Fatherland," with her lovely soprano voice.

The consul general, then introduced Mr. Kairofilas, who praised the work of



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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 17, 1920.

Mr. Venizelos. The consul thanked the speakers and audience for their co-operation and loyalty to their fatherland.

The enthusiastic and inspired audience left at 11:30 P.M. to the strains of "Solo Mio."



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GREEK

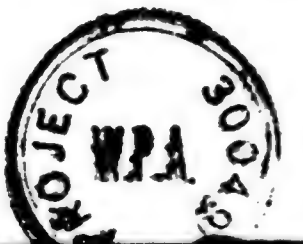
Saloniki, July 5, 1919.

THE FOURTH OF JULY SHOULD ALSO
BE A GREEK HOLIDAY

The United States has just celebrated the one hundred and forty-third anniversary of its independence. One hundred and forty-three years ago, this country threw off the British yoke. Since the time of the Achaean unified government, the next country to realize the strength of unity was America, which was followed by the French fifteen years later. It is a fact that the Americans were the first to realize the necessity for representative government. The states increased until we now have forty-eight. In the future all the Western Hemisphere will be under one form of government, as predicted by the Monroe Doctrine [sic].

Liberty is the greatest gift of humanity--a gift from Greece. Ancient Greece fought for the freedom of the people and her fight is now being carried on by America.

Had America not entered the war, the small countries of Europe would have lost their freedom, since the four great powers--England, France, Russia and Italy--



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GREEK

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Saloniki, July 5, 1919.

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I G are still under the old despotic rule.

I C

We are all familiar with peace treaties....and had America not been represented at the Peace Conference, Greece would have never realized her hope of reclaiming her lost lands.

We as Greeks must give credit for our motherland's benefits to the American standards of freedom and democracy.

Since America helped our national ambitions to materialize, what can we as Greeks do to repay this kindness?

We should be good Americans, and follow the example of the 65,000 Greeks who joined the United States Army. We must be proud that we are Americans, and must take part in all American activities. We must celebrate this Fourth of July in Greece as a national holiday.

Forward, then, Hellenes! Celebrate with the other followers of the Stars and



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GREEK

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I G Stripes. Recite poems, give parades, and send telegrams to President

I C Wilson.

Saloniki, July 5, 1919.

Remember that because of America's influence in the Peace Treaty, Greece holds a higher place--both here and in Europe--than the Turks, Bulgarians, and Rumanians.

Hurrah for America!



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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 12, 1919.

CELEBRATION OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE
Speech by C. Paleologos

Mr. Consul General!

Most Holy Reverends!

Ladies and Gentlemen!

Let the doors of this auditorium be opened wide, in order that all the Greeks of Chicago may enter to celebrate this patriotic and religious anniversary.

Religious, because life sacrifice was made to free our motherland; and it is the same kind of a sacrifice that was made by the Crucified One who died to save the world.



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GREEN

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Saloniki, Apr. 12, 1915.

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National, because on March 25, 1821, the Metropolitan Germanos raised the flag of liberty on the monastery of Saint Lavra.

The flag which for five hundred years had been stoned, the flag that had been washed with human tears and dyed with heart's blood, at last was unfurled. . . . The oath of our forefathers was voiced once more,

"Again, with years and seasons, again they will be ours." [Translator's note: Refers to the territory of Unredeemed Greece. A resume of the glorious history of Greece and her heroes follows, which I have omitted.]

Greece is reawakening and preparing to take her place in the world in order to continue to carry the "Torch of Truth and Enlightenment," kept so brightly burning by our ancestors.

Zito [hurrah] for Greece!

Zito for America and her President!



GREEK

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Loxias, July 11, 1918.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY BY THE GREEKS
OF CHICAGO--ALL THE PRESS OF CHICAGO ACKNOWLEDGES
THE GREEK PARADE AND ASSEMBLAGE AS THE BEST!
--TWENTY THOUSAND ON FOOT, ON HORSEBACK,
AND IN AUTOS--ALL FOR AMERICA!



P.1--American independence was celebrated by Chicago Greeks with magnificence and genuine devotion and enthusiasm, and they received by the unanimous voice of the city's press due credit for excelling all others with their parade, which passed through the principal streets of the city.

The fact that only the Greek parade was mentioned the next day by the American press is an indication of its excellence. The French parade, which was next to the Greek, was not mentioned by the dailies. The Greek parade was the most picturesque. Thousands upon thousands afoot, on horseback, and in automobiles passed the cheering throngs. Thousands of men and women were in national costume, military and civil.

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GREEK

Loxias, July 11, 1918.

I C At the head of the parade mounted heroes of 1821 led the thousands
I J behind them. After this picturesque chivalry a magnificent float
IV symbolic of the ancient and modern democracies rolled in state with
Mrs. Victoria Salopoulos impersonating ancient Greece and Miss Ethel
Martin impersonating Columbia.

As soon as the vanguard of the procession reached Grant Park, which had been deserted, thousands of people rushed to the grounds to admire the Greeks celebrating the independence of America. Something went wrong with the authority of the hundreds of guards, and the surging crowd of cheering spectators mingled with the oncoming Greek legions, and instead of having a strictly Greek celebration we witnessed a pan-cosmic Fourth of July ceremony with the poor Greeks acting as the nucleus of the whole assemblage of enthusiastic people.

When embracing, kissing, and other emotional demonstrations had subsided and order was restored, the grand master of ceremonies, Mr. Paul Demos,

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GREEK

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Loxias, July 11, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I C ordered the raising of the flag. As the emblem of universal
I J democracy with its stars and stripes unfurled and moved upward
IV to its lofty point, the surging throng burst into sky-renting
cheers. Pandemonium reigned for three or four minutes. Although
the celebrating Greeks lost their individuality, nevertheless the air re-
sounded with the clearly distinguished Greek word Zeto (hurrah). And whether
by design, by imitation, or by effect of the law of attraction the whole crowd
joined in the re-echoing "Zeto, America, Zeto"!

Speakers of the day, American and Greek, eulogized the event which was being
celebrated, and then Mr. Eutaxias, publisher of Loxias, closed the ceremony
by reading a resolution to the President of the United States, which was ac-
cepted and adopted by the unanimous voice of the celebrants.

At this moment two clever Greeks, T. Matsoukas and P. Alexopoulos, suggested
a visit to the French Pavilion. The wise suggestion of the two Greeks was
followed, and orders flew right and left: Mobilize to march to the French

III B 3 a
II B 1 c (3)
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GREEK

Loxias, July 11, 1918.

I C Pavilion! The idea electrified the Greeks, and Zetos again filled
I J the air. Pandemonium again broke loose, and the new parade along
IV Michigan Boulevard was soon in full swing. Tramp, Tramp, Tramp,
and the thousands of Greeks came to the French playing the Marseillaise.
The French replied with the Greek anthem, and the two races united in the
celebration of the Fourth of July. Led by three hundred French girls, the
Greeks and the French reparable through the principal streets of the city
and again reached Hull House, the place where the procession had assembled.

This celebration will remain in the memory of the people for a long time to
come, and it owes its success to the three communities and the following
societies: the Cretan, the Messenian, Kynourias (St. George), Tainias (St.
Nicholas), Vervenioton, the Confectioners' Association, Manthyreas, Paleo-
horiton, Selasias, Venizelos Liberals, Epiroton, Phoenix, and others. The
Messenian Society defrayed the expenses of the float. Many of these societies
had their own bands.

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I C The communities and the above-mentioned organizations are to be con-
I J gratulated for their splendid cooperation, which rendered the celebra-
IV tion of the Fourth of July a grand and magnificent success.

- 5 -

Loxias, July 11, 1918.

GREEK

III B 3 a
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GREEK

Saloniki, July 6, 1918.

IV CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY IN OUR COMMUNITY

Never in the annals of Greek life in Chicago has the anniversary of the Fourth of July been celebrated with so much enthusiasm and dignity. Two factors contributed greatly to the success of the celebration. The first was the extraordinary international situation in which all nations, including the United States, find themselves. Another factor is the rivalry among the various nationality groups living in Chicago.

It can be said boldly and with conviction that our Greek nationality excelled all other nationalities in splendor and discipline. A distinguished place and exceptional honor were given by the Americans to our people who participated in the festivities. The honor given us was comparable to that given to the French group, for it, too, held its celebration in our unexcelled Grant Park.

Briefly, here are the high lights of the celebration. A huge crowd of Greeks



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- 2 -

GREEK

III B 2

Saloniki, July 6, 1918.

I G

IV and their various organizations, together with local Greek nationalistic societies, gathered in front of Hull House, where a trumpet corps and bands led the way to Grant Park. The veterans of Greek Balkan wars followed. The procession started at about 1:30 P. M. and paraded through Halsted Street to Jackson and Michigan Boulevards on its way to the park.

Our popular and well-known Greek patriot, Mr. John Agriostathis, who was an officer in the Greek army, was on horseback in his uniform, leading the procession and surrounded by soldiers on horseback. A company of Greeks dressed in attractive and striking Greek national uniforms with their fezzes, tassels, white shirts, and gold-embroidered vests (Foustaneles) attracted much attention. Then followed the American and Greek flags with honorary escorts, and the banners of the organizations.

The float--a beautifully decorated chariot--of the Messinia Fraternity was the most attractive feature of the parade. Mrs. Nicholas Salopoulos, the wife of Dr. Nicholas Salopoulos, was dressed in beautiful blue and white flowing



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GREEK

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Saloniki, July 6, 1918.

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IV Grecian robes personifying and representing Hellas, Greece; Miss Ethel Martin, financee of Mr. Geo. Bambacaris, was also exquisitely dressed, representing America in a robe of red, white, and blue.

In front and behind the float, cavalry units were placed as guards. Detachments of Foustanelophopoi, sturdy men dressed in the beautiful Greek national military costumes, marched in perfect step under the command of Alexios Basilopoulos.

Theodore Deligianis, the large and progressive Cortynian Society, the well-known Tanias Society, and our Greek athletic team, among many other organizations, are worthy of special mention for contributing to the brilliance and magnificence of the procession. Hundreds of private automobiles belonging to Greeks followed the procession of thousands of celebrants.

An excellent program was presented at the park with great success, amidst the orations of a huge crowd.

Many inspiring speeches were delivered by both American and Greek dignitaries.



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GREEK

II B 1 c (3)

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Saloniki, July 6, 1918.

I G

IV Patriotic Greek and American numbers were played by the band.

The ceremony honoring the American and Greek flags was appropriately performed. Then the soul-stirring proclamation of President Wilson was read before many thousands. (The President's proclamation is given in this issue.)

The American people were greatly impressed by the grand and colorful procession, and the Chicago press gave an extensive description of the celebration, praising the Greeks of Chicago for their magnificent response on America's greatest national holiday, the Fourth of July. It is evident that the Greeks of Chicago are a people of great energy and can do big things if they want to.

Along with the address of President Wilson we are publishing the text of the greeting to our adopted country delivered by Mr. Constantine Palaeologos on behalf of the Greek people of Chicago.



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GREEK



Loxias, July 4, 1918.

GREEK NATIONAL DAY

The celebration of Greece's declaration of war against the Central Powers took place last Thursday, June 27, and will remain ineffaceable in the memories of the people.

As it was planned, at 6 P. M. all the Greek organizations, societies, and associations gathered at Hull House. Twenty thousand people, young and old, surrounded the gathering-place, but only 12,000 marched to the Blackstone Theater. Four hundred and twelve automobiles decked with American and Greek flags followed the 12,000 marchers.

The 2,500 seats of the theater were quickly occupied, and the rest of the thousands jammed every foot of space outside the building. Seventh Street was closed to traffic and was occupied by celebrating Greeks.



Loxias, July 4, 1918.

Mr. Insull, chairman of the celebration, delivered a hearty speech, and he was followed by Chicago's Demosthenes, Mr. Clarence Darrow. Other speakers were Mr. Streychmans, Mr. Snow, and Mr. Pezas, Greek Consul in Chicago.

The celebration was a big success for its magnificence, its enthusiasm, and its patriotism. And if the Greek Consul, who is a Constantinite and consequently pro-German, had known his diplomatic duty and had fully realized that the celebration was practically a demonstration against the Central Powers and had avoided mentioning the name of the dethroned King, the French Consul-General of Chicago would not have departed (unnoticed) from the celebration.

The Greek Consul, whose recall is imminent, in his frigid address attempted to justify the King's pro-Germanism on the ground that Constantine was misguided by his ministers, while the whole world knows that the ex-King is the Kaiser's brother-in-law, and that time after time he dissolved the cabinet of Venizelos, whom the people of Greece time after time re-elected in order to declare war against the Central Powers. How could the King be



Loxias, July 4, 1918.

misguided while the people and their government repeatedly demonstrated their will and determination to be on the side of the Allies and fight against the Teuton-Bulgaro-Turk barbarians?

The Chicago Greeks have petitioned both the Greek Embassy in Washington and the Greek Government to recall the undiplomatic diplomat who in spite of thirty years of service does not know that he serves Greece alone and not the dethroned King.

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GREEK



Saloniki, June 29, 1918.

GREEK BROTHERHOOD MESSINIA MAKES A PROTEST

At a special meeting of the many members of the Messinia, Greek patriotic and philanthropic organization of Chicago, a sharp protest was issued against the manner in which the committee in charge of arrangements for the celebration of the first anniversary of Greece's entrance into the World War on the side of America and the Allies conducted itself.

Our brotherhood, represented by all its members, followed the procession of the Greek column in a body to the Blackstone Theater. Unfortunately, Messinia, with two other organizations, the St. George Tania Society and Sellasia Society, was never given the deserved privilege of being admitted into the councils of the committee meetings and into the general assembly meetings that were held. May we remind the committee in question and the Greek organizations of Chicago that we went to great expense in contributing toward the success of the performances and the celebration in general?

(From the office of the Greek Brotherhood Messinia).

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GREEK

Saloniki, June 29, 1918.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

Program for the Fourth of July celebration at Grant Park:

1. At 3:00 P. M., the flag-hoisting ceremony will take place.
2. The American national anthem and other patriotic songs will be played.
3. The proclamation of the President of the United States will be read.
4. The proclamation of the Governor will be read.
5. A patriotic speech will be delivered in English.
6. A reception will be given for the benefit of the new citizens.



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GREEK

Saloniki, June 29, 1918.

7. A patriotic speech will be given in Greek.

The details of the celebration will be announced by special programs.



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GREEK

Loxias, June 26, 1918.

THE FOURTH OF JULY

Greek Participation in the Celebration

To the Greeks of Chicago

p. 1 -- The Mayor of Chicago, in compliance with the federal proclamation, has issued the program of the celebration of the Fourth of July, and all foreign nationalities are requested to take part in this national celebration.

Of course the Greeks received a special invitation, due to the fact that Greek patriotism is not merely empty words but a demonstrated fact, and Mr. Paul Demos was appointed chairman of the Greek celebration committee. The celebration of the Fourth of July is not strictly an American holiday; it is just as much Greek as it is American because the American Democracy, since the event of 1776, is called the daughter of ancient Greece.

The Celebration Committee, complying with the established rule, will have ready a huge silk flag with golden stars denoting the number of Chicago



Loxias, June 26, 1918.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Greeks serving in the United States Army. And that number will be (according to latest reports) 7,467. This flag will fly at the head of all organizations and societies.

All the Greeks of Chicago and the suburbs are urgently invited to publicly express our interest in the celebration of American Independence. No one must be absent. Business and other things are secondary. Our country is above all things.

The program for the celebration, which will take place at Grant Park, is as follows:

1. Cannonade will open the celebration.
2. The raising of the flag at 3 o'clock sharp.
3. National American hymns.
4. Reading the President's proclamation.
5. Reading the Governor's proclamation .

Loxias, June 26, 1918.

WPA (ILL) PROC. 10773

6. Patriotic speech in English
7. Reception of the new citizens
8. Patriotic speech in Greek

Aeroplanes will fly over Grant Park throughout the celebration.

A Greek war-chariot will beautify our participation in the celebration.

There will be various dances and fire works.

The government through special preparation will take pictures of the Greek **contingent and others.**

All the veterans of the Balkan wars are requested to be present so they may lead the procession.

The Fourth of July is our holiday; America is our country. Let us make this a great celebration.

The Organization Committee.

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GREEK



Saloniki, June 1, 1918.

CELEBRATION OF MEMORIAL DAY

Memorial Day was magnificently celebrated in Chicago and the entire country this year. To the commemoration of the older fighters was added a tribute of respect and gratitude to our soldiers who fell in the fields of France during the last year. Their graves were decorated with Galatian flowers of glory and gratitude.

President Wilson went to church in the morning and prayed for the repose of the souls of those who fought and died for freedom on land and sea and for an Allied victory.

In the afternoon, the President visited Arlington National Cemetery and placed flowers on the graves of our fallen war dead.

On the same day, following the proclamation of the President all prayed in their homes and churches that God enlighten and purify our hearts in order

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GREEK

Saloniki, June 1, 1918.

that we may see and love truth and justice and thus be granted the blessings of peace and liberty by the victory of our armies on land and sea.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Apr. 17, 1915.

OUR NATIONAL HOLIDAY IN CHICAGO

The twenty-fifth of March, 1915, the anniversary of our national independence, was celebrated magnificently. A Te Deum was sung with great pomp and solemnity at the Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox church. The huge throng was profoundly moved when the Reverend Leon Pygeas invoked the blessings of God and divine intervention for our glorious dead on land and sea during the recent victorious Balkan wars against the Turks and Bulgarians. Mr. Nicholas Salopoulos, the Greek Consul General, the veterans of our two wars, and the students of the Greek school graced the occasion by their presence. At the end of the Te Deum, Mr. Spero Kotakis delivered the principal address with great enthusiasm and power. The veterans wore their military uniforms and medals and brought their huge flag. The students of the school came en masse led by their teachers, Messrs. Demetracopoulos and Stephanakos.

In the evening the customary annual dance was given by the church community at the Auditorium Hall on Taylor Street for the benefit of school and church.

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Apr. 17, 1915.

The entire Greek community of Chicago was present at this dance, where it had the opportunity to express its jubilation in the flag-bedecked hall on the occasion of our greatest national anniversary.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of the church board, presided over by Mr. William Georgacopoulos, the program of beautiful ceremonies was ably presented, and everyone was thoroughly satisfied.

The ladies' reception committee and all those officials who contributed most to the success of this celebration should be warmly commended.

At the Greek Annunciation Cathedral, which is one of the most beautiful Greek churches in America from the point of view of its architectural splendor and interior decoration, many thousands among the faithful were attracted from all parts of the Chicago area.

An impressive platform decorated with beautiful flowers, banners, and holy

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Apr. 17, 1915.

images was set up in the center of the church. The picture of King Constantine of Greece was prominently displayed. A blending of Greek and American flags gave added brilliance to the historic and religious occasion. The eloquent Anthony Darlakos spoke brilliantly when describing the historical achievements of Greece in winning her independence. For the benefit of Saloniki's readers, we are presenting some of the highlights of his address.

"Zion," he said, "is the Christian Church, and Jerusalem in my Biblical reference is Greece, whose walls, destroyed by the Turkish tyranny, were rebuilt on the sacred day of March 25, 1821. The cross on the Greek flag is the symbol of patience, the emblem of our uprising which freed, with the help of divine providence, most of the Greek provinces from a disgraceful slavery. Our task of liberation, however, has not been completed, for the Greeks are being summoned to a new test for our "supreme ideal."

The excellent work of the church board was crowned with complete success, and the dance that was given at Turner Hall on the North Side left a never-to-be-

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Apr. 17, 1915.

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forgotten impression. The members of the board of directors whose president is the Apostolos Mazarakos extended to all the most cordial hospitality.

[Translator's note: Names of members of the board have been omitted in translation.]

Program for the Joint Celebration of Our National Holiday

Thanks to the desire of Mr. Nicholas Salopoulos, the Consul General, and our professional men for united action, the national holiday will this year be celebrated by the united community of Chicago on Sunday, April 18 in Bowen Hall of Hull House, Halsted and Polk Streets. Messrs. N. Salopoulos, Anthony Darlakos, our church orator, and N. Papantonopoulos, a dentist, will be the principal speakers of the day.

This joint celebration will afford all the sons and daughters of proud Hellas the opportunity to meet under our glorious flag to honor those who have fought and died for the glory of our mother country. Therefore, no one should fail to

WITH ALL THE PEOPLE

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Salonki, Apr. 17, 1915.

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attend this magnificent joint celebration.

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GREEK

Loxias, Apr. 14, 1915, p. 2

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE.

A brilliant and magnificent ceremony was performed at Hull House last Sunday in observance of the anniversary of Greek independence. The festival was organized and sponsored by the Greek physicians of Chicago. Four thousand people attended. The principal speaker, Dr. N. Papantonopoulos, delivered an oration beautifully phrased and was vigorously applauded. He urged the Greeks to remain united as the only way to be useful to the community, to the city where we are living and growing, to the flag that we are protected by, and also to our Mother-Greece.

Tumultuous applause was given to our boys and girls, students of Greek schools, who sang patriotic songs under the leadership of their teacher, Mr. A. Demetracopoulos. A spirit of patriotism, friendliness, and cooperation marked the occasion.

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GREEK



Loxias, April 9, 1910

MISCELLANEOUS

n. 2.- Yesterday's celebration of the Greek Independence Day is finally over. We shall not hear the ten-cent speeches for another year. Of the 22,000 Greeks in Chicago, not even ten understood what the whole celebration was about.

How can we blame the common people when even the Press was ignorant as to the meaning of this great day? The Greek Star of Chicago bought a nickel book of the war of 1821, picked a few of the leading figures and copied their life history for the benefit of the public.

Only Matsoukas knows the real meaning of Greek Independence Day. He opened the eyes of everyone so that they could see for themselves how cheap and common were the high-sounding speeches made on this day to impress certain people.



Loxias, April 9, 1910

The Greek Star thinks we are fooled into believing that it is a patriotic paper. We know what it is trying to do--impress the American businessmen. That is the Greek Star's duty for 365 days of the year. What is this "patriotic" newspaper doing about the situation in Greece? Nothing. While Matsoukas has raised over \$25,255 to help us fight the Turks.

A Greek readily believes what he reads instead of thinking things out for himself. Anyone can see that Matsoukas and the Star are two opposing factors, one right and one wrong. Which will you choose?

III B 3 a
III E

GREEK

Loxias, Feb. 26, 1910

YOUNG MEN'S CLUB

p. 1.- Our progressive Young Men's Club has decided to fully equip two regiments with weapons and uniforms for the Greek Independence Day, March 20. They have been asking for contributions for this cause. So far, they have gathered \$602 from prominent Greeks. \$50 has already been spent, so this leaves \$547. The campaign is still on and everybody is urged to contribute as much as possible.

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GREEK

Loxias, Aug. 7, 1909.

FINANCIAL REPORT

First six months, 1909, of the Young Men's Athletic Club.

Income

Gifts and Donations

From K. Alexopoulos-----	\$	4.00	
From A. Mcuzakiotis-----		4.00	
From A. Bakalou-----		1.00	
From Exhibit by C. Grantias-----		58.00	
From Raffle of a clock given by Messrs. Tzathas & Pikras		92.10	
From performance given by G. Borbos, the play "Sophocles" -----		24.45	\$183.55

PA (11) 1101.2078

III B 3
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II D 1
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GREEK

Loxias, Aug. 7, 1909.

Initiation & Dues

Initiation and Dues for the first 3 months -----	\$ 246.50	
Initiations and Dues for the second 3 months -----	119.00	
Prepayments -----	3.50	\$ 369.00

Uniforms

From members uniforms -----	153.50	153.50
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Gymnastics

From selling 60 gymnastic tickets -----	15.00	
From penalties in the gymnasium -----	.72	15.72

Gym Uniforms

Paid Uniform-----	121.50	121.50
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III B 3
III E
II D 1
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GREEK

Loxias, Aug. 7, 1909.

Past Dues

Past dues ----- \$ 227.00 \$ 227.00

Total

\$1,070.27

Expenses

Office Expense

Accountant Books----- 4.95

Stationery ----- 1.85

To collections ----- 7.50

Invitations ----- 4.50

Ink, envelopes, paper, etc. ----- 1.00

General Expenses

Charter for club ----- 10.00

Rents ----- 39.50

Newspapers ----- 1.25

Flags ----- 2.00

Rent of Hull House ----- 25.00

To T. Katsircupas for services ----- 15.00 92.73

III B 3
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II D 1
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GREEK

Loxias, Aug. 7, 1909.

Philanthropic Expense

To Masouridos' trial -----	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00
Members Uniforms		
James H. Hirsch & Co. for		
50 members uniforms -----	270.00	270.00
Over Head		
Picture of Lincoln -----	2.45	
Bugle for Parade -----	3.00	
Crowns -----	4.50	
Various Instruments -----	57.60	
Meeting cords (1000) -----	6.50	
1000 Constitutions -----	30.00	
50 guns -----	75.00	
American dictionaries -----	4.14	183.19
Treasury		
In the Greek-American Bank -----	112.92	
To A. Mouzekiotis, treasurer -----	33.13	146.05

III B 3
III E
II D 1
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GREEK

Loxias, Aug. 7, 1909.

Debts

Uniforms -----	\$ 121.50	
Dues -----	227.00	\$ 348.50

Total

\$1, 070.27

In Chicago, July 25, 1909.

Secretary
J. Agriostathis.

Trustees
A. Mouzakictis
K. Alesopoulos
K. Dimopoulos.

III B 3 a
III H

GREEK

The Greek Star, Apr. 3, 1908.

THE 25TH OF MARCH, A GREAT GREEK NATIONAL HOLIDAY

(Editorial)

The 25th of March, 1908, was celebrated with all the pomp and magnificence which are proper on such a great occasion. The eighty-seventh anniversary of our national independence is a time when the Greeks throughout the world, together with our brothers in the distant homeland, should remember the historic achievements of our forefathers, who fought against the powerful Ottoman Empire. For nine long and difficult years, they fought that we, the later generations of Greeks, may enjoy and inherit the blessings of freedom, political independence, a promising and regenerated national Greek state, and the inalienable right to shape our own destiny as a free people. This year's anniversary challenged our sense of obligation. It prompted us to burn incense in memory of those heroic figures of 1821, who adorn every niche of our national Pantheon. At this time our thoughts and our most grateful hearts dwell on the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a
III H

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Apr. 3, 1908.

past.

We acknowledge the miraculous deeds which our forefathers of three generations accomplished under the most trying circumstances. There sacred struggle guides and directs us as a brilliant star. By such feats we shall be moved and inspired to admire and emulate the inexhaustible spirit and the patriotism with which they won the highest prize--the freedom of the Greek people.

The Greek people of Chicago are particularly appreciative of the blessings and privileges which they have received. Among the latter may be counted the night to be called citizens of a free homeland, a free Greece. At this time the Greeks of Chicago should recall our glorious history of the epic of 1821, but they should also think of their future by reviewing and evaluating the present.

It would profit the Greek Community of Chicago to be reminded of only a few

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a
III H

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Apr. 3, 1908.

historical incidents and facts which contributed to our freedom and which formed the background of present-day Greece.

The Greek instigators of the war of liberation recovered the torch of liberty whose light was obscured by the endless darkness of four dreadful centuries of slavery. The iron chains of slavery were broken. The agelong injustices and the oppression of the tyrant were finally avenged. The sun rose bright again over a land which was reduced to ruins a thousand times. The Greek flag which is adorned with the cross was again hoisted over a free land. The blood of martyrs and the spirit of self-sacrifice were sanctified by the preserverence and heroism of our forefathers. The imperishable glory of Greece is being revived-thanks to the struggle of brave Greeks of the recent past who believed in Christ and in the just cause of freedom. There is no doubt that the spirit of Greece which has influenced the course of world civilization will rise again and affect profoundly the destinies of the world through philosophy, culture, literature, and Christianity.

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a
III H

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Apr. 3, 1908.

In praising whatever our ancestors have created, for a moment we imagine that perhaps the merciful and all powerful hand of God made such perfect and marvelous fighters for the cause of freedom in 1821. But, our imagination halts and the historian's pen stops when we consider that Miaoulis and Kanaris did not educate themselves in any naval academy; that Androutsos, Kolokotronis, Mauromichalis, and Karaiskakis were not trained in any military school (Trans. note-All the aforementioned were some of the principal leaders and heroes of the Greek Revolutionary War of 1821). The feat which these men achieved, the naval and military victories which they won, the miracle of Greece's liberation were all the result of the strong religious sentiment, the unquestioned patriotism, the pure characters, the unshaken convictions, and the stout heart of these demi-gods of 1821, in whose breast the sacred fire of liberty was burning strong.

But, is it perhaps our task to praise and eulogize the genius of our forefathers? Are praises and admiration needed by such men, who have adorned the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Greek Star, Apr. 3, 1908.

pages of world history with immortal deeds wrought with the blood of heroes?

Do the serene and holy spirits of our glorious ancestors have any rest when their descendants content themselves with typical and routine festivities and celebrations? Nay, they need no one to sing their praises, for their glory is imperishable. No doubt, they never intended to demand that we remain faithful to their name and spirit with mere commemorative or patriotic celebrations.

Were it possible for them to come down to us from the Pantheon of Immortality in which they dwell and were they to see the evils and faults which surround us, undoubtedly, they would say that though we are sons of heroes, we are unworthy to speak of it, and unworthy of our ancient and recent glorious history and past fame. If they were to visit us again they would notice that we have not completed the work which they began. They would see that some of us are celebrating while a great many Greeks are sighing under a foreign and oppressive yoke.

III B 3 a
III H

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Apr. 3, 1908.

Since we cannot enjoy such a visit, however, it is our duty to remember our forefathers by kneeling humbly before the sacred altar of their memory contemplating the undeniable fact that the Greek nation has subjugated the invaders and masters of Greece; it has not vanished in the engulfing destruction of the Roman and Ottoman Empires. Let us use this truth as a guiding light for the future which shall unite us and give our race courage and strength to recapture "the glory that was Greece".

But, if we are to follow in the footsteps of our ancestors and be called their deserving descendants and heirs, we must not perform some sort of routine ceremony in their honor once a year. We must not be satisfied with this only. Day and night the Greek people must be conscious of the significance and deep meaning of the resurrection of our race which took place eighty-seven years ago. As they, we must always remember that what we have gained we must preserve; as they, we must remember the ancient saying of Themistocles who used to say that the victories of Miltiades, that is, his ancestor will not suffer

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a
III H

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Apr. 3, 1908.

him to sleep. The great historic past of Greece should not let us sleep. We should even strive to imitate our foregatherers and contribute to the greatness and power of our people.

Let us honor the memory of the heroes of 1821, but let us also direct our attention to the lands which are still occupied by a barbarous despotism. Let us not forget that beyond the limits of liberated Greece there are subject and oppressed brothers of ours who are longing to shake off their heavy yoke and unite with the mother country. Let us not forget that we all belong to a large and proud Greek family which must be kept free and united.

We have had enough of fighting and strife among ourselves; let us put an end to fruitless petty feuds. Let us get rid of the horrible nightmare of hatred, spite, and disunity and let us reach up to the ideals for which we have been striving for ages. Prudence, intelligent direction of our community and national affairs, and sincere co-operation in all our endeavors will help us

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a
III H

- 8 -

GREEK

The Greek Star, Apr. 3, 1908.

pursue our common interests.

Let us, the Greeks of Chicago, remember that we are called upon to contribute morally and materially for the liberation of the Greeks of Macedonia. The Greeks of Chicago and the Greeks of America can offer inestimable support to the Greek nation in its feverish efforts to strengthen the naval and military power of our homeland. Just like our ancestors, we must be even prepared to shed our blood, to sacrifice even our very lives for the territorial independence of Greece, for the emancipation of those nationals of ours who are subjected to a foreign rule on a cultural and ethnological Greek territory.

May the sacred anniversary which we have just celebrated make us conscious of our sacred duty to our country, to our heritage, to our past, to our people, wherever they may be. The sacred memory of the heroes of the Greek Revolution of 1821 should give us added strength to forget our quarrels and forgive all those who have done us wrong. In this way, we shall be able to promote the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a
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GREEK

The Greek Star, Apr. 3, 1908.

true interests of our community; in this way, the 25th of March will symbolize the dawn of a regenerated Greek people. Certainly, the Greeks of Chicago will be regenerated and will occupy a high station in American life, provided they accept numerous reforms, and decide to reorganize and recitalize their numerous activities and community life. Then, the 25th of March will have some meaning for us, as it certainly has for all true Greeks.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

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GREEK

Chronicle, Aug. 29, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GREEKS CELEBRATE FAMOUS BATTLE

There will be a festival of local Greek societies at Ravinia park Wednesday in celebration of the battle of Missolonghi, which was one of the decisive struggles in the Greek war of independence. It was in this battle that the famous Marco Bozarris fell and the heroism displayed by the Greeks inspired Lord Byron to take up their cause. There will be several orations, the chief speaker being N. Salopoulos. Resolutions will be adopted in memory of the late M. Deligiannis, assassinated premier of Greece. It is the intention to forward a fund to increase the donation being raised for M. Deligiannis' widow at home.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic Societies and Influences

3. Commemoration of Holidays b. Religious

III B 3 b
II B 1 c (3)
I A 2 c
I B 4
III C

GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, Jan. 1, 1932

THE FEAST OF THE ST. HELEN LADIES' SOCIETY

The Feast of Vasilopita, (cutting of the New Year's cake), with dance by the ladies of the St. Helen parish, will be held, Sunday, Jan. 3, 7:30 P.M., in the hall of St. Constantine and St. Helen church.

Proceeds of this affair will go for the needs of the Korais school.

III B 3 b

III C

GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Dec. 25, 1931.



CHRISTMAS

p. 1.- It is nineteen hundred and thirty-two years since the birth of the founder of the Christian religion, and the anniversary of this joyful event is to be celebrated again by the Christian world.

Our church proclaims in hymns of supreme beauty this great event, wherein Earth and Heaven bless the advent in the name of God."

As all religions do, Christianity has wrapped the birth of its founder in mysticism, for his supernatural conception by His ever-Virgin Mother is a mystery as well as his death and resurrection.

But regardless of how much mystery envelops his birth and his death, his teaching was so simple and so convincing that it quickly conquered the hearts of his innumerable followers, for it appeals to the sentiments of human nature and aims at the relief and the consolation of the suffering and the afflicted.



Chicago Greek Daily, Dec. 23, 1931.

Contrary to all other religions of fear and revenge, Christianity preaches love and forgiveness. It is, we may say, the religion par excellence of love and mercy. The sole commandment that it gives to its faithful adherents is, "Love one another." Upon this doctrine of loving one another Christ builds the whole structure of his teaching. And there is no doubt that the very moment this great commandment is applied, all problems that beset humanity will automatically be solved.

There is no doubt that among all religions now existing Christianity is the one of which the adherents are most advanced and best civilized, for the religion of Christ is the religion of civilization and progress.

III B 3 b
III B 2
III C

GREEK



Greek Press, Jan. 8, 1931

CELEBRATION BY ST. CONSTANTINE LADIES SOCIETY

p. 5.- The St. Constantine Ladies Society, Aghia Eleni, (St. Helen) is preparing to give its annual New Year's celebration next Sunday. The celebration will take place in the halls of the church, where everybody will partake of the New Year's Cake.

Dancing will follow the sharing of the cake and everybody will have a good time, because the ladies of this society always know how to celebrate.

III B 3 b
III C

GREEK

WPA JUL 1960 29275

The Greek Press, Nov. 27, 1930

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH

p. 4.- Dec. 6 is the day set aside to honor St. Nicholas. On the eve of Friday, Dec. 5 at 7 o'clock, an Esperinos will take place at St. Nicholas Church. On Saturday, at 10 o'clock, doxology will be said in a special mass at the church.

III B 3 b
I A 2 a
III C

GREEK

The Greek Press, Oct. 30, 1930, p. 5

ST. JAMES



Last Sunday, thousands had gathered at the church named in honor of St. James to celebrate his holiday. Thousands of other Greeks visited friends and relatives who were named after St. James or had parties in their homes.

On Sunday evening "Solon" school of St. James Church gave a dance. Many attended. An orchestra played both Greek and American selections. Both young and old alike had a good time.

We congratulate the board of directors, the faculty of the school and many others who helped make the evening a grand success.



The Greek Press, Aug. 14, 1930.

MASS IN ALL CHURCHES

To-morrow, holiday of Kimisis Tis Theotokou, all churches will hold masses, which thousands of our countrymen will attend. The Greeks are beginning to realize that the most influential gathering of our nationality can be found in the churches. This has caused a great increase in our church attendance on Sundays, and as this holiday is one of the most important in the year, we can safely predict a huge crowd at every church in our city.

In Greece, following the church mass, many panegyrics take place. The Chicago Greeks are planning to do the same here with picnics and parties galore.

III B 3 b
I B 4
III C

GREEK



The Greek Press, April 23, 1930

OUR CHURCHES CELEBRATE EASTER

p. 5.- Thousands and thousands of Greek Orthodox Christians, men, women, and children went to our churches during Holy Week. This year's church-going movement was much greater than any other year. On Good Friday all churches were packed. Many worshippers couldn't get in the doors. Great throngs followed the Epitafia of St. Triados and Koimisis churches.

On Saturday evening a rush was on at the Halsted Street stores for Mageritsa (a type of Greek soup), lambs and Kouloures (doughnut shaped bread). The Greek ideals and customs were upheld more than ever this Easter. The rain did not dampen a single persons spirits.

III B 3 b
III C

GREEK

The Greek Press, April 16, 1930

CELEBRATION OF HOLY WEEK

p. 5.- Of all the important religious holidays of the Greek Orthodox Church, Easter is the most important. Many Greeks who do not go to church the year round will attend Easter mass.

Easter to the Greeks does not mean Easter Sunday alone. It includes the entire week preceding Sunday, the Twelve Evangelia, the Epitafio on Good Friday, the Anastasi, etc.

This year's Easter will be perfect if this summer weather continues. In all the following churches, Holy Trinity, Annunciation, St. Constantine, Koimisis tis Theotokou, St. James, St. Basil, St. Nicholas and St. Andrews, large crowds are expected during the Holy week.

III B 3 b
II D 1
III C
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GREEK



The Greek Press, April 9, 1930

ST. NICHOLAS CELEBRATES

p. 5.- At St. Nicholas church last Sunday special mass and Doxology was said by Archrev. D. Gambrilis. K. Augerinos, president of Gapa's Thermo-pila chapter, addressed the assembly after church. The church was unusually crowded because many members of Gapa were present to hear this brother speak.

III B 3 b
I A 2 a
III C
IV

GREEK



The Greek Press, April 9, 1930

ST. JAMES CELEBRATES

p. 5.- Our churches are playing an important part in our social affairs. It seems that in the future they will be our most important means of enjoyment and amusement.

A lovely evening was spent last Sunday at St. James Church, when the National holiday was celebrated with a program by the children of Solon and Evangelismos schools.

Many hundreds of men, women, and children were there and all appeared very much pleased with the program. Mr. G. Gretsiss directed his orchestra while our Greek girls in native costumes danced with much joy and grace. The plays and poems were recited perfectly by all the children. Everyone left after thanking the teachers and priest for this wonderful display of their children's talent.

III B 3 b

GREEK



The Greek Press, April 2, 1930.

DOXOLOGY

Due to the weather, on the eve of Evangelismos, the Doxology at Evangelismos Church and the celebration in the evening in the hall of St. James' Church will take place April 6.

Many Greeks are expected to attend. The admission is free.



GREEK

III B 3 b

The Creek Press, April 2, 1930.

KIMISIS TIS THEOTOKOU CELEBRATION

Last Sunday, in Koimisis Church, a brief program took place after the regular service. Rev. Papanicholaou said Doxology and James Michalopoulos gave an address, which was heartily applauded.

III B 3 b

III H

II D 1

GREEK



The Greek Press, March 26, 1930

ABOARD THE SATURNIA

p. 1.- The travelers of the Ahepa Excursion on their way to Greece aboard the Saturnia celebrated the Evangelismos holiday even though they weren't near a church. Speeches were made by Ambassador Morganthan, the Supreme-president of Ahepa, and the captain of Saturnia. The Greek anthem was sung and the Greek flag raised.

Everybody was filled with patriotism and there were tears in the eyes of a few when they thought of the glory of Greece.

III B 3 b
III C

GREEK

WPA (L.S.) 11. 1. 1930

The Greek Press, March 12, 1930

ECCLESIASTICAL

p. 4.- A very large crowd attended the Heretisme tis Panagias last Friday at Kimisis church. There was also a record attendance on Saturday, St. Theodore's holiday. The Heretisme will continue every Friday for six more weeks at all Orthodox churches and we urge all Orthodox Christians to attend.

III B 3 b
III C

GREEK

WPA (ILL) PR

The Greek Press, March 12, 1930

TESSARAKOSTI

p. 5.- The social life of our Chicago community has slowly lessened and is practically at a stand still now. It is not because the winter season, which is the peak of social affairs, is giving away to spring, but because everyone is taking time out to go to church.

The Tessarakosti has finally come and it reminds us that Easter is not far off. This is the one time of the year when most Greeks remember their religious duties and hurry to the church to become Christians again.

III B 3 b
IV

The Greek Press, Jan. 29, 1930.

GREEK



SUNDAY'S LECTURE AT ST. ANDREWS.

Next Sunday, Feb. 2, is the holiday of Ypapanti's Tou Kyriou Imon Yisou Christou. Archrev. E. Tsourounakis, priest of St. Andrews church, will take that occasion to lecture on the life and work of the three hierarchs.

Great crowds come to hear Archrev. E. Tsourounakis lectures every Sunday, because they are religious, instructive, and interesting.

III B 3 b

II B 1 a

I A 2 a

II D 10

III C

IV

GREEK



The Greek Press, Dec. 26, 1929.

CHRISTMAS AT ST. CONSTANTINE.

Last Tuesday, in the hall of St. Constantine Church, the Christmas Tree Festival, which had been planned by the ladies' club, took place. The tree was laden with gifts, which were distributed to the poor people of the community.

We congratulate Rev. retrakis and the teachers of the school for teaching their pupils those lovely Christmas carols.

III B 3 b
II D 1
V A 1

The Greek Press, Oct. 20, 1929.

GREEK



LAKEDEMON HOLIDAY.

On Thursday, 26th of November, the Lakedemon club will celebrate for the first time the holiday of St. Nikonis Tou Metanoitou.

Mass will be said at 11 o'clock in the morning at Annunciation Church and in the evening there will be a huge banquet at P. Michalopoulos' restaurant, 212 N. Madison St. to which all Chicago Lakedemons are invited.

Any Lakedemons who has not received an invitation to the banquet should contact the president of the club, Dr. G. Gauares, so we can have the largest possible turn out of Chicago Lakedemons.

III B 3 b
I B 4

GREEK

Greek Daily, Jan. 2, 1929.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302

DAILY ITEMS - THE FIRST OF THE YEAR

p. 1.- The first day of the new year was celebrated in that special fashion the American people have of welcoming the New Year. It is true that in no other part of the world does New Year's Day incite such great enthusiasm as it does in America.

It is also known that this enthusiasm provokes ample sacrifices to "Bacchus."

We can truly say that in America New Year's Day lives up to the tradition of the ancients, and there aren't any prohibitive laws able to stop the sacrifices on that day to the "God" of gaiety and joy.

In contrast with the American people, we, the Greeks, try to get into the impenetrable and solve the secret of destiny by sacrificing on that day our last penny to appease bad fortune and incite good will.

III B 3 b
I B 4

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GREEK

Greek Daily, Jan. 2, 1929.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3075

There are also no laws prohibiting us to play our card games and offer our adoration on New Year's Day to our "God" whom we have named "Saint Basil" since we accepted Christianity.

This custom of ours (of playing cards on New Year's Day) is so generally known by the American people, that on that day special permission is given by the police to allow card playing or rather gambling, in all the Greek centers.

This privilege was given to the Greeks on the establishing their first colony in Chicago in 1890. In that year they celebrated their first New Year's Day in America by playing their national game called, "Passeta" or "Fairbanks," in all the Greek centers of that time.

Due to the fact that the police authorities did not know this Greek custom, they arrested all who were playing cards and brought them to the police station. Then the ever memorable Father Fiampolis went to

III B 3 b
I B 4

- 3 -

GREEK

Greek Daily, Jan. 2, 1929.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

the police authorities and by explaining to them that it was a religious custom and a national tradition to play cards and gamble on New Year's Day, he not only secured the Greeks' freedom but they were given permission to continue observing their national tradition.

Faithful as ever, our countrymen celebrated on New Year's Day, gambling and playing cards in all the different Greek centers with the greatest devotion in the all night celebration.

We wish them happiness and many returns of the day of "Saint Basil."

O. Antilogos.

III B 3 b

I A 2 a

I A 1 a

IV

GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 11, 1928.

THE CEREMONY OF THE GREEK SCHOOL

A dignified ceremony occurred last Sunday in Holy Trinity Church. The Greek School Socrates celebrated the feast of the "Three Hierarchs." It is the tribute of gratitude of the Greek schools to their three holy commanders, and the respectful recognition of the indefatigable labor to which the three great stars of Christianity submitted for the fortification of our religion and language. It was an inspiring affair.

Church and school, religion and fatherland, Greek and Christian appeared united in harmonious pairs. The church was packed by parents and other festival-lovers. Five hundred Greek children occupied the sanctuary altar according to grades. Clean and handsome, with their sparkling eyes, they were like lilies of the field which had been transplanted all of a sudden into that sacred space.

To the right, and on the amphitheatrical pedestal, about forty boys and girls, pupils of the higher grades, in their striking church uniforms, sang the holy mass under the able direction of their teacher, Mr. N. Lamprinides,

III B 3 b
I A 2 a

- 2 -

GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 11, 1928.

and the melodious voices of these cherubs raised a harmonious hymn to the Creator and filled the soul with a feeling of piety and devotion. Never anywhere could anybody feel more deeply the meaning of the verses:

Lips of little ones dare to praise thee in hymns.
Tender, O Almighty, a benign ear.
Weak though their voices be,
They are voices nevertheless of the soul.

After the holy mass the principal (or director-translator) of the school, Mr. G. Drosos, briefly and beautifully rendered his report about the work accomplished during the last six months and then introduced the speaker of the day, a Teacher, Miss Iph. Chrysanthacopoulos, who spoke about the three Hierarchs.

Then, the surprises, selected poems, dialogues, and beautiful songs successively followed one another with prolonged applause of the spectators. (The names of some of the pupils follow - Translator.)

III B 3 b
I A 2 a

- 3 -

GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 11, 1928.

The whole program was admirable. It was a National initiation. The Greek creator Socrates had created a living Greece in the midst of America. In this pure Greek environment the soul of the audience was re-baptized in the sacred springs of the beautiful, the eternal Grecian race. Only incurable pessimists, only the mentally maimed and the spiritually imprisoned can still doubt the sacred mission of the Greek schools in America.

. The school is the miraculous laboratory of nations. Teachers are the creators of national consciences. Support the school, and you have the Greeks of the future. Abandon it, and you doom them to vanish.

. Many of the graduates have already registered in the High Schools of the city.

III 2 3 b

III C

I B 4

CRIMINAL

WPA (ILL) PRG-1176

Chicago Great Daily, Jan. 4, 1920

OF COMMUNAL ACTIVITIES

Our communal affairs are in a state of quietness at present.

Following the successful theatrical presentation given for the school, and the beautiful speech of Mr. Simeliano, which refreshed our memory with ancient days of glory and grandeur, there is nothing worth while referring to, from a communal or social point of view, in our community.

Christmas and New Year's holidays are being celebrated without any excitement, and the Epiphany holiday will be over within the week also.

We ask our old calendar nationals to excuse us because we forget to mention soon that this coming Saturday they celebrate their Christmas, and so we shall have the opportunity to celebrate Christmas over again.

Just exactly next Saturday the holidays of the new calendarites, with the St. John's feast, come to an end in order to have the festivities of the old calendarites begin with Christmas.

III B 7 b

- 2 -

GREEK

III C

I 3 4

WPA (LL, PRO) 30273

Chicago Greek Daily, Jan. 2, 1904

Despite the fact that we are followers of the new calendar, does not mean that we have severed relations with our compatriots that still adhere to the old.

This question, on the other hand, we confess, is out of our jurisdiction and its solution is above our powers. We necessarily accept it as the circumstances dictate hoping its solution would come with that of the ecclesiastic one.



SALONIKI, December 1927

The Celebration of the Birth of Christ in the Newly Erected Greek Church, St. Constantine.

Devoted mothers with their daughters, full of religious joy, pious and sincere fathers, with their sons, trembling old folks imbued with piety, enter the Church and kneel before the Icon of the Holy Mary and implore the Mother of God to intercede for them. Children with their Angelic faces illumined by universal joy, sing in unison, "Glory to the name of God, Peace and Joy on Earth, etc." The echo of the thousands of mouths of the worshipers, and the echo of the voices of the invisible angels and arch-angels proclaim the birth of Christ. Today is a day of joy on Earth and in Heaven. The day of the celebration of Christmas is the day of the birth of the Son of God. It is the day that we must seek and find the poor, the needy, the sick and all, and succor them...

SALONIKI, November 19, 1927

The Holidays and the Greeks.-

The Creator of the Universe according to the Bible worked and created the Cosmos in six days, and designated the seventh day as a day of rest and repose. Therefore, we see that one day was sufficient for rest, according to the Creator, but why have we so many holidays devoted to so many little and great Saints? Did the Saints order all these holidays for us to stay idle and commemorate their Graces? I do not believe that this latter order of holidays was a blessing of God. But on the other hand, if we assume that it was the will of Saints for commemoration, it would have been appropriate and proper for all concerned (the Saints and us both) to spend such days in churches, instead of the taverns, coffee houses, theatres, brothels, etc. The Saints, I'm certain, would have preferred that the glorification of their names, should take place in other places than those I mentioned.

The example of the parents goes to the children, and sooner or later the children will believe that in order to honor the Saints and martyrs of religion we must stay idle, and they might infer that to work on those days is a sin. Let us not stay idle on those days, work is a necessity, a blessing, and the only means to success.

III B 3 b
III C
I B 4

GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 25, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

A GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE HOLY FEAST OF THE
ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN MARY

By the community of St. George, 2701 Sheffield Avenue, August 28
(August 15, Old Calendar). This community, the members of which follow
strictly the traditional Old Calendar used by the Patriarchates of
Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria as well as by Serbia and Old Russia,
calls upon all pious and Orthodox Christians to attend.

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SECRET



Chicago Greek Daily, May 3, 1967

GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH

ST. GEORGE

2701 Sheffield Ave.

The grand feast of the great martyr, George the Triumphant, will again be celebrated this year, as always, with exceptional splendor and pomp according to our tradition, that of the old calendar that our community adheres to.

Thursday evening, April 22nd, (old calendar), that is May 5th (new calendar) at 7 P.M. the Grand Vespers will be sung by a melodious choir, under the direction of the leading singer of our church, Mr. Nicholas Vabirogianni. Also there will be the cutting and the distribution of the Holy Bread.

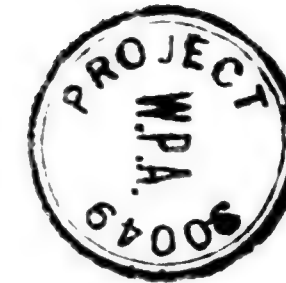
Friday, April 23rd (old calendar), that is May 6th (new calendar), at 9 A.M. the Holy Liturgy will start, with a choir under the direction of the president, and leading singer of the church giving numbers. All fellow-nationals of Chicago are invited.

III B 3 b
I B 4
III C

GREEK

SALONIKI, May 8, 1926

Rituals of the Holy Days.



p. 3. In all the Greek churches of Chicago the rites of Holy Week were held with solemnity and perfect liturgical procedure. Owing to prevalent good weather the churches were overcrowded during the Vespers and the Ressurrection.

The church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary repeated the traditional carrying of the sepulcher around the streets with Bishop Philaretos participating.

The Community of St. Constantine celebrated the rituals at the Episcopalian church, St. Paul, which was offered to the Greeks of the South Side, by the Phil-Hellenic Bishop Mr. Anderson, since the church of St. Constantine was destroyed by fire, on Palm Sunday. In the church of St. Paul the collections amongst the Greeks, for their new church, reached ~~the~~ thousands of dollars mark, right after the priest announced that "Christ arose."

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 31, 1918.

MAGNIFICENT CEREMONY AT THE
NORTH SIDE SAINT ANDREW'S
GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH

Last Wednesday, at the celebration of the Greek Orthodox holiday of the Assumption of Our Lady, a magnificent religious ceremony took place at the North Side Saint Andrew's Church.

His Grace, the Metropolitan of Seleucia, officiated. The congregation of the North Side Greek parish was very happy to have this distinguished representative of the highest Greek Orthodox ecclesiastical hierarchy in their midst. The church was filled to capacity during High Mass, which His Grace chanted so melodiously. At the end of the service he sang the Greek and American national anthems; the congregation was profoundly impressed by the majesty, resonance, and beauty of his voice.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 b
II B 1 c (2)
II B 1 a
I A 2 a

GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 24, 1917.

SCHOOL OF SOUTH SIDE OF CHICAGO

On February 15 the Koras School of the South Side Church, Saint Constantine, gave an entertainment in honor of the Day of the Three Ierarchons (three saintly men whose Saint days are celebrated at one time). This holiday has always been one that is celebrated by the schools. The school hall had been decorated entirely with lovely fresh flowers, and Greek and American flags. The decorating had been done by the Reverend Frousianos, the Ladies Club, the teachers, and the students. These people also sold many tickets, in order to aid the finances of the school.

To the great satisfaction of everyone, many prominent people of other nationalities were present; and, of course, a large number of Greeks attended. The program was divided into two parts; the first part was devoted to celebrating the holiday, and the second part was devoted to a program of dancing.



III B 3 b

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GREEN

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

Saloniki, Feb. 24, 1917.

I A 2 a

The first part began with the playing of the Greek and American national anthems, followed by twenty-seven patriotic songs, poems, dialogues, and recitations by the boys and girls. These boys and girls were dressed in national Greek costumes, and when they performed the "Dance of Zallogou" they aroused emotion in every heart in the audience.

The **Panegyric** of the day was made by the principal, Miss Maria Pallikari, who **spoke** of the sacredness of a school, and its influence on patriotism. The teaching of the American songs must be credited to Miss Sofia Cerembakaki, a graduate of the American College of Smyrna; who also teaches English.

The second part of the program included various dances. Mr. B. Kanellos, well-known classic dancer, graciously volunteered to dance for the audience.

Everything that could be thought of to insure the success of the program was done by a committee which consisted of Mr. L. Malakates, J. Drapanias,



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II B 1 c (2)

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 24, 1917.

P. Economou, G. Lambesis, and A. Karagiannis.

Congratulations are due to all who participated in this **affair**.



III B 3 b
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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 23, 1916.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

(Editorial)

A merry gift-laden Santa Claus will make his way over the house tops of America tomorrow night. In his pack he will **bring** peace and joy to all hearts. The hearts of little children are especially gladdened at this time of the year. They rejoice at the anniversary of the birth of the baby Jesus, in whose name songs of rejoicing are voiced.

For us Greeks and the other orthodox Christians it is the Saint Day of Saint Spiridonas, but this does not prevent us from partaking of the merry-making that is prevalent at the Christmas season. There is no one who has purchased Christmas gifts for the children, but feels that the gifts of Santa Claus are part of the religious and traditional celebrations of the season.

The American Christmas is, as we said before, primarily for the children.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 b
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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 23, 1916.

Santa Claus, to them, is a symbol of hope and of reward for a **year's** good behaviour. The decorated tree is a symbol of light in an otherwise dark future.

But the bright Santa Claus of America will don the long black robe of mourning when passing over the countries of Europe. There the devil has triumphed, and all in vain do the angels sing, "Peace on Earth, Goodwill to Men," and "Praise ye the Lord! Peoples of the Earth".

There is no peace!

There are no doxologies!

There is no hope for goodwill!

In Europe there is murder, hunger and misery. Human suffering beyond belief is reigning. Pity and brotherly love have been forgotten.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 23, 1916.

The beautiful Christmas season we see celebrated in the churches and schools by gay laughing people is a dreary, forgotten holiday in the countries of Europe. Dead fathers are rotting upon the battle fields while the starving orphans cry from cold and hunger.

Despite these happenings, we are overwhelmed by the American joyful Christmas; and so we of Saloniki say, "Merry Christmas".

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 30, 1913.

CHICAGO AMUSES ITSELF

The governing boards of our three churches co-operated magnificently in organizing the annual picnics which are held on St. Mary's great religious holiday, August 15. Hundreds of Greeks were present, and they enjoyed a wonderful day of rest, a day of amusement and excitement.

The governing board of the Saint Trinity Church, consisting of Bill Georgacopoulos, president; James Tsiambas, vice-president; Spero Ganas, secretary; Gust Kolovos, treasurer, and others, had made all the necessary preparations to insure that everyone would have plenty to eat and drink, and that there would be plenty singing and dancing amid the idyllic beauty of Schuffs' Park.

The net receipts from the sale of tickets will be used for the benefit of the war casualties. Roasted lamb, plenty of wine, graceful Greek dances, and beautiful Greek songs made this summer outing a complete success.

The governing board of the Greek Church of the Annunciation, consisting of

WPA 611, 1910, 3078

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 30, 1913.

Paul Mazarakos, president; K. Politis, secretary; L. Gianakopoulos, treasurer, and others, did everything in its power to arrange and supervise the Annunciation community's picnic, which was held in Kolze Electric Park. Greek dancing and singing, wine, beer, and roasted lamb were the order of the day. Everyone had a good time. The parishioners of the Saint Constantine community also participated in this picnic. Peter Metos, president of the church community; Stan Spirakis, vice-president; John Drerantias, secretary, and others, worked hard for the success of the affair.

Thus, the great Greek holiday of the Repose of our Virgin Mary, which is celebrated annually on the fifteenth of August with a picnic by all three of our church communities, gives all of us the opportunity to meet one another and rejoice together. On this occasion, friends, relatives, and families get together, forget their daily struggles and worries, and really go in for a good time. This is an excellent custom and tradition.

There, on the picnic grounds, in a perfect natural setting, our people taste

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 30, 1913.

our famous Greek delicacies, our roasted lamb and our retsina wine, while others dance to the accompaniment of our immortal Greek songs. It is such circumstances that all of us remember and long for our homeland, our small, picturesque village and our beloved ones. We imagine ourselves singing and dancing in our own village festival.

Let us pray and hope that we will all celebrate in the same spirit next year.

WPA (U) P-1000

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Apr. 17, 1908.

THE GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH AND COMMUNITY OF CHICAGO
Program of the Greek Orthodox Church's Services During Passion Week

(Special Announcement)

Translator's note: This special announcement includes a rather detailed description of the beautiful services of the Greek Orthodox church during Passion Week, that is, from Palm Sunday through Easter Sunday. It would take many articles to give a full account of the re-enactment of the martyrdom, persecution, crucifixion and the glorious resurrection of Our Lord Jesus Christ.7

The hierarchy of the Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church of the Greek community of Chicago has sent The Greek Star the official program of the high masses and daily religious services which are to be held throughout Passion Week, which begins Palm Sunday and ends with the Love Feast on Easter Sunday.

Throughout Passion Week all the evening services, (most of the services in

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302.5

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GREEK

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The Greek Star, Apr. 17, 1908.

this week start in the evening) begin at 7:30 P. M.

During the morning service on Palm Sunday the triumphant entry of the Saviour, Jesus Christ, into Jerusalem as King of Israel will be re-enacted in a magnificent and most elaborate church ceremony.

On Sunday evening, the religious dramatization of the Saviour's life and teachings will begin. This service is of especial interest and beauty because a memorable scene from the Book of Exodus, in the Old Testament, is re-enacted. The church honors Joseph, the all-beautiful, who leaves his cloak in the hands of the Egyptian woman and thus avoids the commission of sin. For this virtuous act of his, God glorifies him and makes him viceroy of Egypt.

On the day following, which is Good Monday, the parable of the Ten Virgins is read and some beautiful chants and hymns are sung very beautifully by the church choir. The church adopted this service in order to exhort her children

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Apr. 17, 1908.

to avoid the indifference and laziness of the five foolish virgins. To the contrary, the faithful are urged to imitate the other five virgins who were prudent and ready to participate in the sacred marriage, the eternal joy of heaven, with Jesus as the divine groom.

On Good Tuesday evening, the service has as its main theme, the life of the prostitute, who foregoes the sinful life and pleasures of the flesh, remembering the pains of purgatory which await all prostitutes and prodigals. On this evening the excellent church choir will sing the exalted and magnificent chant of Kassiani, the repentent woman, which is one of the most moving and best-known church chants, beginning with the verse, "Lord, the woman who submitted to many deadly sins begs you in full contrition for absolution....etc."

Wednesday evening, at 6 P. M., the holy liturgy of the Divine Unction takes place at the church for all those who cannot receive the anointing at home. At the usual time, the service of the last Supper is held, during which Jesus prophesies that one of the twelve disciples will betray him. The washing

WPA (ILL) PROJ.

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Apr. 17, 1908.

of the disciples' feet by Jesus is also re-enacted.

On Good Thursday, at 10 A. M. Saint Basil's divine service is held. The reading of the life and divine works of Christ on earth is very impressive. The minister reads about the life of Jesus Christ from the New Testament and from the Four Gospels twelve times with regular intermissions, during which appropriate chants are sung by the chanter deacon or choir.

The Holy Cross is brought out from the Holy of Holies and then the crucifixion of Christ is re-enacted in a small but very moving ceremony with the famous chant, "This day Christ is being raised on the cross....etc."

On Good Friday at 10 A. M. the divine service of the Holy Hours is sung and soon afterward the sacred cenotaph of Christ is beautifully decorated with flowers and wreaths. In the evening the soul-stirring funeral lamentations are sung by the choir.

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III B 3 b

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Apr. 17, 1908.

The elaborate and lengthy morning services on Good Saturday which bear the name of Saint Basil's High Mass precedes the grand and magnificent service which announces the victory of Christ over death. The candlelighting and magnificent ceremony which constitutes the climax of all the religious services of Passion Week is a vivid and highly dramatic re-enactment of the Glorious Resurrection of Christ. Exactly at midnight and as the final moment of the midnight mass is drawing near the priest comes out of the Holy of Holies singing, "Come, receive the unfailing light of salvation." The congregation then receives the light, with their candles, which symbolizes divine and spiritual enlightenment. All the faithful greet each other from then on for forty days, that is, until the Feast of the Ascension, with Christ is Risen and the response is, Truly, He is Risen.

Easter Sunday is a day of great rejoicing in all Christendom, but, especially among the Greek Orthodox adherents. From 8-10 A.M. the High Mass in commemoration of the Risen Christ is held, especially for those who are living out-of-town and who did not have the opportunity to witness the ceremony of the

WPA (ILL) PROJ 300

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GREEK

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The Greek Star, Apr. 17, 1908.

Resurrection of Christ the previous midnight.

At 3 P. M. the service of the Second Rising of Christ is held which is usually called Agape, or the Love Feast, during which the gospel of the day is read in various languages and the faithful embrace each other.

Special notice of The Greek Star: We observe that a funeral procession around the Greek quarter is not being held as was the case last year. Serious trouble and fights took place last year while the holy procession of Christ's holy cenotaph passed through the Jewish and Italian quarters on the night of Good Friday.

Let us worship God and hold our church services and ceremonies of the Passion in our church. There is no use transforming our services to noisy public spectacles on the streets of the city. God can be best worshipped in quiet and humility without exhibitions and demonstrations. We hope to see all the Greeks

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Apr. 17, 1908.

of Chicago take part in the ceremonies and services of Passion Week.

We are sure that this program and announcement of the Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church will be read with great interest.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3000

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Jan. 10, 1908.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

Christmas Day was magnificently and joyously celebrated last December by all the Greeks of Chicago. Huge crowds attended Christmas Mass as well as the magnificent and impressive ceremonies on Christmas Eve. Both our church, the Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church, and the Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation of the Holy Virgin on North LaSalle Street, heeded the suggestion of The Greek Star and held two divine liturgies or masses on Christmas morning in order that all the members of the Greek community of Chicago might participate in the magnificent celebration of the birth of Christ.

All those who are named Christ, celebrate the anniversary of their name day on Christmas, according to the custom and tradition of the Greek church. During the day, friends and relatives visit all those who are named Christ or Christina, and offer gifts and exchange presents near the beautifully decorated fireside.

A spirit of grace and divine exaltation fills our hearts on Christmas, when,

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Jan. 10, 1908.

more than any other time of the year, we are conscious of a feeling of love and of the universal brotherhood of man in the spirit of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, who came into the world to redeem humanity from its sins and to inspire all the people of all the nations with the spirit of charity, kindness, hope, faith, and good will toward all men.

The souls of all Christians are uplifted in contemplation of divine goodness and heavenly peace when they hear the beautiful and angelic hymns and chants of our church.

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Star, Jan. 11, 1907.

THE CELEBRATION OF CHRISTMAS IN THE GREEK CHURCHES

(Editorial)

For the first time in many years the Greek community in Chicago has celebrated the birth of Christ with complete unity, love, and good will. The three Greek churches were not capacious enough to shelter the worshipping crowds. On account of the unity which had been achieved before the holidays, unusual joy was pictured in the faces of all, young and old. The traditional hand-shaking, accompanied by "Chronia polla!" was done this year with hearty good feeling. The people were in a new mood, and the celebration of the Redeemer's birth touched their hearts; these facts were revealed in the liturgies, which were performed with great solemnity and unparalleled magnificence.

The birth of the Divine Man has brought peace, joy, unity, and love to the Greek community, from which they have been absent for years. Our Greek colony, living in the best country on earth, has permitted itself to deviate from the good way and righteous and has begun to be contaminated with vengeance, malice, ambition, thirst for power, and many other vices,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Star, Jan. 11, 1907.

like the community of ancient Athens in those days when Diocles the stoic philosopher remarked to Gaius,

"Who shall deliver my eyes from this infamous spectacle? What new Hercules will clear away the filth which overwhelms the city of philosophers?"

Athens and Rome and practically all the world at that time had fallen into the mire of corruption, and it was necessary for a superhuman Hercules to appear and save the world from destruction.

Rome, the mistress of the world, the bestial, corrupt, and inhuman city where slaves were killed and thrown into the Caesars' aquariums to fatten the fishes, where gladiators fought to the death their own kith and kin for the amusement of the emperors, could not persist longer; the end of her career was heralded by the heavenly trumpets which informed the world of the arrival of the Savior and by the angels' chant of "Christos gen-nate."

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Star, Jan. 11, 1907.

Peace, love, and joy were brought to the world by Him and they will continue to irradiate our souls when we think of Him.

Peace, love, and joy will reign in the world day and night if we remain throughout the year as near to Him as we are during the holidays. Let us continue all the year round to convey in our hand-shake and our "chronia polla" the same force of good will which we put into them this Christmas.

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 20275

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GREEK

Star, April 20, 1906.

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EASTER SERVICES DRAW THOUSANDS OF GREEKS--ELABORATE CEREMONIES.

p.3-The supreme drama of all times, the Resurrection of our Savior from death, was celebrated this year by the Greek community of Chicago with elaborate ceremonies.

Thousands of worshippers crowded the two Greek churches and filled the air with the greatest of triumphal cries: "Christos anesti (Christ is risen)!"

Every face in the crowds within the churches and without shone with joy and reverence when the traditional lighting of the candles began. Every mouth of the thousands sang, "Christos anesti! I am the resurrection and the life!" And every heart, young and old, was filled with pure thoughts of goodness, kindness, and charity.

Greek Orthodox Easter ceremonies are magnificent and awe-inspiring. On Easter Sunday the hearts of worshipers are lifted to their highest level, and the soul rejoices in sublime peace, tranquillity, and love.

Star, April 20, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The divine words of the Greek language uttered by the officiating priests and the hymns sung by the choirs are the forces which unite mind, body, and soul. Every Greek soul on Easter Sunday communes with the Savior. "Christos anesti" is not spoken by the mouth only; it is spoken by the full consciousness of the immortal soul, proclaiming to the world the great truth of the mystery.

During the ceremony of the "Agapi," which enjoins the worshippers to love one another as they love themselves; friends and enemies, strangers and relatives, young and old kiss one another not with the mouth but with the purity and the nobility of the soul.

Every Sunday the two Greek churches of the South Side are packed, and people are compelled to stand outside. Why this negligence in establishing the North Side church, which has been under consideration for a long time? It is advisable to increase the number of churches as the community increases.

Star, April 20, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

There is no excuse for the delay. Worshippers are flocking to the churches, and the funds necessary to establish new churches could be raised in the twinkling of an eye. Why then inconvenience people by delaying to build new churches? The Greek community is scattered throughout the three sections of the city, North Side, South Side and West Side, and it is increasing rapidly.

One or two more churches will not be sufficient to accommodate all the communicants.

Let us hope that the newly-created council of the Greek community will take serious steps to remedy our lack of churches.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies and Influences

4. Conventions and Conferences

Greek American News, June 15, 1936.

DISTRICT LODGE ANNOUNCEMENT, 21ST DISTRICT.

p. 8.- The next district meeting will be under the auspices of Oak Park Chapter 104, at Austin Masonic Temple, 233 North Central Avenue, Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, June 23, 1936, at 8:30 p. m.

All Ahapans in the 21st District are invited to attend and hear what Oak Park is doing for the forthcoming district convention.

The committee promises everyone a most pleasant evening. There will be refreshments and musical entertainment of the Oak Park caliber.

N. Geo. De Dakis.

Greek American News, June 15, 1936.

CHICAGO CHAPTER #46 MEETS AT STATE LAKE BLDG. ROOSEVELT HALL.

Our next regular meeting will be held, Tuesday, June 16, at Washington Hall, State-Lake Bldg., 8:30 p. m.

The regular order of business includes some correspondence from the 13th Annual Convention. There will also be balloting on three new applicants.

On the fifth Tuesday of this month, June 30, the Sons of Pericles are giving a dance at the State-Lake Bldg. All brothers and Sons are invited to attend. The Sons are working hard to make the evening enjoyable for every one.

On July 21, the election of delegates to the National Convention will be held. Are you in good standing? Have you joined the Ahepa Emergency Fund?

Greek American News, June 15, 1936.

If not, please see or write to the secretary. Harry Andrews, president; Frank Ladeas, secretary.

The Chicago Chapter "46" has set the date of Thursday, July 16, as their date for a get-together and leave business worries ashore.

The U. S. Theodore Roosevelt will carry these Ahepans for miles off shore, with music and entertainment aboard, for three solid hours, and the zephyrs of Lake Michigan will be followed with songs and merriment of the good fellows of "46". Don't miss such a delightful evening. Mark the date and get your ticket for the fun of the evening will be yours for 60 cents.

Greek American News, June 15, 1936.

EVANSTON CHAPTER 204

On the evening of June 9th, the Evanston Chapter met at Broadmoor Hotel and held its annual "Founders' Night" celebration. Most of the founders were present, as well as other members and visitors. Meanwhile, the delegates and alternates for the National Convention of Ahepa, to be held in St. Paul, Minn., late in August, were elected as follows:

Delegates A. A. Pantelis, and Paul Koken; Alternater, Paul Karre and George Clouvas.

At the conclusion of the meeting, refreshments were served and a toast was given in honor of the founders.

Greek American News, June 15, 1936.

After the next meeting, on the 23rd of the month, the Chapter will have a two months recess for the summer and will convene again after the National Convention.

All members are urged to attend the next meeting June 23rd, for there are important matters concerning the Chapter to be discussed. Paul Koken, pres..

WOODLAWN CHAPTER 93

Our next regular meeting will be held on Thursday, June 25th, 8:30 p. m., at 6105 South Michigan Ave., St. Constantine Church Hall.

Greek American News, June 15, 1936.

Regular order of business, instructing the delegates to National Convention at St. Paul, Minn., and instructing the delegates for the District Convention of Oak Park Chapter, July 25, 26 and 27. Every member in good standing can vote, pay your dues now.

Van. A. Nomicos, president.
John Vrounas, secretary.

LOGAN SQ. CHAPTER No. 260

Our next regular meeting will be held at 2539 Kedzie Blvd., on Tuesday, June 16, at 8:00 p. m.

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GREEK

Greek American News, June 15, 1936.

A regular meeting will be held in connection with the Sons of Pericles in the earlier part of the evening. Afterward the regular order of business will follow.

Fraternally yours,

Wm. Vaselopoulos, president
John Kotsovetes, secretary.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 29, 1935.

LAST DAYS OF THE CONVENTION

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In our last issue we dealt only with the events of the Ahepa convention up to last Thursday. We would like to mention further the dinner which was given. The Greek Community of Chicago had never before witnessed such a gala affair, attended by more than sixteen hundred persons.....Mr. A. Pantelis, Chicago lawyer, was toastmaster of the dinner. Eleven after-dinner speeches were made by both Greek and American notables. Among the speakers were Mr. B. Atchinson, secretary of the Near East Foundation....The special guest, Mr. Alexander Papanastasiou, spoke to an enthusiastic audience. He was followed by the Greek ambassador, Mr. T. Sicilimnos, who addressed the mixed group in English. He said....that the democracy or republic of the United States is a daughter of the ancient Greek democracy.....

On Thursday afternoon six hundred Greek women, most of them visiting the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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IV city to attend the convention, were present at a tea party in the Narcissus Room at Marshall Field's.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 29, 1935.

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Meanwhile the convention was in progress. The following decisions were reached by the convention and the various committees:

1. From this time on the members of **the Ahepa** will be free to address the chair in either Greek or English. Prior to this time all formal speeches have had to be made in English. However, all records, minutes and accounts shall be in English.

2. The auxiliary organization, Sons of Pericles, shall receive annual financial benefits from the Ahepa. The central office of the Sons shall be moved to Washington D. C. within the next thirty days.

3. Formal recognition is made of the Maidens of Athena (girls' auxiliary)

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 29, 1935.

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IV and the Daughters of Penelope (women's auxiliary). The main purpose of these organizations is to support Greek schools and other beneficial organizations.

4. The Ahepa periodical shall publish more material and articles in understandable Greek than it has in the past. By "understandable" Greek we mean the simple, not the literary Greek.

5. Four needy Greek students of American Universities shall be given scholarships annually. Ahepa will also honor any boy of Greek descent graduating from West Point Military Academy or Annapolis Naval Academy.

6. Every member of the Ahepa organization shall be insured--for the time being, for one hundred and fifty dollars.

7. The decision has been made to support the movement to erect a

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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IV statue to George Dillboy, Greek World War hero, in the gardens of Hines Hospital.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Creek Press, Aug. 29, 1935.

Many other decisions were made, but the foregoing were the most important.

.....

One of the finest acts of this convention was the wholehearted acceptance of the suggestion made by Mr. M. Bisanthe that the Ahepa should inform the Swedish Academy of Literature that it considers the Greek poet, Mr. Palamas, worthy of the 1935 Nobel Prize.

"The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, in national convention assembled, this day of August 23, 1935, at the Sherman Hotel in Chicago, has passed unanimously the following resolution:

"Whereas, The American Hellenic Progressive Association, known, also, as

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 29, 1935.

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IV the Ahepa--an organization composed mostly of American citizens of Greek descent, with hundreds of members in the United States--has been authoritatively acquainted with the outstanding value of the poetic works and literary contributions of the poet, Costes Palamas, to Greek letters and to the literature of the world in general, and

"Whereas, It is the conviction of the rank and file of the said Ahepa that the compositions of Costes Palamas are of an outstanding nature and of a permanent literary value, unsurpassed by any other contemporary author, and

"Whereas, The world owes a token of appreciation to this Greek poet for his efforts and contributions to literature: be it therefore

"Resolved, That the chairman of this convention, Mr. Constantine Tsangadas, be authorized to send a telegram to the Nobel Prize Committee for Literature,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 29, 1935.

IV Swedish Academy, Stockholm, Sweden, asking, on behalf of this national convention, that the Nobel Prize of 1935 for literature be awarded to the Greek poet, Costes Palamas, one of the official candidates. Be it further

"Resolved That Costes Palamas, the Poet Laureate of Greece, is the unanimous choice of the convention and members of the Ahepa for this recommendation to the Nobel Prize Committee for Literature."

.....

On Saturday it was decided to hold the next national convention in St. Paul, Minnesota. Other cities which asked for the convention were Cincinnati, New Orleans, and Providence. As the result of an all-night session, matters were so arranged that the election of officers could take place. Day and night, the candidates and their supporters, friends, and managers had been meeting in private rooms and making campaign plans and platforms galore.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 29, 1935.

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IV This Gordian Knot could only be cut by the sword of the final vote.

Saturday morning nominations were asked for. Mr. C. Tsangadas, in a fiery and enthusiastic speech, nominated for the presidency Mr. William Chebithes, whose picture appears in this issue. He described the nominee as being "one of the most capable members of Ahepa and possessed with enviable ability". A former president, Mr. Alfantzis, nominated Mr. P. Vournas, of Washington....

In the end there were four nominations opposed to that of Chebithes, made by four former presidents of Ahepa.

.....

The first vote was called for....and was counted by Arthur Peponis, a prominent Chicagoan. The results were as follows: Mr. Chebithes received 40 whole votes and 53 half votes--in all, $66\frac{1}{2}$ votes; Mr. Vournas received

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 29, 1935.

IV 30 whole votes and 15 half votes-- $37\frac{1}{2}$, in all.....Then Mr. Vournas withdrew his candidacy and the hearts of all beat with excitement concerning who would receive those $37\frac{1}{2}$ votes. Then the second vote was taken. The votes were counted by Mr. Peponis and announced. The convention had elected Mr. William Chebithes to the presidency with $90\frac{1}{2}$ votes.

.....
Everyone rushed to congratulate the victorious candidate, who was crying from pride and joy.

.....
The election was continued, but with lessened tension, for the biggest battle was over. Mr. Tsangadas, of Detroit, was elected supreme vice president.

.....
The convention was closed at 1:30 P. M., Sunday. Immediately afterward Mr. Kastonis introduced the new officers of the organization. Sunday night

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 29, 1935.

IV the annual farewell party took place on the twenty-sixth floor of the Sherman Hotel.

Monday noon marked the opening of the first meeting under the direction of the new supreme president and his cabinet. The program and objectives of the coming year were discussed....

.....

The assembled guests of Chicago began preparations for their return to their respective towns and homes. The majority of them were well satisfied with the results of the election and the accomplishments of the convention, as a whole.

The Greek Press and the Greek community of Chicago wish to congratulate the Ahepa convention for its intelligent attitude toward the problems of the immigrated Greeks and for its election of a capable man like William Chebithes to the supreme presidency.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK NEWS, Aug. 24, 1935

Editorial - The Work of Ahepa's Convention.

This is not the first time that we have dealt with the work of Ahepa; commenting now favorably, now unfavorably, and attacking it, particularly when it had as its purpose the program, "One hundred per cent Americanism". Ever since its ranks have been filled with pure patriots and its national course became indisputable, our attacks against it have lessened, and our criticism and comments, in regards to it, are directed towards strengthening Ahepa.

It has been, often, argued in print and persistently discussed that Ahepa has no purpose in view and consequently no reason to exist. But those who argue so, forget that in many things we would vainly look for purposes and goals, nevertheless things are there, because some need keeps them there, or possibly they have acquired an acceleration which, is not so easy to check.

In so far as purposes and programs are concerned isn't it customary that we, as men, think that we pursue some purpose, while in reality, we act to no purpose, and sometimes accomplish very little? And so, the Ahepa in the begin-



GREEK NEWS, Aug. 24, 1935

ning had some purpose in view--to protect the Greeks from the attacks of the K.K.K., but such a danger does not exist today and the organization of the Ahepans has expanded in such a manner that it is not easy to disband it, just because the purpose for which it was founded is not there any longer.

That is why we have said above that we should leave on the side the purposes and consider the needs, and there is no doubt whatever, that if Ahepa continues to exist--even without a purpose in view--, it will fulfill some need of its members, and we can also say, of the Hellenism of America.

Nor can anyone dispute that Hellenism in America needs a strong organization, expanding from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the North to the South of the United States, to be used as a Herald and an Advertiser of Hellenism among Americans. And such organization must use American ways and means to advertise Hellenism and gain the sympathies and interest of Americans for the Greeks and Greece in general. Nor can anyone dispute that Ahepa, through its conventions and its activities fulfills the need, and renders valuable services.

We, therefore, must not get anxious because we believe that Ahepa has no

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GREEK NEWS, Aug. 24, 1935

purpose and to want by all means to create for her programs and purposes.

The best thing to do is to let her alone and to lead the way marked by her conventions, picnics, demonstrations, and chapters, and let us be sure that, although apparently Ahepa may have no purpose, it, nevertheless, performs a great purpose and fulfills a great need of Hellenism in America, that is, it serves as a good connecting medium between Hellenism and Americanism.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 22, 1935.

TWELFTH CONVENTION OF AHEPA

The long-awaited twelfth convention of Ahepa [American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association] finally began on August 19 in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago. The largest ballroom was completely filled with representatives of the two hundred and fifty chapters of the organization, located all over the United States. With them came many hundreds of friends, relatives, and others desirous of seeing the great city of Chicago. Many women were present, showing that Greek women are just as convention-minded as their husbands.

Peponis, President of the Chicago Committee

The hard-working and popular president of the convention committee, A. Peponis, opened the convention. His Holiness the Archbishop of America, Athenagoras, blessed the assemblage. Then the Byzantine choir composed of the members of the cantors' organization, John of Damascus, and directed by its president,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3327

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 22, 1935.

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IV James Papageorge, chanted a blessing. Aiding the Archbishop in the service were His Excellency Bishop Callistos, Reverends G. Daniel Gambrilis....and Mark Petrakis....At the close of this short service Mr. Peponis welcomed the audience in behalf of the organization.

Then Judge Frank Paden spoke, in place of the Mayor who was ill, about the purpose, value, and future of the Ahepa. William Hennessey, representing the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, also greeted the conventioners. The Greek consul, Mr. John Giannes, spoke in Greek, saying that Ahepa has done much to make the Greeks liked by the American people.

Bishop Callistos greeted the group in behalf of the clergy and the people.....He urged four things upon the young people belonging to the auxiliaries of the Ahepa, the Sons of Pericles and the Daughter of Penelope: (1) that they should attend church regularly; (2) that they should attend the catechism classes; (3) that they use the Greek language whenever possible;

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30272

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 22, 1935.

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and (4), that Greek lessons be given, available to all members of either auxiliary.

Opinions of the Archbishop

The Archbishop opened his talk by saying: "Blessed are ye by the Lord. Truly, this is the worthiest way to greet the great Ahepa organization." After speaking about the encouraging progress of the Ahepa he said:

"You are the eternal idealists, who reglorify the beautiful ideals of our people, and who have helped all of us, in every instance and in every expression of our lives. The time has come when the Ahepa shall lead all of our people into realization of great and lasting accomplishments."

He recommended that an effort be made to secure more co-operation between Greek youths and priests, teachers and family.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 22, 1935.

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The president of the convention....addressed the assemblage.

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Suggestion by Mr. Papanastasiov

Mr. Alexander Papanastasiov former prime minister of Greece, was the last person to deliver an address. He thanked the president for inviting him to the convention as an honored guest, and he also expressed his amazement concerning the patriotic and progressive activity of the Ahepa. He emphasized the fact that only when they are united can the Greeks reach success..... He then made a suggestion which seems to have been in the minds of many other people--that the Gapa [Greek-American Progressive Association] and Ahepa unite since the two organizations have parallel interests and aims. He also promised to study the complaints of the Greeks in America so that he might influence the Greek government to do more in the way of helping the emigrated

WPA (ILL.) PKUJ. 302/5

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 22, 1935.

IV Greeks. This last statement was joyfully received by the large audience.

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Election of Convention President

On Tuesday afternoon the 289 representatives met to elect new officers.....
Constantine Tsagadas of Detroit was chosen president....and the New York
lawyer, Andren Dritsas was elected vice-president.....

.....

The man elected to head the convention is one of the most cultured and
well-established Greek men in America.

The convention was then ready to transact business. A. Pantelis was appointed
chairman of the committee to revise the constitution of the organization.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2117

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 22, 1935.

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IV The various committees retired to make decisions....

The rest of the conventioners heard speeches from....The well-known orator, William Chibithes, spoke for three quarters of an hour about a "New Deal" for Ahepa. Mr. Chibithes was formerly supreme president of Ahepa

.....

On Wednesday, Mr. James Sicilianos, Greek ambassador, visited the Greek community of Chicago for the first time. His first speech will be made at the Ahepa symposium. Next week we shall write the details of that affair, which will begin with a dinner. Mr. George Porikos will be chairman and A. Pantelis, toastmaster. Governor Paul McNutt of Indiana will be one of the speakers.

Grand Ball and Queen

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Aug. 22, 1935.

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Wednesday night the Grand Ball of the Ahepa convention was given in the Aragon Ballroom. It was attended by more than four thousand people. By 10:00 P. M. the room was congested with Greeks from all over Chicago and America. About 11:00 P. M. Mr. James Pamy announced the selection of "Miss Ahepa of 1935". She turned out to be Miss Maria Getouka of Houston, Texas....

.....

The work of the convention is going along smoothly. Some of the points under discussion are: removal of the headquarters of the Sons of Pericles to Washington, where Ahepa's central office is located; coverage of the membership by life insurance; more extensive use of the Greek language in Ahepa gatherings. Next Saturday the supreme officers will be elected....

.....

No matter what our personal wishes are, we sincerely hope some fine, capable man will receive the honor of being chosen supreme president.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3000

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GREEK NEWS, Aug. 17, 1935

The Twelfth Convention of Ahepa.



Next Sunday begins the convention of the great Greek organization Ahepa. This is not the first time that the organization chose Chicago for its convention, for we all can remember its convention in the Drexel Hotel of Chicago, that was held twelve years ago. Its decisions at that time placed Ahepa on a new basis and marked its national career. For, up to that time its purposes had not been defined and had been in a dubious position between Hellenism and Americanism.

The "hundred per cent American" was then the topic of the day and the trend towards Americanization was, as yet, strong among its members. But during that convention the scale turned towards the natural direction and the Greek sentiment predominated in the decisions taken by its members.

Ever since, we can say that Ahepa became a real Greek organization and there can be not the least bit of a doubt regarding its pure Greek sentiments. With the facts, regarding the organization of Ahepa, we shall deal again in our next issue. Now we limit ourselves to extending our greetings to the represen-



GREEK NEWS, Aug. 17, 1935

tatives in the convention. . . . wishing that they again take such decisions that will lead to the further progress of Ahepa and Hellenism, as a whole, in America.



The Greek Star, July 19, 1935

MAYOR KELLY GREET'S THE AHEPANS
City Hall, July 12, 1935

To the Members of The Order of Ahepa:

It is with keen anticipation that the city of Chicago looks forward to the assembling of your great organization in our city in August.

As Mayor of Chicago, I am happy to extend to every member of the Order of Ahepa my cordial greetings and assure you that I shall be very pleased to offer every possible hospitality to you while you are guests in our city. It is my earnest hope that you will come here and not only experience a most interesting and successful convention, but also enjoy yourselves individually.

Any cooperation which I may extend to these ends will be given freely by my office.

Sincerely yours,

Edward J. Kelly, Mayor.

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Greek Press, July 4, 1935.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

A LETTER FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Dear Paul,

The Hellenism of America has its eyes upon Chicago and will watch the activities of the coming Ahepa convention. Strange as it may seem, this year's national convention of Ahepa is important.

It was on July 26th, 1922, that a group of eight Greeks with faith in God convened in the basement of a church in Atlanta and organized Ahepa. There was need for its existence then. Vicious forces of bigotry, intolerance, and human stupidity, which thrive only in the mire of oppression, necessitated the birth of Ahepa.

And into this society poured the enthusiasm of a fickle race, of a people which is just as ardent in its admiration as it is in its hatreds. The Greeks, a new unit of American life, slowly but surely emerged, organized, threatening, and showing their fists to the bigots, the pseudo-patriots.

George Demeter of New England, the Abraham Lincoln of Ahepa, who served only three months as supreme president of the Order, accomplished one of the greatest

Greek Press, July 4, 1935.

WPA (ILL) FRID 1935

works ever done for Hellenism. He saved the society from disruption by expelling from it the rascals and the cheap exploiters. And in the leader's chair he established V. I. Chebithes, whose magnetic personality dominated Ahepa for two successive years.

Under the Chebithes regime Ahepa grew, expanded, and became a tower of strength, a threat to intolerance, the protection of a group of people who had learned that in union there is strength. The vicious Kuklux Klan and bigoted organized minorities which at all times believe in disunion for their own benefit became conscious of the strength of the Greek-American element. Thousands of business establishments, employing millions of people, and many more millions depending for their daily bread on the weekly pay check of these "damned Greeks," the "damned foreigners," became one.

A loose minority, once neglected, unimportant, stagnant, considered as lost, rose and imperiously demanded its rights. Ahepa did this. It brought about a spiritual union of the Greeks in America.

To this union many outsiders made bids for its favor. They begged for its

Greek Press, July 4, 1935.

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grace. Under Chebithes, our "Apostle Paul," the truth about Greeks was published all over the land. Conscicus of the society's importance, a governor, senators, congressmen, and even Franklin Delano Roosevelt joined us and by ritualistic initiation became our brothers.

According to the tradition of constitutional government a man must not have successive terms of office longer than a stated time. But later, if he gets the votes, he may be reinstated in office. After the two years of the Chebithes regime other men served as officers.

With all due respect to their persons I am forced to admit, for the sake of intellectual honesty, that none have been of the stuff which makes an apostle a good president, a leader. Things went so far that even minor personalities were elevated to the high office of supreme vice-president, bombarding the hallowed walls of the society's headquarters with meaningless verbiage. And if conditions do not improve within the organization, we may even see small men elevated to the supreme lodge.

But I am not so pessimistic as Skoulovois. I believe that even Greeks

Greek Press, July 4, 1935.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ 39275

occasionally wake up.

The conditions of 1922 exist today. Intolerance and greed are spreading again.

And when a race of maniacs gets the bug of intolerance, the "damned foreigner" is attacked first. The Nazis have done it in Germany; the Fascists have become established in Italy; England is slowly adopting the system; and the brotherly Christian Americans will again rise to the Christian call and begin to wipe out any whom they do not like. Wherever there is a foreigner of any consequence, he feels the gruesome strength of the insane emotionality of Fascism.

Ahepa's palmy days have disappeared. Brainy men have been thrown into the background. And therein Ahepa has failed in its purpose. Unless some one who has proved his worth is drafted into service, this prophecy will be fulfilled.

There will be no other convention! Ahepa needs leadership! Let this be the slogan of all who share the views expressed above.

As ever,

Nick John Matsoukas.

Ahepa Convention Book, 1935.

TO THE AHEPANS

Friends:

We are, indeed, proud to be the headquarters hotel for the Order of Ahepa Twelfth National Convention and are sincere in our hope that it will be an outstanding success.

May we extend our best wishes to the committee which was selected in Chicago to handle your convention. We have enjoyed very much working with such an able body of men.

Looking forward to the opportunity of meeting your members and guests and wishing to assure you that we will do everything in our power to care for the comfort and pleasure of each and every one, we are

Cordially yours,

Frank W. Bering
General Manager
Hotel Sherman.

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Constant Theodore,
"Business Aspects of the Next Ahepa Convention"
Ahepa Herald, June, 1935.

Perhaps very few of our people realize the practical significance of the Twelfth National Convention of the Order of Ahepa to be held next August in Chicago.

A convention that will draw to Chicago over fifty thousand people belonging to every walk of life and coming from all parts of the United States and who will spend over half a million dollars, is an affair that should serve to our people as food for thought with special reference to the many benefits which will result from the convention directly or indirectly to our business men.

A convention of this type, although strictly an organization affair, is nevertheless an event that is national in scope, because incidentally it involves necessarily many racial, social, and business considerations.

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Ahepa Herald, June 1935.

The quality of persons being delegated to or visiting a convention of this type is of great practical importance. It is known from past experience that professional and business men comprise the greatest percentage of both delegates and visitors to the convention; and these are the persons who can afford to spend money and mix with other people, and who can consequently do advertising or promote and establish commercial contacts.

In the City of Chicago there exist and thrive thousands of businesses of all kinds owned or directed by our people; Chicago is the metropolis of the Midwest and the cross-section of all transportation facilities of the country. This means that a few more thousand Greek businesses located in the surrounding Midwestern states may be added to those in Chicago which can in some way benefit by the convention. This is true especially with respect to the manufacture or sale of products consumed by the general or the Greek public all over the country. As regards business in Chicago, the benefits resulting from the convention will be more direct and more pronounced.

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Ahepa Herald, June, 1935.

The Ahepa Convention Committee has already secured the use of the Exhibit Hall in the Mezzanine Floor of the Hotel Sherman for the purpose of holding an exposition of Greek and other products during the convention. Space is being now sold to firms or persons interested in this exposition at very reasonable rates. An exposition of this kind is surely bound to have a highly salutary value from the commercial standpoint for all parties concerned.

It is, therefore, the duty of the brother Ahepans, as well as of all the Greek public to support the work of our organization being conducted by the Convention Committee with headquarters at the Sherman Hotel, and to advertise its practical importance and potential benefits to be derived by so many people directly or indirectly from holding a convention in Chicago.

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CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Aug. 24, 1934

The Convention of the "Sons of Pericles".

The sixth national convention of the Sons of Pericles took place last week. A church mass was held, last Sunday, at the church of the Annunciation by the Most Rev. Kallistos, officially starting the convention. At this mass about ninety representatives of the different chapters of the organization, from various cities of the United States, were present.

On Monday, there was an election of temporary officers for supervising the convention. New business and the election of new officers of the Supreme Council, will be dealt with by the regular convention on Thursday. On Monday night, a banquet was given in honor of the representatives at Hotel LaSalle, where 300 persons were seated. Wednesday night, a grand dance was given at the Trianon, in ratification of the convention. The next convention will be held in Albany, N.Y., Aug. 1936.

Among other matters voted upon was the excursion to Greece, as favorable for tightening up more closely the bond between the senior members of Ahepa and the Sons of Pericles.

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Aug. 24, 1934



We wish the dear Greek youth of the Sons of Pericles to surpass our expectations.

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St. Constantine's Parish News, Nov. 12, 1933

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FIFTH GENERAL CONVENTION TERMINATES

The fifth general convention which began on October 30, terminated on November 3, at 5 A.M. Clergymen and laymen from all parts of America were present. The Rt. Rev. Archbishop Athenagoras presided and was assisted by Bishop Callistos. Various topics concerning the Greek Orthodox Church were discussed.

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"The District Convention of Ahepa," Ahepa Herald,
(Official Organ of District No. 21, 77 W. Washington
Street, Chicago, Ill.), September, 1933.

The twenty-first District of our Order reconvened in hospitable Chicago Heights for its second annual District Convention. With the hundreds of incoming delegates, alternates, families and friends the Convention opened under the most favorable of auspices.

Sunday was full of activity. In the morning church services were held at the Holy Trinity Church with many of the church dignitaries taking part in the services. The church was packed to capacity, and hundreds were compelled to remain out-of-doors. During the afternoon two baseball games were played by the members of the Sons of Pericles. The Lord Byron Chapter which is ably coached by Brother John Brown won the coveted cup which was donated by our esteemed Brother Arthur H. Peponis. Ypsilanti Chapter of the Sons of Pericles won the other game from the Pindaros Chapter but the winner of this game lost to Lord Byron.

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Ahepa Herald, September, 1933.

While the junior members were enjoying themselves in the field of sports the senior Order members were initiating a class of candidates. More than twenty-five members were initiated into the ranks of the Order. This class of newly initiated members is to be known as the "Arthur H. Peponis Class."

Following the initiation and the baseball game we all gathered at the outdoor pavilion where dinner was set for more than four hundred persons. By eight o'clock the pavilion was filled. The speaker's table was adorned by such distinguished citizens as our Rt. Rev. Kallistos, Hon. F. W. Bruggemann, Mayor of the city of Harvey, Ill., Hon. A. I. Zeller, Police Magistrate of the city of Chicago Heights; Brother A. A. Pantelis; District Governor Arthur A. Peponis and many others. Brother Chris Gregory, past president of Chicago Heights and the present secretary acted as chairman of the evening. He was introduced to the gathering by the hard-working president of the same chapter, Brother

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Ahepa Herald, September, 1933.

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George Callas. Dancing followed the excellent dinner and very inspiring speeches were delivered by those occupying the speaker's table.

The Monday session was set aside for the business of the Convention. As it is customary, the session convened with an invocation by our beloved Bishop Kallistos.

Brother Chris Gregory was then unanimously elected chairman of the Convention and performed his duty ably and with speed. Brother James Geroulis was elected Vice-chairman, and Brother Mark Mamalakis was re-elected secretary. All the officers of the Convention performed their duties admirably well.

.....The following are some of the important resolutions that were adopted by the Convention during the afternoon session. The Ahepa Herald was made the official organ of the District; the National Recovery

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Ahepa Herald, September, 1933.

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Act (NRA) was endorsed and that the members were to be called upon to give our Brother Franklin D. Roosevelt, the President, their wholehearted support and cooperation to make this movement a success; that a District Educational Committee was recommended to promote a comprehensive educational program for the entire District; a Juvenile Protective Committee to be organized and look after the delinquent juveniles of our city; the founding of an Ahepa Home and ways and means must be found to establish a Death Benefit Fund were also recommended. Woodlawn Chapter No. 93 has been selected as the place for the next year's Convention.

The election of the District Lodge officers was then in order and the following were elected: D. Parry, District Governor, George Ganas, Lieutenant Governor, Basil Lambros, District Treasurer, Peter Alferes, District Secretary, George Polales, District Marshall.

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Ahepa Herald, September, 1933.

Brother Arthur H. Peponis conducted the installation of the newly elected District Lodge Officers. Short addresses of thanks were made by all of them and the Convention was adjourned.

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I B 4 "Ahepa's District Convention Program," Ahepa Herald,
(Official Organ of District No. 21, 1521 N. Clark St.)
Chicago, Ill., August, 1933.

GREEK

Sunday, July 30th - 9:00 A.M.- Registration of delegates and visiting Ahepans at the Kimisis Theotokou, Greek Orthodox Church, 15th St., and Center Ave., Chicago Heights, Ill.

10:-- A.M.- Church services at the Kimisis Theotokou Greek Orthodox Church, at 15th and Center St., Chicago Heights, Ill., Rev. Bishop Callistos of Chicago, will officiate assisted by Rev. Souliopoulos.

12:00 Noon- Lunch. A list of restaurants will be found below.

1:00 P. M.- Parade. All urged to participate. Line of March will form in front of the church at 15th St. and Center Ave.

3:00 P. M.- Initiation of new candidates from all the District Chapters, at the Odd Fellows Hall, Illinois and Halsted Streets.

4:30 P. M.- Baseball game between two of the best teams of the Sons of Pericles for the District Governor's Cup at 12th and Center Ave.

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Ahepa Herald, August, 1933.

6:30 P. M.- Convention Banquet at Center Grove, 14th St., and Center Ave. Dancing will follow the banquet till late. Dinner-Dance tickets are priced at \$1.25.

Monday July 31st -

10:00 A. M.- Opening session of District Convention with a prayer, Rt. Rev. Bishop Callistos officiating, at the Odd Fellows Hall, Illinois and Halsted Streets.

1:00 P. M. - Continuation of business session, concluding with the election and installation of newly elected District Lodge officers.

"District Convention of Ahepans," Ahepa Herald,
(Official Organ of District No. 21, 1521 N. Clark St.
Chicago, Illinois,) August, 1933.

Sunday, July 30th and Monday, July 31st, are the days set by our District Governor, Arthur H. Peponis, for our District Convention. Last year's convention selected Chicago Heights to be the place where the convention was to be held. The stage is being set, the actors, also known as delegates, have been selected by their respective chapters, the role that they are to play remains to be seen. It is a well known fact that no performance is a success, no matter how capable the actors, unless there is a good size of audience.

At the San Francisco national convention of our Order, the Ahepa domain was divided into thirty-six districts. At that time the constitution provided that a District Governor was to be the head of the district, but the Baltimore convention added four more officers to that of the office of the District Governor. Each district from now on will be governed by five District Lodge officers. In order for the District Lodge to function as an organization, the last national convention decreed that a portion of the per capita tax and initiation fees were to go to the district treasury.

Ahepa Herald, August, 1933.

Conventions have two objects for their existence. In smaller communities the various social functions that are sponsored by the committees are of great benefit to the Greek citizens in general. An opportunity is afforded, and perhaps the only time, for the Greek citizens of the community to extend invitations to the city, county and state officials to be present and meet them. In many instances such gatherings were the first of their kind. The American officials had never realized that such a Greek element had existed in this country. Many erroneous impressions of the Greek people were corrected and the seed of mutual appreciation was sown. That is in our estimation the greatest service rendered by the Order of Ahepa to our people throughout the country. That is, also, the reason for having thirty six conventions instead of one. It is only regrettable that we cannot estimate the value of this service in dollars and cents. If we could the figures would astound us. The other object is to elect the officers for the coming year and to deliberate on the program that is to be followed by those elected.

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GREEK

"Miss Jane Addams," Ahepa Herald, (Official Organ of
District No. 21, 1521 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.),
May, 1933.

An audience of four hundred or more Ahepans and their friends had the distinctive privilege and pleasure to hear Miss Jane Addams lecture to them on the subject of "Some Social Results of the Depression." The lecture was sponsored by the Chicago Chapter 46. The announcement that such an internationally known figure was to speak to the members of Chapter 46 brought out many prominent members of our community. Although the famous Hull House is situated in the midst of the Greek Community of Chicago and although Miss Jane Addams fame is known by every Greek of Chicago, since most of them have received benefits from this social settlement, and although there is hardly a Greek who has lived on the West Side of our city who has not seen and heard Miss Jane Addams speak many a time, still the mere mention that she is to speak is sufficient to bring in an overflow crowd to the lecture hall.

.....It was, indeed, a signal honor for Chicago Chapter 46 in having had the opportunity to act as her host.

"Tri-Deka Drive A Huge Success," Ahepa Herald,
(Official Organ of District No. 21, 1521 N. Clark St.,
Chicago, Ill.) March 15, 1933.

At the last meeting of the Supreme Lodge which was held in our city a special drive to get new members into the ranks of our fraternity was launched. The drive was to afford an opportunity to many good citizens to become members at the least possible cost to them. The plan has proven a great sensation. At the last district meeting which was held at the Northshore chapter the presidents of the various chapters reported that the applications were coming in faster in numbers and by far beyond their expectations.

We know that each member can, if he tried, induce a friend to file an application to become a member. It should not be difficult to convince anyone who is open to conviction that the initiation fee and the dues that are being asked are the cheapest and best investment he has ever been called upon to make.

Ahepa Herald, March 15, 1933.

Has not the Ahepa the first to conduct excursions to Greece, which has netted to the Greek people in Greece more than five millions of dollars? Has not the Ahepa contributed large sums of money for the maintenance of the Greek Schools and the Greek Church?

Is it not a fact that in communities where Greek Schools and Greek Churches had not been organized were organized and are now being supported by the Ahepans of those communities? Can it be successfully contradicted that many leaders of our church and school organizations as well as other societies have received their early training of leadership in the Ahepa? Can it be denied that the Ahepa was the first organization that has brought to the attention of the American people that the Greek-American Citizen is as loyal to the American ideals as other loyal citizens and that it deserved the same recognition?

The Ahepa is an ideal. It represents a distinctive attitude towards the country of our adoption - an attitude that has been wholeheartedly endorsed by Greek and American leaders of all walks of life. Scientists, scholars, explorers, students, statesmen, governors, and mayors of American ancestry have joined the ranks of this fraternity.

Ahepa Herald, March 15, 1933.

Is not the President of the United States a member of the Fraternity?

What better inducements do you need to convince your friends to join? We cannot think of any. The drive ends the end of this month. Bring in at least one new application and help your chapter win one of the valuable prizes which have been offered by the Supreme Lodge.

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GREEK

"The Ahepa" Official Program of the First Annual
Entertainment and Ball Given Under the Combined Auspices
of the Chapters of the District 21 of the Order
of Ahepa, Chicago, Illinois, May 8, 1932.

The Ahepa was organized in Atlanta, Georgia, in July, 1922. It was a great necessity to the Greeks of the Southern states because they were being maliciously treated by a powerful and hostile organization.

The Greeks who became organized to protect their interests little dreamed that their tiny group would grow to such power and success. They unknowingly laid the foundation for the greatest Greek National organization in America.

The original purpose of the organization was to uphold Greek rights and preserve Hellenism for the coming generations of Greek descent. At first the group was very small, but immigration from Greece soon corrected this.

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GREEK

"The Athena", May 8, 1932.

The annual conventions of the Order of Athena which take place all over the country emphasize the feeling of brotherhood and cooperation which is not lacking in a single Ahepan. The conventions bring out new progress. They bring exaltation, enthusiasm, and pride to all members. They put other conventions to shame by their order, their regulation, their magnificence and their hospitality.

The Athena aids and contributes to the support of the poor people; it does what it can for the unemployed; it supports the churches and the communities, and it cooperates with all other organizations. Never once has its members been at odds among themselves or with other organizations. System and order prevail in all that they do. A helping hand is always extended to a brother Ahepan. Hellenism in the entire United States is carefully protected from any blemish whatever. Every member has one aim, one purpose, one goal - Hellenic idealization.

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GR-ER

"The Ahepa", May 3, 1932.

Ahepa is proud, but not haughty. It does great deeds but does not crow about them. The work is done quietly and faithfully, and the members are rewarded by the feeling of a duty well done.

Ahepa is always a champion of truth and justice. The best of ancient Greek civilization is combined with the best of the modern and this gives us - Ahepa.

G. A. Kyriakopoulos,
Governor.

The Greek Press, Feb. 11, 1932

AHEPA

p. 5.- On Wednesday, February 3, the installation of Woodlawn Chapter No. 93 took place at the South Side Masonic Temple. Over one thousand Ahepans were there to witness this great spectacle.

Officers of the new chapter are P. Vasilos, president; C. Ganas, vice-pres.; A. Peponis, secretary; and A. Paziotopoulos, treasurer. An entertaining program and dancing followed the induction.

We are extremely proud of the Ahepans for their enormous progress and wish them continued success in the future.

The Greek Press, Feb. 25, 1932

ELECTIONS

p. 5.- The Baltetsian Club has elected new officers who are as follows: Christ Kokalas, pres.; J. Tsigis, vice-pres.; G. Palivos, treasurer; N. Tsoulos, secretary; and chairmen, P. Javaras, K. Papaoikonomou, K. Kokalas, G. Takkas and J. Javaras..

The club has done many noble deeds for the town of Baltetsi in Greece.

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GREEK

The Greek Press, Jan. 29, 1932

LORD BYRON CHAPTER

p. 1.- On Monday, February 1st, the Greek community of Chicago is invited to Govan Hall, 4557 Broadway, where, at 7:30 P.M. sharp, the induction and installation of officers for 1932 will take place. A dance will follow the installation. Everyone is cordially invited as the guest of honor will be His Holiness, Callistos, Bishop of San Francisco. The installation will start on time. Admission is 25 cents.

The Greek Press, Jan. 7, 1932, p. 4

ELECTIONS

Elections for the year 1932 have taken place at the Gorgo chapter of the Gapa organization. President is Basiliki Gousious, Vice-President, Katina Matsini; Secretary, K. Piloulas; and Treasurer, Olga Karopoulos. Board of advisors are: B. Prim, M. Koubelis, K. Brisiotis, A. Barouni and A. Nikolaou.

We know that the newly elected officers will do all in their power to make the chapter one of the biggest and best in the city.



Saloniki, Oct. 24, 1931

THE SUPREME PRESIDENT OF AHEPA IN CHICAGO
American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association

p. 5.- Harry Bouras, Supreme President of the Greek-American organization, Ahepa, arrived in Chicago, and was received at the railroad station by a committee headed by attorney Geo. Kyriakopoulos.

Mr. Kyriakopoulos, as Commander of the 21st circuit of Ahepa, sent out an announcements to local chapters for a general meeting inviting all to come and hear, for the first time, the recently elected Supreme President, who is to deliver a speech in the hall of the "46" chapter.

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Saloniki, August 29, 1931, p. 1

GREEK



AHEPA'S NINTH CONVENTION IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Last Monday, the Ninth Congress of Ahepa opened its sessions at 10 A. M. in San Francisco. The Chicago delegation was in San Francisco three days ahead of scheduled time.

At the opening session of the Convention, the Most Rev. Athenagoras, Archbishop of North and South America, began the rituals of a doxology assisted by all the clergy of the churches and amidst a crowd of distinguished Americans, who came there to honor the Convention with their presence, and also to attend the doxology officiated by the Greek Hierarch.

Theodore Andronikos, President of the central organizing Committee of the Congress, addressed the Convention in a very eulogistic speech and then introduced the Supreme Commander of the Order, Geo. Philes, who spoke on the beneficial work of the organization. Archbishop Athenagoras was continually interrupted by the cheering crowd. The American notables were awed by the eloquence and stately impressiveness of the Greek prelate.

Saloniki, August 29, 1931.

GREEK



Among the prominent Americans who spoke at the Convention, the Hon. Angelo Rossi, Mayor of San Francisco and His Excellency, James Ralph, Governor of California, were the only ones who spoke very extensively, extolling the work of Ahepa and the eulogizing Greek traditions.

The city of San Francisco presented a Hellenic aspect. In the principal centers, the Greek flag was flying at the side of the Stars and Stripes. The Greek populace of San Francisco put on its toga of celebration and gave vital support to the visiting Greeks. The American press front-paged comments on the work and purpose of Ahepa with warm sentiments for the Ahepa Congress and Greeks in general.

In the gigantic hall of the Civic Auditorium 10,000 people received and honored notables of the American Army and Navy and delegates to the Convention. This reception was sponsored by the chapters "Golden Gate" and "Pacific."

Saloniki, August 29, 1931.



Jim Londos, wrestling champion, for the first time in his life acted as referee in a wrestling exhibition given by the champions from Idaho and Oklahoma for the entertainment of the Ahepans.

Demetrios Veras of Scranton, Pa. was elected Grand President, and Demetrios Parry, attorney, from Chicago was elected Secretary of the Order.

GREEK

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Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 25, 1931.

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THE NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
AHEPA.

p. 1.. Yesterday the ninth annual convention of the Order of Ahepa held its opening session. This year the convention has met in the city of San Francisco. Regardless of the purpose of the organization (if it has a purpose) we should not forget that among the members of Ahepa are thousands who cherish a noble ambition to make their organization a source of great benefit to the Greeks in America.

We have never criticized the worthy desires and ambitions of the members of the Order of Ahepa, but we have consistently expressed in these columns our well founded doubts to judge by the purpose for which the order was established that it can **ever** be beneficial to Hellenism of America or serve it in any way to realize the high ideals of some of its members.

In order to be effective Ahepa must systematize its annual conventions so that they may produce beneficial results and be an asset to the organization and to its members. It is unfortunate, however, that to judge by the manner in which these conventions are conducted, they can prove of no value and cannot contribute to the improvement of the organization. The delegates to the

Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 25, 1931.

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conventions do enjoy, however, the benefit of delightful entertainment and recreation.

Almost the entire time of the conventions is spent in the formation of schemes and cliques for the election for the various officers of the Order and in campaigning to muster votes for candidates for the coveted supreme offices.

In spite of all this, however, we cannot deny that the conventions reflect a vital Greek movement and reveal the strength of Hellenism in America, although this vitality is here manifested in the form of entertainment. From this point of view we wish to salute the ninth annual convention of the Order of Ahepa, and may it live to be a hundred!

The Contradictor.

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GREEK

Catsonis, A., "Sons of Pericles", Report
of the Supreme Secretary to the Ninth
Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa,
San Francisco, Cal., August 24 - 29, 1931.

In my report to the Boston Convention were set forth a brief history of the origin, adoption, government and history of the Sons of Pericles, and several recommendations intended to bring closer together the Junior Order with the Ahepa. In view of the importance of the "Sons" to the Ahepa, and the hope that the San Francisco convention will enact satisfactory legislation for the coordination of the two Orders, the same explanation is included in my present report.

A. Origin and Adoption

The Sons of Pericles was organized in Manchester, New Hampshire, through the efforts of certain members of the Manchester Chapter, a few months before the Fourth Annual Convention of the Ahepa held in Philadelphia, August 1926. Brother Sotirios Docos, delegate of the Manchester Chapter to that convention, proposed the adoption of the Sons of Pericles by the Ahepa as a Junior Order. Considerable enthusiasm was aroused by the proposition, and the delegates evinced a desire to accept the proposition, but our attention was called to the fact that the charter of the Ahepa unfortunately did not provide for the establishment of auxiliary

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organizations, and the adoption would have been beyond the corporate powers of the Order.

It was resolved, however, that the charter should be amended so as to give the Ahepa power to organize auxiliary organizations, with the understanding that the Junior Order was to be officially recognized as soon as the charter was amended.

At the following convention held in Miami, in August, 1927, the question of adoption was again submitted, and the Sons of Pericles was officially recognized as the Junior Order of the Ahepa.

B. Government and History

The government of the Junior Order was divided into two main parts, the Supreme Lodge and the chapters. An annual convention was contemplated to be held in the month of August. This convention would have power to legislate, said legislation

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Catsonis, A., "Sons of Pericles", Report
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to be subject to the approval of the Supreme Lodge of the Ahepa. The thought of granting this supervisory body to the Ahepa was to prevent the enactment of legislation inconsistent with its principles. The Sons were to be under the direction and complete jurisdiction of the Ahepa and what they would pass upon in their conventions would be in the nature of minor rules and regulations for the chapters or the Supreme Lodge. A Supreme Advisor was also to be appointed by the Supreme President of the Ahepa, subject to the approval of the Supreme Lodge of the Ahepa. He was to be the "connecting link" between the Sons of Pericles and the Senior Order. The Supreme Advisor was to have general supervision over the Sons of Pericles and was empowered by the Ahepa convention, subject to the approval of the Supreme Lodge, to make such rules and regulations from time to time as were deemed necessary to the well-being of the Junior Order. (See pages 103, 104 and 105: Miami minutes.).

Acting in accordance with this tentative constitution of the Sons of Pericles, Brother Alfange (then Supreme President) appointed Dr. Theodore A. Stamas as the first Supreme Advisor of the Junior Order. Dr. Stamas took charge of the

Catsonis, A., "Sons of Pericles", Report
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Sons at a time when the conditions in it were not very promising. Yet he did not lose courage. Hampered by lack of financial support and inadequate constitutional and ritualistic legislation to govern the affairs of the Junior Order, he nevertheless worked earnestly and untiringly and succeeded in presenting an organization of twenty-four chapters at the Detroit convention of the Ahepa.

With a view to remedying the inadequacies in constitution and ritualistic legislation a committee of four, consisting of Brothers Stamas, Veras, Stylianos and Varkas met in New York about two months before the Detroit Convention and, after consulting with a few leaders of the Junior Order in that city, drafted a new form of government which provided for the establishment of an advisory board of five, appointed by the Supreme Lodge of the Ahepa, to govern the affairs of the Junior Order. Under this plan the domain of the Sons of Pericles was divided into five districts under the various members of the advisory board. A Supreme Board of five, under the chairmanship of Brother James Veras, was appointed by the Supreme

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Catsonis, A., "Sons of Pericles", Report
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Lodge of the Ahepa, at its meeting held in Detroit after the convention. Brother Veras, as chairman of that board, devoted a great deal of his time to the affairs of the Sons of Pericles and attended their Washington convention, assisting them in the conduct of their affairs and supervising their work generally. At this convention the action of the Ahepa in adopting them was made known to the Junior Order. The constitution and by-laws prepared by the four members above named was considered and adopted with various modifications which were subsequently approved by Supreme Advisor Veras, acting for the Supreme Advisory Board.

At the February 1930 meeting of the Supreme Lodge, Supreme President Phillies appointed Brother P. S. Marthakis Supreme Advisor and each Supreme Governor was requested to exercise supervisory powers over the chapters that happened to be within his gubernatorial district. This, I believe, was meant as a temporary expedient, since the constitution of the Sons of Pericles, which has been duly approved by the Supreme Advisor, requires the appointment by the Supreme Lodge of an advisory board of five.

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Catsonis, A., "Sons of Pericles", Report
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In order to enable the delegates to consider discussion on the Junior Order Intelligently, there is submitted below a summary of the most important provisions of their constitution. Their government is divided into five parts:

1. Mother Lodge
2. Supreme Advisory Board
3. Local Advisory Boards
4. Supreme Council
5. Chapters

The Mother Lodge consists of eleven members of the Manchester Chapter of the Sons who founded the Order. It is an honorary body.

The Supreme Advisory Board consists of five members of the Ahepa, appointed by the Supreme Lodge of the Ahepa. This Board has power to make rules or regulations

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Catsonis, A., "Sons of Pericles", Report
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for the welfare of the Junior Order. The Supreme Archon Megistan and Supreme Scribe have the privilege of participating in deliberations of the Advisory Board but no vote. Each member of the Advisory Board has direct control of local advisory boards, that is to say, boards appointed by various chapters of the Ahepa to advise the Sons. The chairman of the Supreme Advisory Board represents the Board, supervises the activities of the Supreme Council of the Junior Order, and is supposed to render a quarterly report to the Supreme Lodge of the Ahepa.

Local Advisory Boards are boards consisting of three Ahepans, appointed by a chapter of the Ahepa to supervise the affairs of the local chapter of the Junior Order.

The Supreme Council consists of the Supreme Archon Megistan, the Supreme Megistan, the Supreme Scribe and the Supreme Treasurer. They are elected by the convention for a term of two years.

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Catsonis, A., "Sons of Pericles", Report of the Supreme Secretary to the Ninth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa, San Francisco, Cal., August 24 - 29, 1931.

Chapters. At least ten young men of Hellenic descent are required to form a chapter. They must have passed their fifteenth year and have not yet completed their twenty-first. When they reach their twenty-first birthday they are automatically dropped from the Order, except that if they are Supreme Officers they may be allowed to finish their term of office. Inactive members are those who, having reached the age limit, by paying a dollar a year, may attend meetings without participating in the business. Their convention is held every two years. It has power to pass rules and regulations for the welfare of the Order; to determine the amount of initiation fees and per capita tax, and a few other minor matters. All of the powers of the convention, however, are subject to the approval of the Supreme Advisory Board.

Fees. The minimum initiation fee is \$3.50; the maximum \$10.00. Two dollars of this goes to the Supreme Council. The per capita tax is fifty cents a year, payable on the 31st day of December.

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Catsonis, A., "Sons of Pericles", Report
of the Supreme Secretary to the Ninth
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Apparently there is nothing either in the constitution of the Junior Order or in that of the Ahepa to assure the Ahepa that a member of the Sons of Pericles will, as soon as he is automatically dropped upon reaching the age limit, become a member of the Ahepa. Neither is there anything to help a member of the Junior Order to find his way into the ranks of the Ahepa. It is our anxious desire that members of the Sons of Pericles will receive their preliminary training in the Junior Order and thus be adequately equipped to assume positions of leadership and responsibility in the Ahepa in the course of time. While there are mutual expressions of love, fidelity and common interest to be found in the constitution of the Junior Order, as well as in various legislative enactments of the Ahepa, it appears, nevertheless, that many of the Sons exhibit a filial urge toward the Ahepa while under its maternalistic surveillance but become apathetic to its beaconing soon after reaching maturity. The Ahepa should endeavor to check this tendency toward enstrangement.

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Catsonis, A., "Sons of Pericles", Report
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Subsequent Amendments

The above summary of the Junior Order's constitution was made before their Detroit Convention which was held shortly before our Boston Convention. At Detroit the boys amended their constitution, particularly with reference to finances, charging a chapter fee of \$5.00, raising the minimum initiation fee to \$5.00 instead of \$3.50, and raising the per capita tax to \$1.00 instead of 50¢.

Equalization Fund

Perhaps the most important amendment to their constitution in respect to finances was the creation of an Equalization Fund, the nature and purpose of which is explained in Article 2, Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9, quoted below.

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Catsonis, A., "Sons of Pericles", Report
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Sec. 6. The necessary expenses for transporting chapter delegates to and from the Convention shall be met in part by an Equalization Fund to be maintained by the Supreme Council and Supreme Advisory Board by such ways and means as they may deem available.

Sec. 7. Each chapter shall be credited in the Equalization Fund with a percentage of railroad and pullman fares of its delegate to and from the place of Convention by a direct and continuous route; said percentage to be estimated in accordance with a Radial Zoning Plan having the Convention city as a center.

Sec. 8. Any balance of the Equalization Fund remaining from year to year shall be retained by the Fraternity as a separate fund for equalization of delegates' transportation expenses solely.

Sec. 9. All Supreme Council officers shall be allowed railroad fare and Pullman to and from the place of Convention, or on any other official trip, and an allowance of Eight (\$8.00) Dollars per diem.

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Catsonis, A., "Sons of Pericles", Report
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At the Boston Convention of the Ahepa, held only two weeks after the Detroit Convention of the Juniors, the following action was taken with reference to the Junior Order:

The Advisory Board was abolished and the responsibility of supervising the Sons was delegated to the local chapter of the Ahepa acting through a committee of three. An attempt was made to abolish the Supreme Council of the Sons, but after considerable discussion the following was substituted:

"That the Supreme Council of the Sons of Pericles cooperate with the Supreme Lodge of the Ahepa."

"That for the immediate future no convention of the Sons shall be held", the words "immediate future" being interpreted to mean that there shall not be another convention of the Sons of Pericles before the next (present) convention of the Ahepa, and that the Supreme Lodge at its next meeting was to set a date for the convention of the Junior Order, which convention is to take place ~~subsequent~~ to this convention.

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An appropriation of \$1,500 was made, \$1000 of which was to constitute the Equalization Fund above referred to and the other \$500 to meet incidental expenses of the headquarters of the Junior Order, if need appear. No part of this money was turned over to the Sons. An urgent request for the \$1000 was made by the Supreme President of the Junior Order but the Supreme Lodge did not feel at liberty to draw a check in that amount to his order; neither did it appear necessary to make a physical separation of such funds from other deposits of the Ahepa. The fund can as well remain with the Supreme Treasurer of the Ahepa and authorized charges against it be paid by him. A request was also made to pay a substantial amount out of the \$500, for the expenses of printing the "Periclean Magazine". This, too, was denied on the ground that the \$500 was not appropriated for that purpose, the Ahepa Convention having expressly provided that four pages of the Ahepa Magazine be devoted to news of the Junior Order.

Heretofore legislation affecting the Sons of Pericles was submitted to their convention for acceptance subject to reasonable modifications by the Juniors, which in turn were to be approved by the Supreme Lodge Advisor. Whatever

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Catsonis, A., "Sons of Pericles", Report
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recommendations touching the government of the Junior Order were made at our Detroit Convention, were presented to the Sons by Supreme Advisor Veras at their Washington Convention, which took place right after our Detroit Convention. However, the Juniors accelerated the date of the next convention and thus when they met in Boston, and while we were legislating for them, their convention had already terminated and, what's more, at that convention they amended their constitution so as to hold biennial conventions. This fact together with the abolishment of the Supreme Advisory Board, leaves open the question as to the validity of the legislation adopted by the Boston Ahepa Convention respecting the affairs of the Sons of Pericles which could not be brought officially to their attention.

In the absence of an Advisory Board and a Supreme Advisor to okay the amendments made to the Junior constitution at the Detroit Convention, said amendments were okay'd by Brother Phillies as Supreme President of the Ahepa. Presumably, therefore, the amendments which the Juniors have made to their own constitution

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are in full force and effect but the amendments made by the Ahepa Convention at Boston have not followed their usual course for reasons above explained.

Recommendations

1. In view of the difficulties experienced in coordinating the results of the Ahepa Convention and those of the Sons of Pericles, and the resulting disagreements and misunderstandings on account of such a lack of coordination, it is recommended that provision be made for holding the convention of the Junior Order at the same time as that of the Ahepa. It is not necessary to devote an entire week to the Junior Convention. It is believed that one day of the convention week should be set aside as "Junior Day" during which the Junior Order will carry on their work. If properly organized, there is no reason why the business of the Junior Order should require more than a good full day for its completion. It is submitted that this arrangement has many advantages:

- a. It will be conducive to more efficiency in doing the business of the Ahepa, for with knowledge that our convention must end by Saturday

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Catsonis, A., "Sons of Pericles", Report of
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night, and that one day of the week is to be taken out for the Junior Convention, we will be inclined to utilize the time more advantageously.

- b. It will be a great moral "prop" to the Junior Order to conduct a convention in the midst of their senior Brethren and perhaps teach them a few things.
- c. The additional expense required in carrying on a separate convention of the Junior Order is eliminated.
- d. The greatest good which can come from such an arrangement is that the views may be exchanged between the representatives of the two conventions, resulting in a more harmonious basis of cooperation. Under the present arrangement we legislate for the Junior Order without being fully informed as to the needs of the boys and without having their side of the story. We cannot go wrong if we follow the time-honored and

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Francisco, Cal., August 24 - 29, 1931.

proven maxim that government should be acceptable to those who are governed.

2. That the Supreme Advisory Board, which is theoretically the connecting link between the two Orders, should be abolished. This recommendation was made by the committee of the Sons of Pericles at the Boston Convention and was adopted. It is repeated here, and the convention is asked to go on record unequivocally and positively. It is still carried in the constitution of the Junior Order as a branch of the government.
3. That the Supreme Council of the Sons of Pericles be abolished and that all their organization work be carried on under the direction of the Ahepa, headquarters.
4. That the Ahepa Headquarters establish a department of auxiliaries to supervise the work of the Sons of Pericles, as well as that of any other auxiliary organization which may in the future be adopted by the Ahepa, and that this department be a part of and subject to the supervision of the Headquarters.

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GREEK

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Catsonis, A., "Sons of Pericles", Report of
the Supreme Secretary to the Ninth Annual
Convention of the Order of Ahepa, San
Francisco, Cal., August 24, ±29, 1931

5. That the Supreme Governors or District Governors, or whatever the title shall be of those who shall, after this Convention, supervise the work of a limited number of Ahepa chapters within a given jurisdiction, should also have the same powers and duties with reference to the supervision and establishment of chapters of the Junior Order.

6. Space should be given in the publication of the Ahepa for Junior news, or, if they are to have a separate publication it should be under the supervision of the Ahepa Headquarters.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 22, 1931.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

THE NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF AHEPA

p. 3.- Next Monday, Aug. 24th, the ninth annual convention of the Greek-American organization, Ahepa, will be held in San Francisco.

Delegates of the numerous chapters of Ahepa, all over the United States, were told to be in San Francisco before the opening of the session.

Delegates of the eastern chapters were in Chicago on their way to California. They will be united with the delegates representing the 9th circuit of the Order, which includes Illinois, Iowa, and a part of Illinois, for their trip to San Francisco.

The Chicago chapters and those of the suburbs are represented as follows: Attorney D. Parry, 46th chapter; Geo. Kyriakopoulos and Geo. Tsoulos, 94th chapter; K. I. Giannakakos and Christ Kallas, Garfield chapter; Leo Blatz, Oak Park, Ill.; P. Loucas, Pullman chapter; Christ Gregory, Chicago Heights; A. A. Pantelis, Evanston; and D. Michalopoulos, Greek Center.

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Saloniki, Aug. 22, 1931.

WPA (ILL) PRO. 30275

Many Chicago members of the organization took the opportunity to go to San Francisco as tourists and enjoy the sessions of the convention as well.



Saloniki, Aug. 8, 1931

THE SIXTH CONGRESS OF GAPA GREEK-AMERICAN
PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION AT MONTREAL

p. 1- The sixth annual convention of Gapa, a national Greek Order, whose aim is to promote Americanization among the Greeks of America, took place this year at Montreal, Canada. The five day convention, comprised of delegates from all chapters of Gapa, transformed the old city of Montreal into a Greek community. The Greek visitors, true to tradition, did not refrain from paying due respect to Bacchus, and to prove their devotion to him did not refrain (inspite of the prohibition law) from bringing some gifts to their friends on their return trip. Well all in all, it was a Greek affair (to bring gifts) and indeed it was with the patron god's permission.

The city was bedecked with flags and the colorful standards of the Greek Order was displayed everywhere, and everybody enthusiastically welcomed the visiting Greeks, whose faces were beaming with joy. The Mayor, with other dignitaries, cordially received the Most Rev. Athenagoras, Archbishop of North and South America, and the Hon. Simopoulos, Greek Ambassador



Saloniki, Aug. 8, 1931

to the United States. The presence of these two distinguished Greeks, played a major part in the brilliant success of the convention. The sessions of Gapa's Congress were dignified, in spite of the convivial attitude of the crowds, by the stately presence of the above mentioned two Greek leaders.

The Congress of the Gapa telegraphed greetings to His Holiness Photios, Ecumenical Patriarch; to Alexander Zaimis, President of the Greek Nation; to His Excellency, the President of the United States, and to the Governor of the Dominion of Canada.

The Congress held all its sessions and ceremonies at the Windsor Hotel. The program of the sessions was as follows:

Monday, July 27th--Opening of the session with consecration by the officiating Archbishop Athenagoras. Present at the consecration were the Greek Ambassador, the Consul Generals of Greece in Canada and the United States, the Mayor, Congressmen of the Dominion and many other dignitaries.



Saloniki, Aug. 8, 1931

Tuesday, P.M.- Tea party in honor of the Greek women delegates, sponsored by Artemis, Delphic chapter of Gapa.

Wednesday night- Official Symposium, distinguished for pomp, magnificence and conviviality, in which many notables of Canada participated. The Mayor in the name of the City of Montreal extended greetings to notables and delegates of the Order, eulogized the ever progressive spirit of the Greek race, and wished the Order success in its endeavors. He introduced Dr. Mavrokordatos as Master of Ceremonies. Among the many distinguished speakers, who honored the symposium with their presence, were Canadian Congressmen and other intellectual Greeks of the United States and Canada.

But the most conspicuous personage among this selected assembly was the Greek Archbishop, Athenagoras, who very eloquently brought out the devotion of the Greeks to their adopted countries and their inherent faith in their religion.

Thursday- Excursion on the St. Lawrence river, and the holding of a brief session in the private hall of the boat.



Saloniki, Aug. 8, 1931

Friday - Automobile expedition, free of charge with free beer and refreshments to all wearing the Gapa insignia.

Saturday - Dance - "Believe it or not, those bloody blooming Greeks know how to attract attention," was the comment of Canadians.

In spite of the great hospitality extended to the visiting Greeks and the free affairs, the Greeks being Greeks in manner and thought, and being in business themselves, did not forget to put the almighty American eagle in circulation to the delight of Montreal business houses. The city was flooded with American currency. The bloody-blooming Greeks know how to spend money, and make a showing.

The Greek Order, Gapa, ended its convention and departing delegates, due to certain immunity or privilege, took quite a quantity of Canadian three star gifts with them for fellow Greeks in the States.

Undoubtedly the City of Montreal wishes for another Greek convention.

(Summary)

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Saloniki, Aug. 8, 1931, p. 2

GAPA'S NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS.

GREEK



The annual elections of the Greek-American organization Gapa, of new officers, took place last Sunday at Gary, Ind.

After an all night session, at which four ballotings took place the following officers were elected: Attorney Geo. Triantafilakos of Gary, Grand President of the organization; A. Mountanos, Vice-President; Dem. Theophilatos, Grand Secretary; George Kounes, Grand Treasurer;

Mrs. Olga Kallimachos, was elected Grand Counselor of the Womens' chapters.

Commanders of the circuits are:

1st Circuit	K. A. Kontogiannis, Pittsburg, Pa.
2nd "	John Darlas, Akron, Ohio
3rd "	Dr. Themistocles Mavrokordatis, New York, N. Y.

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Saloniki, Aug. 8, 1931.



4th Circuit	Mr. Patterson, Worcester, Mass.
5th "	K. Soteracopoulos, Chicago, Ill.
6th "	A. Lekas, California
7th "	S. Stagopoulos, Helper, Utah
8th "	G. Economopoulos, Denver, Col.
9th "	H. A. Ouallas, North Carolina
10th "	Boyandzis.

Canadian Division John Liaskos, Grand Commander.

For Grand Orator of the Order Hercules Papamanolis was elected.

Greek Press, Jan. 29, 1931

INSTALLATION OF GOVERNING BODIES OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA
AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

A great day to the Ahepans of Chicago. In this day of days, next Monday, will take place the installation of the officers of eight different chapters of the Order of Ahepa in the Aragon ball room.

This installation, to many thousands of Greeks of Chicago, is an exceptionally great event because many will fulfill their life's dream of becoming officers in this great Pan American organization. During this installation, will be revealed the grandeur of the ceremony, prestige and influence of this great organization, to all Greeks in the United States.

In this ceremony will participate the past and present Governors of the 9th district, the Governors of the 3rd, 8th, and 10th districts, the past and present Presidents of all Chicago chapters, the Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, Mr. Philis, and the Supreme Vice-President, Mr. Marthakis.

Greek Press, Jan. 15, 1931

FOUNDATIONS WERE LAID FOR A PAN AMERICAN UNION OF ZANTE

p. 4.- Last Sunday, at their second meeting, the Zanteans of Chicago laid the foundations for a Pan American union. They voted and authorized their constitution and by-laws, selected their first executive and their governing committee, and decided that Chicago would be the national union's headquarters.

Members of the Executive committee elected: Charalambos Mouzakis, Pres.; and John Mytakis, Spiros Gouskos, Nick Kapsaskis, John Vithoulis, George Vozikis, Councilors.

Members of the national governing committee elected were: Mrs. Nick Varzos, Pres.; Anastasios Siderocastitis, Vice-Pres.; Spiros Tsonlonfis, Treas.; Spiros Gousetis, Asst. Treas.; Christ Aktipis, Sec.; James Diplaris, Recording Sec.

Councilors elected: Anastasios Zafiropoulos, Paul Kapodistrias, Spiros Bastas, Charalambos Aktipis, Dionysius Nizis, Andrew Tsimbras, Dean.

Greek Press, Jan. 15, 1931

During the meeting it was announced that the first chapter already has been established at Racine, Wisconsin, with the following officers: Spiros Livanis, Pres.; Nick Vitos, Treas.; Nick Maropoulos, Sec.

The total membership of this national union up today is 280 and the general opinion is that, within a year every Zantean will join.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 4, 1931.

WPA (11-11-34) 3427

THE GAPA CONVENTION

p. 1.--The administrative officers were elected in final session of this year's convention of Gapa (Greek-American Progressive Association).

In view of the facts that in conventions of nationalistic organizations no legislative acts are formulated, and that the benefits derived of them cannot immediately be felt, we cannot discuss the merits of this year's convention of the Order of Gapa. However, the convention of Gapa held in Montreal this year was ostensibly a huge success and thoroughly fulfilled its purpose. We shall not overlook the fact that no idea or purpose can be realized without confidence and enthusiasm, and at this year's convention Gapa created precisely these two qualities, for it instilled in all its members new strength and the enthusiastic determination to accomplish the Association's high purpose.

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Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 4, 1931.

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The presence of the Greek ambassador to the United States, Mr. Simopoulos, and Archbishop Athenagoras contributed to the success of the convention and strengthened the spirit of nationality and religion among the members. The gathering inspired renewed courage for the attainment of Gapa's purpose, the preservation of Greek ideals, the Greek religion, and the Greek language among the Greeks of America.

Since we do not know the details of the convention's proceedings, we are unable to discuss the merits of its acts and decisions, but we feel confident in asserting that assemblies of this nature in which the Greeks in America deliberate together, and which are heralded throughout the entire Hellenism of this country, contribute largely to the strengthening of our nationalistic feeling and serve as an inspiration to those who are striving to preserve our nationality in the land where we now live.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 4, 1931.

WPA (ILL) PCC 90275

The Order of Gapa deserves much credit for undertaking so huge a task and for striving to realize so high a purpose, a task and a purpose difficult to achieve and in fact beyond its powers. But since the Hellenism of America has been abandoned and forsaken by the Greek Government and up to this time has received no aid in its struggle to preserve its racial integrity, and endeavor, regardless of its source and magnitude, should receive our whole-hearted support and encouragement. We feel that it is our duty to support any such movement.

We certainly do not pretend that the Order of Gapa can save the Hellenism of America, but neither do we believe that the efforts made by this organization are anything but noble and worthy of all possible encouragement and support. With this idea in mind, we assert that beyond a doubt this year's convention of the Order of Gapa in Montreal has contributed immensely toward the strengthening of Greek national feeling not only among the members of Gapa but also throughout all American Hellenism.

The Contradictor.

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Saloniki, July 11, 1931, p. 5

GREEK

GAPA'S SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The great Greek-American organization, Gapa, this year will hold its seventh Congress at Montreal, Canada, beginning July 27th and lasting until Aug. 2nd. Great preparations have been made to make the Congress a real success.

Saloniki, Feb. 7, 1931, p. 5

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

PUBLIC INSTALLATION OF NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS OF THE UNITED CHAPTERS OF ALPHA.

Last Monday, in the magnificent Aragon, installation of new officers of the Ahepa chapters was performed with great solemnity, and distinction.

The great hall of the Aragon, crowded with 5,000 participants never before had displayed such an imposing scene as when the oath was administered to the incoming officers. As all the new officers of the many chapters knelt with their left hand on the Bible, and the right hand raised to take the oath administered by George Philis, Supreme Commander of the Ahepa, who had come from Washington for the purpose, the audience was awed by the imposing ritual.

The Supreme Commander in a brief and dignified speech outlined the imperative duty of the new Knights of the Order and, with a sign, terminated the ceremony which was followed by a delightful dance.



GREEK

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The Greek Press, Sept. 18, 1930.

THE ORDER OF ANEPA SERVES AS A BEACONLIGHT FOR THE GREEKS OF
AMERICA.

By Louis George.

As much as I knew about the benevolent order of Anepa and the great work it performs among our people, I never for a moment dreamed of its magnitude, when leaving for the Boston Convention with my friends George Gatsis, and George Neros, the coming heavy-weight prize-fighter.

Traveling at a high rate of speed in Mr. Gatsis' automobile, we hardly paid any attention to the variety of scenery, along the beautiful roads of the eastern states. Our minds and our hearts were focused on the Convention in Boston, where the elite of the Greek-American commonwealth were to meet and discuss ways and means for the betterment of the Order, and the uplifting of every Greek in the United States.

The first impression that one receives, when the roll call of the delegates is called, is something like that of a parliament at the opening of a new session. The same solemnity, the same grandeur, and the same seriousness that accompanies the opening

The Greek Press, Sept. 18, 1930.

of a parliamentary session was noticed in the proceedings during the first day of the convention.

The order that prevailed during the entire week of the Convention could well serve as an example for many parliaments of the world. The chairman of the Convention, as well as the committees that were appointed to draft resolutions and present their findings, were acting as past masters of parliamentary rules. It was indeed inspiring to be present to consult and deliberate with a body of people of the caliber of the delegates to the Ahepa Convention.

Only in Greece proper could any one witness such a display of Greek strength, vitality, and genius. And only the Ahepa could muster such an array of talent that proved itself to be truly a revelation to the official Americans, who had the opportunity to judge and appreciate the progress made by the Greeks of America in the short period of twenty-five years.

There were, as is natural, many disappointments, but all cannot be pleased and satisfied by the proceedings of any deliberative and elective body. Many are called and few are chosen. The best, as a rule, generally win and the fittest

The Greek Press, Sept. 18, 1930.

survive. Many were there who sought to climb the ladder of officialdom and reach the pinnacle. Others were seeking to be the lesser lights of the ruling element in the Order, but notwithstanding all the friction that is a necessary concomitant to every elective body in its final deliberations. The delegates exerted themselves to elect as officers for the ensuing year men, who have proved themselves to be able leaders and capable men.

The order of Ahepa serves as a forum for those who have a message to deliver. The delegates are there to listen and to judge, and when the time is at hand for the nomination of candidates for office, only the best are considered, and out of the best group, the elite is chosen to guide the destinies of the Order. The method of electing the officials is as democratic as can be desired, and when all is said and done, the outcome of the election of the high officers of the Order is always pleasing and highly satisfying.

What the order of Ahepa has done towards the enrichment of the life of the Greeks of America, is common knowledge to every Ahepan and non-Ahepan. It has fostered

The Greek Press, Sept. 18, 1930.

good citizenship, and it has exerted such an influence upon the conduct of its members, as to be accepted and recognized as of equal value to the education received in the country's schools.

The very act alone of gathering together 30,000 Greeks, whose hearts--in the most vexing problems--beat as one, is an accomplishment of the highest magnitude. The results of this grouping together are beginning to be felt by the entire Greek element of America. The Greeks all look to Ahepa for guidance and begin to recognize its high mission in the destiny of the Greeks. Out of such power and unity will spring lasting edifices to be used as halls of learning and progress for the sons of the Greeks of America. The order of Ahepa is centering all its efforts to establish such institutions that will be of credit to the Greek spirit of America, and a credit to the land that gave us birth.

In this great and noble work, the Order seeks the cooperation of every blossoming Greek soul in the land of Jefferson, Webster, and Emerson. Strong as the Ahepa has become, it still seeks to enroll within its folds the hundreds of thousands of

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GREEK

The Greek Press, Sept. 18, 1930.

the Greeks of America; for it believes that only through a powerful union can the soul of the Greeks of America survive the vicissitudes of social evolution. To visualize the great day, when the host of the Greeks of America will marshal its great number to the attainment of a complete and solid union, is a consummation to be fervently desired. Let us exert all our efforts for the accomplishment of this gigantic task, which will stand out as an achievement in the annals of Hellenism.

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Saloniki, Sept. 13, 1930, p. 5



THE PAN-CRETAN CONGRESS.

Dr. John Volicos and Rev. E. Tsourounakis representing the various Cretan societies of Chicago, today left for Detroit Michigan, to participate as delegates, in the Pan-Cretan Congress, which opens its sessions next Monday.

Eleuterios Venizelos, prime minister of Greece, himself a Cretan and honorary president of the fraternity, wired felicitations to the convocation of the Pan-Cretans.

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GREEK



The Greek Press, Sept. 4, 1930.

AHEPA

p. 2.- After spending a week at the Boston Convention, the Ahepans returned to their work, refreshed, enthusiastic and happy. At this convention, the strength of the organization was manifested. Other conventions merely served as meeting places for friends to see one another. This years convention, in the heart of American Hellenism, held a much greater significance.

No other Greek organization has shown such progress by the Ahepa. In eight short years it has risen to 30,000 membership. With such purposes and aims as they possess, they will continue to flourish and grow stronger as the years go by.

As all organizations, Ahepa has had many difficulties and serious problems but we are confident she will weather storms as she has done in the past. Ahepa is very necessary! It has done much and is in a position to do more towards preserving Hellenism in America and giving our children a Greek education.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 23, 1930, p. 5



RECEPTION FOR THE WESTERN DELEGATES OF AHEPA.

The United chapters of Ahepa organized a reception committee, to receive and entertain, the Ahepa delegates from the Western States, who are on their way to Boston, for the Eighth Congress of the Order.

The committee gave a sumptuous dinner at the Trianon in honor of the transient delegates and afterwards, guided by a group of motorcycle policemen, went to Grant Park and laid a wreath on the tomb of Abraham Lincoln.

They also visited many interesting and historical places of the Metropolis of the West. They expressed much enthusiasm over the greatness of the City of Chicago.

The delegation of the West and Southwest along with the delegates from Chicago and suburbs, left last night for the East, on a special Michigan Central train bearing the inscription "Ahepa Special."

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GREEK



The Greek Press, Aug. 21, 1930, p. 5

AHEPA CONVENTION

Representatives from the Chicago chapters to the annual Ahepan convention began leaving yesterday for Boston. One of the first to go was Louis George.

The rest of the representatives will leave next Saturday. Many representatives from other cities will stop at Chicago on their way to Boston. A welcoming reception is being prepared for them which includes a banquet at the Trianon and a sight-seeing tour thru Lincoln Park.

Without doubt, this convention will have more representative than any other in Ahepa's history. Many Greeks are using this occasion to visit friends and relatives in Boston.

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GREEK

The Greek Press, Aug. 14, 1930, p. 5



SONS OF PERICLES

Next week the Sons of Pericles are holding their annual convention at Detroit, Michigan. This junior Ahepa organization is composed of young Greek boys in America. Although comparatively new, it has already fifty five chapters scattered throughout the United States.

In this way the Ahepa intends to extend its aims and ideals to the younger generation so that the work of fostering our native tongue, ideals, and customs in America will be perpetuated.

For this convention, two members of each chapter are to be chosen as representatives. Chicago's two chapters will send C. Tsoulus and N. Bouloukos from Lord Byron Chapter No. 11 and P. Simadis and J. Nicols from Ypsilantes chapter No. 22. They will leave next Sunday for Detroit and the Bank Cadillac Hotel, where the convention will take place.

Saloniki, Aug. 9, 1930, p. 5

GREEK



GAPA'S ELECTIONS.

At the last convention of the Order of Gapa which took place at the aristocratic Medinah Club, the following officers were elected:

Dr. Asteriades, Supreme President, Akron Ohio; Attorney George Triantafilakos (Rose) Vice-Supreme President, Gary Indiana; Mr. A. Maroulis, Secretary; Mr. Stamos Grinias, Treasurer; Commanders are the following:

A. B. Mountanos, San Francisco; Geo. Demetracopoulos, Boston; Geo Kounes, New York; K. Sateracopoulos, Chicago; P. Stamos, Charleston S. C; K. Kontogianis, Pittsburg, Pa; P. Economopoulos, Detroit; John Darlas, Akron, Ohio; K. Economopoulos, Denver; Dr. MaLavazos, Alabama; Stylianos Stagopoulos, Utah; Hercules Papamanolis, Canada and Mrs. Olga D. Kallimachos the wife of Mr. D. Kallimachos editor of the National Herald, as General Commander of the woman's lodges.

Mr. Augerinos Soupras, Counsellor at Law.

The next congress of the Order for 1931 will take place in Canada.



The Greek Press, Aug. 7, 1930.

THE GAPA CONVENTION

The work of the Gapan women was over as soon as they had completed the costumes to be used in the Greek dancing which took place at the Grand Ball. With only a few hours sleep, the representatives got down to business on Friday in order to clean up matters. They continued discussing various questions till late at night.

All day Saturday, business was rushed through so that there would be ample time for the new elections. All business was finished by 8 o'clock and a huge banquet followed.

This banquet was the climax of the week's events and was attended by practically every representative to the convention totaling over three hundred. The president of Chicago's Gapa, Dr. George Gavaris began the speech making. Lawyer John Gekas, representative of Ypsilantes chapter was next and served as chairman. He introduced the General Consul from Greece, G. Depastas, who was followed by Dr. B. Asteriadis, Ambassador from Greece, H. Simopoulos, the Patriarchal Legate Damaskinos, B. Ioannus and others. A brief program followed the speeches. As it was the last official meeting of the Gapans, friends and acquaintances hastened to bid one another goodbye till next year.

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GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 2, 1930.

GAPA CONVENTION.

Yesterday morning the Right Reverend Metropolitan Bishop of Corinth, Mr. Damaskenos, arrived in Chicago from New York, to be present at Gapa's convention.

About 10 A.M. he appeared before the convention and addressed the delegates as follows:

"I want to congratulate the Gapans for their splendid organization and their sacred aim. Unfortunately, up to this time, the division existing in the church has blocked your progress. But from now on, peace will reign, for the church question has been settled. I wish you full success in the aims of your organization".

Mr. Mountanos of the committee made a speech of welcome, and the Very Reverend Archimandrite Panos Stamos from Charleston, N. C., addressed the Right Reverend Damaskenos.



Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 2, 1930.

While the convention was in progress, small outings took place. On Tuesday morning more than a hundred delegates and more than a thousand members visited the famous Planetarium. On Wednesday a dance, in honor of the representatives, was given at the Aragon, at which Ambassador Char. Simopoulos was present with the Consul, Mr. Depasta. Mr. Kallimahos, editor-in-chief of the National Herald of New York, who had come to Chicago to attend the convention, was also present at the dances. On Thursday night the ladies of the Chicago lodges, Estia, Kypseli, and Gorgo served tea to the delegates of the ladies' lodges and to the wives of the male delegates at the Edgewater Beach Hotel.

Tonight on the occasion of the completion of the work of the convention, a dinner will be served at the Medinah Athletic Club.

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GREEK



Saloniki, August 2, 1930

GAPA'S FIFTH CONVENTION

p. 1 The fifth convention of the Greek Order Gapa, began its sessions, last Monday at the Medinah Athletic Club. Besides the delegates, who came from all over United States, three thousand Greeks and others participated in the opening ceremony was very magnificent and imposing. When his Excellency, Charalambos Simopoulos, Greek Ambassador, accompanied by the Hon, Depastas, Consul General of Greece in Chicago, the Supreme President of Gapa, Basil Toannou and the Patriarchic Exarch the Most Rev. Damaskenos, who came to America as representative extraordinary of the Ecumenic Patriarchate, to unify the Greek churches of North and South America, entered the convention hall, the bands immediately played the national anthems of the United States and Greece, consecutively the enthusiasm of the participants was very great.



Saloniki, August 2, 1930

After the solemn and imposing liturgy Dr. Gavaris, President of the Organization Committee, introduced W. Saltiel, representing the Mayor of Chicago, Mr. Saltiel in a brilliant speech welcomed the delegates, praised the work of the order and extolled ancient and modern Greece. Following Mr. Saltiel Dr. Gavaris read a letter, sent to the Convention by the President of the United States, Herbert Hoover. The letter created a sensation. It reads as follows.

GREEK

Saloniki, August 2, 1930

White House
July 19, 1930
Washington, D. C.



Dr. Gavaris
President Executive Committee
Greek-American Progressive Association
5 South Wabash Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Gavaris:

Kindly convey my cordial greetings to the National Convention of the Gapa, and express to the members the esteem I have for the work of the Order in its faithful transplanting to American institutions the benefit of the historic past and lofty ideals of the Greek race, the perpetuation of which, is the aim of the Order.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Hoover.



Saloniki, August 2, 1930

Basil Ioannou, Supreme President of the Order in his speech brought out the good work of the Order and emphasized the fact that Gapa has already established one hundred fifty lodges all over the land and sixty nine schools of which nineteen were build and owned by the Order, the fifty remaining being in rented buildings.

The Greek Ambassador next spoke without oratorical effect, but in an advisory manner urged the Greeks of America to be loyal to the United States, their mother country and to Greece, the mother of all countries. He further urged the Greeks to import Grecian goods and products which America doesn't produce.

wednesday night the Chicago United Lodges of Gapa gave a dance in the Aragon ballroom in honor of the visiting delegates. Four thousand people participated.

GREEK



Saloniki, August 2, 1930

This dance was honored by the presence of the Greek Ambassador, Mr. Simopoulos and the Consul General, Mr. Depastas. Groups of Greek maidens gracefully presented various Greek dances.

Thursday the delegates went on a sight seeing tour that ended with a visit to the stock yards. Thursday afternoon the women's lodge of Chicago held a tea party for the visiting ladies, at the Edgewater Beach Hotel.

Saturday night, at the closing of the convention a symposium was given at the Medinah Athletic Club in which many prominent Greeks took part. The conviviality of the participants might have turned out to resemble the Dionysia (Bacchanalia) of the past had not the State and Church dignitaries been present.

GREEK



Saloniki, August 2, 1930

The event was honored by the Exarch, Bishop Philaretos Greek Ambassador, Consul General Mr. Depastas, D. Kallimachos, Editor of New York's Greek Herald, past and present dignitaries of the Order, and many other notables of the Greek community in Chicago.

The departing delegates were very much pleased with the Greek's hospitality and much more pleased with the great Metropolis of the West, Chicago. Hundreds of them had never been in Chicago.



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The Greek Press, July 31, 1930, p. 1 GREEK

GAPA.

The highlight of the social part of Gapa's convention took place Wednesday evening. Over 2,000 people thronged the Aragon ballroom to show their loyalty to the Gapa organization. A pleasant surprise came in the form of Greek dancing by the members of the young Ladies "Icypselis" club in native Greek costumes.

Distinguished guests were the Ambassador of Greece, the General Consul of Greece, who had just arrived from New York and J. Kallimahos, editor of the Ethnikos Kyrikx (National Herald) of New York.

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The Greek Press, July 31, 1930, p. 2

GREEK

GAPA.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Greek population of Chicago is not often as enthusiastic over a single event as they have been this week. Greeks from all parts of America and even from Greece have been coming to our city to attend the Gapa convention. Many bring their families and take this opportunity to visit friends and relatives in Chicago.

When an organization makes elaborate preparations for a convention and holds this convention in the Medinah Athletic Club, it shows that it has left its childhood days behind and is growing into maturity. It has reached the stage where everyone became enthusiastic over the organization and a convention of this sorts plays an important part in their lives.

There is not reason why the visitors to this convention and its Chicago members should not have imprinted forever in their hearts the aims and ideals of Gapa. Chicago is doing its best to fulfill this purpose.

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The Greek Press, July 31, 1930.

GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Members were welcomed to the Medinah Athletic Club as apostles or heralds of a sacred faith. They conducted all business with the ideals and aims of our forefathers hovering in the background.

Since last Monday, a distinguished guest to our city has been the Representative of Greek Democracy to the United States, Mexico, and Cuba, Ambabassador H. Simopoulos.

The presence of the Ambassador shows that he, too, recognizes the importance and significance of this convention.

Tomorrow, with the arrival of His Holiness Damaskinos, the ecclesiastical question will be seriously discussed.

The Greek Press firmly believes that all this church disturbance has been caused by a handful of "small fry" and will be quickly settled by the Patriarcital Exarhos Corinthian.

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GREEK

WPA (ILL) P&O

The Greek Press, July 31, 1930

GAPA

p. 1.- Since last Friday, representatives from all parts of the country have been thronging our city to attend the Gapa convention. They were graciously received by Chicagoans who entertained them in various ways till Sunday evening.

The first big day of the convention started on Monday at the Medinah Athletic Club with a huge crowd attending. When the Ambassador of Greece made his entrance everybody stood and Nick Varzos' orchestra played our national anthem.

Pres. George Gavaris requested Archrev. D. Golemis, D. Gambrilis and N. Kesses to open the convention with a prayer. Following this, Dr. Gavaris welcomed the visitors and explained the purpose of the convention. A telegram from Mr. Hoover, president of the United States, was read, and another from the Metropolitan Corinthias, expressing deep regrets at not

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GREEK

WPA (ILL) 860 30275

The Greek Press, July 31, 1930

being able to be present at the opening at the convention.

The first speaker was Mr. Saltiel, representing the mayor of the city of Chicago. He was followed by the Governor of this district, A. Kapsopoulos, and Supreme President B. Idannis. Amid much applause, Ambassador Simopoulos also spoke. The American anthem was played and the first day of the convention was over.

The Greek Press, July 3, 1930

AHEPA



p. 5.- The annual Ahepa convention will be held in Boston this year during the last week of August. Representatives are sent to this convention from all chapters in the United States and elections for the coming year are held.

The Chicago chapters have chosen their representatives since June and they are ready to depart for the convention. Those chosen are:

Chapter 46	- - -	G. Spannon and J. Poulakis
Woodlawn Chapter	- -	A. Peponis and L. George
North Shore Chapter	-	T. Matsoukas and Pantelis
Hellenic Center	- -	J. Michalopoulos
Oak Park Chapter	- -	A. Kollias
Garfield Chapter	- -	F. Mikes
Evanston Chapter	- -	C. Limbert and A. Pantelis
Pullman Chapter	- -	E. Pofantis

(Full)

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The Greek Press, Feb. 19, 1930.

GREEK

AHEPA.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The occasion of installing new officers at the Aragon was a great occasion for the Ahepans last Wednesday. Thousands of friends of the Ahepans were there. Members of all Chicago Chapters and many higher officers came, among them Supreme President Filis.

After the installation which lasted an hour and a half, the guests began dancing in Aragon's beautiful ballroom. We congratulate Ahepa on this wonderful event.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 15, 1930.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30273

THE INSTALLATION OF AHEPA'S NEW OFFICERS

p. 5.- The eight chapters of the Order of Ahepa, a national organization, in a very imposing ceremony, installed the newly elected officers.

The installation took place in the spacious Aragon Ball Room. Throngs of people began to arrive very early and by eight o'clock the great hall was crowded.

When the installation ceremony began the hilarity of the crowds subsided and all the attention was turned toward the ceremonies. The officers and councils of each chapter, in groups, took the oath of the Order alternately. The various chapters are:

Chicago chapter 46, North Shore chapter 94, Hellenic chapter 202, Evanston chapter 204, Woodlawn chapter 93, Oak Park chapter 104, Garfield chapter 203, Pullman chapter 205.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 15, 1930.

Though there were many speeches delivered, all were brief, but full of eloquence. Each vied with the other in extolling the merits of this great Greek-American organization. Dancing followed the ceremony, which lasted until early hours of the morning. Over 6,000 people were present at the installation.

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GREEK



Saloniki, Oct. 19, 1929, p. 3

PAN-CRETAN FRATERNITY UNION

Knowing that in union there is strength the Chicago Cretan societies called a Pan-Cretan Convention with Chicago as its meeting place. Cretan brotherhoods from all over the country were requested to come to Chicago and lay down plans for a general union.

Circuit delegates came to Chicago and the desired union materialized. The following are the founders and representatives of the Pan-Cretan Union of America.

Chicago circuit. Rev. E. Tsourounakis and Dr. John Volicos.

New York circuit. B. Constantinides, E. Kafatos, Demetrius Theodorakis.

Utah circuit. Spiro Kounalis, Ant. Marketakis

Pittsburg circuit.	Theodore Actoudianakis
Cleveland "	Michel Constandakis
Detroit, "	Anthony Phiorakis
Chicope, Mass. "	Charalambos Erinakis.

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GREEN



The Greek Press, Sept. 4, 1929

THE RESULTS OF THE ANEPAN KANSAS CITY CONVENTION

Last Saturday marked the end of the Anepan convention in Kansas City. The representatives of the various chapters are to be praised for their indefatigable work concerning the convention, which was a huge success.

Among other deeds, they managed to add \$500,000 to the scholarship fund and voted a sum of \$1,500,000 to build an Orphanage. Both these actions were received with the greatest of enthusiasm and work on the orphanage will begin as soon as possible.

The last task of the convention was the election of officers. George Philis, Supreme vice-president, was elected Supreme President for the coming year. We are glad to say that the office of Supreme vice-president was filled by our well-known and well-liked Chicagoan, Peter G. Sikonis. Mr. Sikonis was previously the Supreme Governor of the 15th district. Achilles Watsonis was re-elected secretary and John Godates, treasurer. George Bournas was elected General Consul. Stilianos Lekas, another Chicagoan, was elected Supreme Governor of this District.



The Green Press, Sept. 4, 1929

The Chicago chapters should be honored to have two of their brothers holding such high offices in the Abenon organization.

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The Greek Press, Sept. 4, 1929

AHEPA

Various Ahepan Kansas City Convention representatives, returning to their various chapters, passed through our city and were warmly received.

A reception was given last night at the Greek Cafe in honor of Mr. Chia-
• gouris. Among those present were John Raklios, Paul Javaras, John Alex-
opoulos and George Becharas. Guests of honor were George Vournas, Supreme
Consul of Ahepa, K. Kritzas, of New York and Meletios Meltiades, editor of
the Ahepa Magazine.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 31, 1929.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

FIVE HUNDRED GREEKS LEAVE FOR KANSAS CITY.

SEVENTH CONGRESS OF AHEPA.

Ahepa's Seventh Congress opened its session last Monday at Kansas City, Mo. Each of the 220 lodges all over the land sent delegates to Kansas City. The Greek Ambassador and the Phillelene United States senator from Utah, Hon. William H. King, honored the convention with their presence. Governors of Missouri and Kansas and other states and municipal officials will participate in the Greek convention.

Five hundred Greeks from Chicago left for the Congress. It is estimated that over 6,000 Greeks from all over the country will participate in the Seventh Congress of Ahepa.

The Greek Press, Aug. 28, 1929

THE RECEPTION OF THE AHEPAN REPRESENTATIVES

A body of Ahepan representatives for the Kansas City Convention, from the Eastern cities, were given a reception in Chicago, Saturday, by the various chapters.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, the representatives were met at the Union station by a committee. Many other members were there to welcome them. Everyone piled into cars and drove down Michigan Blvd. to Grant Park where the Ahepans placed a wreath on Lincoln's monument and were photographed.

From there they went north through Lincoln Park till they came to Solon school of St. James Church, where the visitors expressed amazement at the building and congratulated the Greeks of Chicago for having such a wonderful school.

A sumptuous banquet was awaiting them at the Oak Park Arms Hotel, prearranged by George Kokkinos, Chairman of the Reception Committee. A very delightful program followed the banquet. Some of the participants were: Themis Georgiou, Andrew Vlahos, Spiros Bekatoros, and P. Vournas.



The Greek Press, Aug. 28, 1929

Our Supreme Governor of the 8th District, P. G. Sikokis welcomed the visitors and was followed by A. Katsonis who spoke on behalf of the visiting representatives.

Among those representing the Eastern cities were: Former president Mr. Tsim-pides; treasurer, Mr. Gobatos; Governors Bournas, Beras, and Tzanetis and a member of the Supreme Consul, Mr. Tsakadas. The Eastern and Chicago representatives all left on the 7 o'clock train for Kansas City.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Greek Press, July 31, 1929

DEPARTURE

Dr. S. Loumos, of Alexander Ypsilantis chapter and Aristides Mourikis of Navarinon chapter are representatives of the Chicago Gapa organization at a convention to be held in Detroit, Michigan. The representatives left last Saturday.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Greek Press, June 26, 1929

ARRIVAL

Mr. George Philis, supreme vice president of Ahepa has arrived in Chicago, where he will remain for a few days.

At Mr. Philis' request, the representative of the Supreme Council, Mr. P.S. Kokis, has invited all the Ahepan chapters to a general assembly, on Monday evening, in order to make some very important announcements.

Democrat, February, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE AHEPA AS A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF THE FUTURE

Recently the installation of the officers of eight chapters of Ahepa took place at the Trianon. No words can express or describe what a gala evening it was. Thousands attended.

February 18th was the day on which the officers of the eight Chicago chapters of Ahepa were installed with great pomp and ceremony. The Trianon Ballroom owned by A. Karzas, B. Karzas and N. Nomikos was the scene of the great affair. At 8:30 exactly the ceremonies began. D. Alfange, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, was guest of honor.

Chairman of the affair was D. Parry, lawyer, past-president of Chapter 46 and at present, president of the Falanthos society. As the Greek and American flags were brought in, the orchestra of the Varzos brothers played the Greek and American national anthem.

A. Kollias was toastmaster of the evening and a very good one at that. P. Sikokis, Supreme Governor of the 8th District was the main speaker.

Democrat, February, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

Supreme President D. Alfange depicted a brilliant future for Ahepa and described it as a future national organization.

Other honored guests were A. Petrellin, George Peterson, Parascho Volo, D. E. Zaph, A. George N. Spannon, the Sons of Pericles and the presidents of twenty Ahepan chapters in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri and Ohio.

The eight Chicago chapters of Ahepa are:

- Chicago Chapter No. 46
- Woodlawn Chapter No. 93
- North Shore Chapter No. 94
- Oak Park Chapter No. 104
- Hellenic Center No. 202
- Garfield Chapter No. 203
- Evanston Chapter No. 204
- Pullman Chapter No. 205.

Dancing followed the ceremonies and the great day came to an end.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 15, 1928, p. 5

CHICAGO GREEKS LEAVE FOR DETROIT. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Three hundred and fifty delegates and members of Ahepa left, last night, for Detroit to participate in the Sixth Convention of the Order.

After the preliminary sessions of the Sixth Congress, the Ahepans, in magnificence and pomp, will go to the city of Ypsilanti to celebrate the unveiling of the statue of Ypsilanti, donated to that city by the Order of Ahepa.

Andrew J. Vlachos, Attorney eminent Chicagoan, will deliver the panegyric oration in Ypsilanti.

Democrat, July - Aug., 1928.

THE ORDER OF AHEPA AND THE DETROIT CONVOCATION

The great national Order of Ahepa held its sixth convention in Detroit the latter part of August.

The City of Detroit was decorated with the national colors of America and Greece and for a whole week the colors of Ahepa were hoisted on top of the Book-Cadillac Hotel, one of the finest hotels in America.

Thousands of Ahepans and their friends visited the convention, spending an unusual holiday week. During the week's session, a great parade took place at Ypsilanti, Michigan. There over 3,000 people, from all parts of the country, paraded through the streets of Ypsilanti, going there to unveil a beautiful marble statue, made in Greece, honoring the General Demetrios Ypsilanti, brother of Prince Alexander Ypsilanti, who played an important part in the Greek Revolution for the independence of Greece from Turkey in 1823. The city was named at the suggestion of

Democrat, July - Aug. 1928.

the then Governor of the State of Michigan, Judge Woodward. The celebration was magnificent and unique. Never in the history of Ypsilanti, since the founding of the city, was such a parade held.

Ahepa is growing steadily and strongly, having chapters in all but three states of the Union, with thousands of members. It will not be very long until the membership will grow such an extent as to be classes as one of the outstanding national orders of our country.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Sept. 3, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

WHAT WAS THE HELLLENISM OF AMERICA. TO WHAT OF AMERICA?

(Editorial)

Pg. 1- We have at various times discussed in these columns the well-known Greek-American educational progressive club best known by the initials of its name, Ahepa. We have paid particular attention to Ahepa whenever it has held its annual convention. To-day this convention meets again, in Miami, Florida, and we consider it opportune to deal with Ahepa, which possesses so numerous a membership among the Greeks of America.

Our readers probably recall that in the beginning our discussion was polemic in its nature; we did not hesitate, among other things, to characterize Ahepa as anti-Hellenic. We soon changed our hostile attitude, however, for we were assured that this club intended to organize America's Hellenism for the purpose of supporting each Greek's right to equality and justice in this country.

Some things really were accomplished at the last meeting. Some alterations were made, and the organization did become more Hellenic. In fact, we have

Chicago Greek Daily, Sept. 5, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

no doubt that this organization will become Greek and remain Greek, for we have seen many good Greeks registering in Ahepa whose patriotism cannot be questioned.

However, it is true that up to this moment the Order of Ahepa has not succeeded in realizing any of its aims; it has not justified its ostentatious title. But this is no reason why we should oppose it. On the contrary, we should try, especially through the influence of our journals, to contribute as much as we can to its improvement, to arouse its lukewarm Hellenism, and to make it serve the interests of the Greeks of America.

We are therefore dealing with Ahepa to-day solely for the purpose of helping it, and we do this in spite of the fact that many will misinterpret what we write and will fail to discern the good intentions of the writer. Indeed, many members of Ahepa become uneasy when their club is discussed in the newspapers. They overlook the fact that it is the duty of Greek journalism in America to follow all Greek activities and to keep Greeks informed of everything which affects them. Ahepa is an important organization of Greek-Americans, and consequently it is the duty of the Greek press to follow its

Chicago Greek Daily, Sept. 6, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PDC 1007

activities. We therefore return to it in theme, and beginning to-day, we shall publish articles on them and tell what the Hellenism of America expects of it.

S. Notaris.

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GREEK

Saloniki, June 9, 1913.

THE UNION OF THE GREEK DEMOCRATIC LIBERALS OF AMERICA WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 1000

To the associations of the Union:

p. 7- We hereby notify those who are interested that during the week which had been appointed for our convention the Shriner's' convention will meet in Washington, D. C., and the presence of thousands of guests in Washington will make it difficult to obtain hotel accommodations. We have therefore postponed our convention, which was to meet on June 6, and the date will be announced later.

From the office of the executive committee.

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GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, May 5, 1923.

THE PROGRAM OF THE THIRD CONVENTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC LIBERALS OF THE
UNITED STATES AND CANADA

p. 8- The Convention was in session for three days. The first day was May 12, 1923.

The meeting came to order at 9:30 a. m. in the large club-room of the Democratic Liberals of Chicago. A president pro-tem was elected and the documents which certified the appointment of the delegates by their several clubs were submitted to him for examination and approval.

About 1:30 p. m. permanent officers of the convention were elected and committees were appointed. After lunch the committees met separately and set to work on the special business for which they had been appointed.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 20275

Saloniki, May 5, 1923.

Second Day, May 13, 1923.

At 9:30 a. m. the convention was called to order. The special committees reported the completion of their work. The president arranged the order for the day and the discussion lasted from 1:30 p.m. to 6:30 p. m. An intermission followed to 8:30 p. m. The session was then resumed and continued to 12 p.m.

Third Day, May 14, 1923.

The session opened at 8:30 a.m. and with an intermission of one hour for dinner, continued to 6 p.m. Various subjects were discussed and a resume was made of the conversations with propositions and conclusions. The minutes were read and accepted. The session closed about 6 p. m.

WPA (ILL) PM 3/2/24

Saloniki, May 5, 1923.

At 6:30 p. m. a dinner was served by the Democratic Liberals of Chicago in honor of the visiting delegates.

At 9:30 p. m. the delegates conveyed in automobiles, attended the dance given at the Trianon, by the Young Women's Musical Association on behalf of the Greek Relief Committee for the benefit of our refugees from Asia Minor, as guests of the Chicago Democratic Liberal Association.

The delegates at the expense of the Chicago Democratic Liberal Association, will travel in automobiles to visit places of interest in our city of Chicago.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 20, 1919.

THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION.



The convention held in Washington was extremely interesting for a number of reasons. In the first place, it showed that the Americans of Greek origin or descent, are an important body of prosperous citizens, with able representatives in all branches of commercial life and in all the professions. In the second place, the genuine and great applause brought out by every mention of the necessity to treat all questions from a purely American point of view, and the presence among the delegates of a number who had fought for the United States on European battlefields, including two with the Distinguished Service Cross, showed that the interest of the convention in the Grecian claim was not based on any selfish idea of Greece first, but was founded on the broad American principle of self-determination--the foundation stone of **democracy** so admirably expressed by Mr. Wilson when he enumerated his fourteen points.

Throughout, the convention showed the utmost respect for President Wilson and all other officials of the government. The idea of the majority, and the idea which governed the actions of the executive committee, was that the American

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Sept. 20, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) 72-1-62-1

citizens in the convention, representing 500,000 American citizens of
Greek descent, respectfully called the attention of the American
Government to the fact that if it followed the principle of self-determination,
it could not in justice do otherwise than give Thrace to Greece.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 6, 1919.

THE PANHELLENIC CONGRESS IN WASHINGTON

The Greeks of Chicago were represented at the Panhellenic Congress in Washington by one American and four Greeks. They were the philhellene, Henry Reilly; Paul Demos, who represented the American Association of the Greek Community of Chicago; Reverend Constantine Hadzidimitriou and Mr. E. Dantelis, in behalf of the "Forty Churches", and Mr. K. Valioulis, in behalf of the Thracian Society.

All the representatives, both Greek and American, did their work so enthusiastically and so courageously that Greece might well be proud of her children; she may also be proud of her American friends. Chicago, also has a right to be proud because she was second to no other community in the success of her fine representatives.

The Thracians, Mr. Dantelis and Mr. Valioulis, aided by Mr. Reilly, visited certain legislators of Illinois, and gave valuable information about Thrace to some Congressional Committees. Mr. Reilly left no stone unturned and brought the matter of Thrace before every group and individual that he could contact.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 6, 1919.

IV In a conversation with a general of the American army, Mr. Demos was
I G asked, "Have you a personal interest in Greece?"

"I have no hope of personal gain," answered Mr. Demos, "I am merely a representative of the Greeks of Chicago. I am one of those who fought for the democracy and freedom of the smaller nations. Since Greece has not yet acquired her freedom, I have come here to add my efforts toward obtaining it."

The day will come when Greece will express personal thanks to Mr. Demos for his patriotic services. He succeeded in obtaining sympathy for the Greek cause at a time when it was most needed....

Father Hadzidimitriou, by his eloquent words and sincere pleadings, succeeded in swaying many influential people to the side of the Greek cause.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois
February 1, 1919.

(Typewritten Letter sent by the Sec'y of the Achaian League
to the Honorable Harry Olson, Chief Justice, of the Municipal
Court.)

Dear Sir:

The Achaian League, which was organized in Chicago, September 9, 1910, for the purpose of promulgating among people of Hellenic descent proper ideals with reference to American citizenship, and also for the purpose of promoting the legitimate interests of those Hellenic people who have assumed the alliance and obligations of American citizens, will hold its Ninth Annual Convention in Chicago, Feb. 15, 1919.

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GREEK

Feb. 13, 1919.

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis

In as much as you are a candidate at the approaching primary, we respectfully request that you submit for consideration a brief statement touching upon your qualifications and fitness for the office, as a candidate for which you desire to be nominated, and particularly a statement setting forth your attitude towards the Hellenes and their rights.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

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GREEK

Feb. 13, 1919.

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis

In furthering the purposes of its organization, the Achaian League will, in conformity with its custom in this respect, attempt to assist citizens of Hellenic descent in reaching fair, accurate and just opinions, as to the qualifications and fitness of the various candidates at the approaching primary and election.

While the Hellenes, more popularly but less accurately called Greeks, seek for themselves no privilege or consideration which is not due to all American citizens alike, regardless of ancestry, they do resent the prejudice indulged against them by some public officials whose attitude toward the Hellenes is reflected by opinions such as must have brought forth the remark of a certain judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago, that "All Greeks are liars. With me the question in these cases between Greeks is who lied the least?" This attitude does not conduce to any desirable understanding between native citizens and those who become citizens by choice.

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GREEK

The Star, Oct. 25, 1907.

LET US ALL WORK

(Editorial)

Our colleagues in New York City have been sending us a steady stream of reports describing the national convention of the Panhellenic Order of America, which is holding its deliberations in that city. This is a vital meeting of delegates from all the Greek communities of America, including our own.

The Panhellenic convention can accomplish great things if it is strongly supported. Its main purpose is unification of, and closer co-operation among, all the Greek communities of the United States. In its efforts to bring together the thousands of Greeks throughout the country, the Order has given the delegates the authority to propose any measure or idea which will promote the common interests of the Greek people.

The Order does not subject the pocketbooks of our people to a heavy strain;

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GREEK

The Star, Oct. 25, 1907.

it does not destroy the freedom of anyone. Every member of the Panhellenic Order can belong to any other organization; everyone can think as he pleases. It has been decided that each member will pay one dollar every six months into the Panhellenic Order's treasury. So, if we suppose that there are 150,000 Greeks in America, the sum of \$300,000 will be sent to Greece annually. This sum is not to be laughed at.

It was proposed that every Greek organization contribute five dollars a year to the Panhellenic Order. This is certainly a negligible amount when compared with the hundreds of dollars which the many hundreds of small, local organizations spend for useless purposes and social affairs. In other words, the sum of \$300,000 will be sent to Greece for the purpose of helping our families and assisting our fatherland to reconstruct its social, economic, educational, and military life. All this will be done with no serious effort on our part, with no serious strain on our financial resources.

We know that the good, patriotic, and intelligent Greeks of Chicago are willing to do all in their power to build a national Greek organization whose

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

The Star, Oct. 25, 1907.

immense financial resources, derived from every Greek patriot, will be sufficient to support and maintain all our church, educational, and charitable institutions very effectively and easily.

We are indeed happy to announce that in the preliminary deliberations of the Panhellenic Order's convention in New York, a motion was passed to the effect that next year's convention be held in Chicago. The convention's decision was telegraphed to Nicholas Salopoulos, the Greek consul general of Chicago.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

III. ASSIMILATION

C. National

Churches and Sects

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Star, Apr. 1, 1940.

GREEK



[GREEK CHURCH NEEDED ON SOUTH SIDE]

p. 3- Greeks who reside on the South Side have begun to realize the need of another Greek church there, for on account of their increased numbers a second church can be supported without detriment to the other church. The idea has so far matured that prominent South Side Greeks have called a meeting for that purpose. A committee has been appointed and has resolved to announce its intention to found a new church.

Therefore all South Side Greeks and all Greeks in Chicago in general are invited to attend a meeting which will take place on April 7 at 1:00 P.M. at 4300 South State street. At this meeting all the details of the new church will be announced by the temporary committee.

Star's notation:

The Greeks of the South Side are to be congratulated for taking the initiative in building another Greek church in Chicago. The population of the South Side is large enough to support the anticipated church without any difficulty whatever. We sincerely wish and hope to see the new church built as quickly as possible.

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GREEK

Greek Star, June 16, 1938.

PASTOR RESPECTED

Rev. Demetry Has Brilliant Record as Greek Leader

Rev. Constatas H. Demetry, pastor of Toledo's Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church, has been in this city only three years, but in that short time has made a host of friends and is held in high regard by the Greek people in this city.

Father Demetry was born in 1873, on the island of Samos, the home of Pythagoras, where he received his early education. He continued his studies at the Theological Seminary and College of Halki, near Constantinople, and was graduated in 1898. He was ordained the following year.

For the next six years, Father Demetry taught and preached in Constantinople schools and churches and in 1905 came to Atlanta, Ga., as rector and organizer of the Greek Orthodox Community there.

WPA 1111 PM 30213

GREEK

Greek Star, June 16, 1938.

Four years later he went to Lowell, Mass., then to Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit and finally to Toledo in 1935.

Father Demetry was the editor in Chicago of "The Religious Echo" and the author of several religious works.

He received the title of Doctor of the Ecumenical Throne and has been decorated with the Great Golden Cross of the Savior by the Greek government.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

The Greek Star, Feb. 5, 1937

PARISHIONERS BANQUET



No. 1.- Last Sunday evening's luxurious banquet was given in the St. Andrews parish hall, in which 150 eminent individuals of our community were seated, and had a wonderful time helping to swell the funds of the church.

It was an excellent opportunity, indeed, of enjoying the supper, in the first place, and secondly, to hear the songs, ecclesiastical choirs, and masterly speeches, by the Right Rev. Illistos, the Very Rev. Tsourounakis, the Doctors, N. Salouboulos and M. Panattheodorou, as well as Mr. G. Palaeologos. They all urged faith to our religion and devotion to the ideals of our glorious race.

The Greek Star, Jan. 1, 1937

THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREWS
THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE GREEK COMMUNITY



The Board of Directors of St. Andrews church in their endeavor to promote the association, not only of the members of the church but also of all the select compatriots of the Greek Colony in Chicago, at the start of the New Year, offer to all the opportunity of assembling together to exchange with one another, greetings for the New Year. Started two years ago, this plan includes a huge banquet to which approximately four hundred of our countrymen and their wives have been invited.

The success of this wonderful purpose on the two preceeding years is our only encouragement and it pleases us to be able to repeat again the event this year of 1937. It is up to us now to announce our plans to the members of our church and their friends, and to prepare a sumptuous banquet, a varied program and means of recreation with great joy for our members and friends.

The day of this enormous feast is set for Sunday, January 31, at eight o'clock and will take place in the hall of our church.



The Greek Star, Jan. 1, 1937

Along with this announcement we take the opportunity to wish all our members and all our countrymen a prosperous and happy New Year and may God bless you all.

ArchRev. E. Tsourounakis, the High Priest; B. Kotsonis, the President; K. Kakarakis, the Secretary.

The Greek Star, Oct. 30, 1936.

WPA FILE 100-302-5

DO NOT WASTE HOLY MONEY

Last winter there were churches in America, that did not have coal and others that could not meet their regular expenses. This means that churches go down, because people attend entertainments in winter and picnics in summer and do not attend church to pray and exercise their religious duties.

There are men in the church councils who do not care about the holy money, despite the poverty of the churches, so long as the money does not come from their pockets. We say this with conviction, because there have been found sincere ministers and choir singers and teachers, who have their wages coming to them, and, who inform us about publishers and other exploiters of everything "sacred and holy," who looted the church treasury while the former did not get their pay. It is about time that such practices be stopped.

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GREEK

Program of the Ninth Annual Dance, Given by the
St. Spyridon Educational Society, Chicago, Ill.,
Oct. 23, 1936, pp. 17-19.

Article Translated by Peter N. Mantzoros, from the Greek
Almanac of the Archdiocese issued in 1936, "A Summary of
the History of the Greek Church of North and South America."

The first Greek Orthodox Community in the United States was founded in
1867 in New Orleans, Louisiana. After the first Greek Orthodox Community
was established others followed and all of their ecclesiastical activities
were being directed through the Ecumenical Patriarchate in Constantinople.

In 1908, the then Patriarch Ioakeim III, issued a "Patriarchal Volume"
transferring his authority governing the church in America to the Holy
Synod in Athens, Greece.

For ten years the Greek Orthodox Church in North and South America was
governed through the Holy Synod in Greece and in September of 1918 the
Most Right Rev. Metropolitan of Athens, Meletios Metaxakis accompanied
by the Right Rev. Bishop of Rodostolou Alexander, came to America to

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GREEK

Program of the Ninth Annual Dance, Given by the
St. Spyridon Educational Society, Oct. 28, 1936.

study closer the needs of the Christians of our race residing here. Before returning to Athens he appointed Bishop Alexander to direct the activities of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America with headquarters in New York City.

In 1922 the newly elected Patriarch of the Ecumenical Patriarchate in Constantinople, Meletios, took away the authority governing the Greek Orthodox Church in America from the Holy Synod of Greece and transferred it to Patriarchate in Constantinople, but he promoted Bishop Alexander to the office of Archbishop of North and South America and also created three new Bishops namely that of Chicago, San Francisco and Boston.

During this period the Theological School of St. Athanasius was founded and a church publication was created, both under the supervision of the Archdiocese. These enterprises were short-lived, due to lack of funds for their upkeep. From 1922 until 1930 the Greek Orthodox Communities showed a remarkable progress, but unfortunately during the latter part of this period the political situation in Greece was shaken to such an

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GREEK

Program of the Ninth Annual Dance, Given by the
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extent as to even find followers among our people in this country, with the result that many thousands of dollars were spent accomplishing very little.

During the same period, while old country politics were being forced into the church, two large societies were founded and established in this country by Progressive Greek-American citizens, namely, the Order of Ahepa, meaning American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, and the Order of Gapa, meaning Greek-American Progressive Association, who helped to some extent to divorce our church from the politics of the old country. These societies were also instrumental in helping to erect schools and churches where there were none and thus helped to keep our ever-growing population within the sphere of the church.

The Archbishop with the three bishops, were working hard to educate our people and help them become better citizens, but the schism between our people on account of old country politics was still going on and so in 1929 when the new Patriarch, Photios II, took office in Constantinople,

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GREEK

Program of the Ninth Annual Dance, Given by the
St. Spyridon Educational Society, Oct. 28, 1936.

he dispatched to this country his representative, the Most Right Rev. Metropolitan Damaskinos, with orders not only to take charge of the Greek Orthodox Church in America but also to try and reconcile the various factions. His mission was crowned with success after which, he left in 1931, leaving the authority of governing the church to the able leadership of Right Rev. Bishop Callistos, at the same time transferring the other two bishops and the Archbishop to Greece.

In the latter part of 1931 a new Archbishop was elected in Constantinople who was designated Archbishop of North and South America and who arrived here in November of the same year and took up his duties with headquarters in New York City. Since his arrival many things have been accomplished and we hope he will continue this fine leadership.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 22, 1936.

[NEW SOCIETY ORGANIZED]

A new society or organization was launched in St. Nicholas church, under the name of the Holy Flame. Youth of the locality listened to join the organization, the main purpose of which is to initiate and teach youth the principles of the organization and management of our church affairs.

The youth of St. Nicholas church locality are very interested in this opportunity with enthusiasm. The organization of this new organization has been worked out and the installation of officers will be held soon.

The main purpose of the organization is to bring about the elevation of Hellenism in the Hellenic church before the eyes of other people.

The following officers have been elected: George Markounis, president; Christ Mallires, vice-president; Andreas Aniatas, secretary; Elias Mallires, treas. All these young men have devoted themselves, body and soul, to their sacred purpose. They will set themselves as examples before the new generation through their assimilation of the Greek ideals and character.



Saloniki-Greek Press, June 25, 1936.

EDITORIAL

Not one or two, but myriads are the reasons for the unification of the Chicago Greek Churches. Since this city is the headquarters for the Bishop, and most of the Greek people are aware of the immediate need for action to prevent the loss of more community property--two churches are already in the hands of receivers--and public opinion is strongly in favor of unity, it puzzles us to know what factors are preventing this unification from taking place. The advantages to be enjoyed from a central governing body are obvious to anyone who has the slightest understanding of organization efficiency.

A unified community will have the necessary strength to impose certain obligations upon indifferent factors of the community and influence them to take an active, beneficial part in the church program. A unified, directoral

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Saloniki-Greek Press, June 25, 1936.

body will bring a system--and results--analogous to the Catholic Church. We are constantly admiring their accomplishments but never imitate their methods to an extent that would enable us--like them--to send the majority of our Greek-American children to our own private schools.

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Following their example, we too could have large community centers and all types of social services available to our people. As a result of this amalgamation, expenses would naturally be lowered while profits would be increased. The benefits for the average church-goer would also be plentiful. Many unnecessary fees could be eliminated if the Bishop's offices and the central Orthodox Church offices of Chicago were in the same place. For the first time, the services in all the Greek churches would be uniform in text, order, and time.....

We could have a capable superintendent for our Hellenic schools and an extra

Saloniki-Greek Press, June 25, 1936.

priest to officiate at emergency periods.

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Now, we do without the benefit of these aids, as if we still lived in the blackness and ignorance of the Dark Ages.

All these things can be ours if certain individuals will realize that there is no other way to save our institutions. They must not allow their own selfishness to destroy them.

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GREEK

Gouvelaris, Katherine, President, "Greek Ladies' Society of Pullman, 'E Enosis'," Program of the Ninth Annual Dance Given by the St. Spyridon Educational Society, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 28, 1936.
p. 21.

The establishment of the St. Spyridon Community Church in Pullman, the opening of our school and taking care of our orphans, were the main reasons why the Greek ladies' society, "E Enosis," was founded in the fall of 1925. After our church was built in 1928, this society was instrumental in beautifying the inside of the building through its many social affairs whose entire proceeds went for the above mentioned purpose.

Greek-American News, May 15, 1936

THE RELIGION OF THE GREEKS

p. 8.- The question has been often asked, "What is the religion of the Greeks and whence it originated?"

The religion of the Greeks is "The Greek Orthodox religion" and it originated from Christianity. History tells us that, as the Greeks were closely connected with the Jews, they were the first people to accept Christianity, which explains the well known fact that the apostles used the Greek language and the Bible originally was written in Greek.

The Romans adopted not only the mythology of the Greeks but also the theology of the East. As Christianity forbade any paganism, the Christians avoided religious and social intercourse as well. Thus mistrust and hatred were aroused and cruel persecutions followed. Ten persecutions of the Christians are recorded from the days of Nero to the fourth century. Such was the reception of Christianity in Rome.

Greek-American News, May 15, 1936

It made steady progress, until Constantine, the Emperor of Byzantine Empire, raised it to a state religion. From this time onward the constitution of the Christian church took a new shape. Whereas before the elders and bishops were chosen from the whole church community and the principle of brotherly equality among all Christians was held in honor, now the priesthood (clergy) was separated from the people (laity) and in it were introduced degrees of rank, so that the bishops of the principal cities were placed over the remaining bishops as metropolitans, and these again had the superintendence of the priests in their immediate neighborhood. At the same time the church services, which before consisted only in singing, prayer and reading the Bible, were made more solemn by the aid of music and other arts.

The doctrine (dogma) also of Christianity did not longer remain in its original simplicity and purity, when many learned men made it the subject of their inquiry and meditation. The first point which they investigated was the relation of Christ to God, and the mysterious junction of his divine and human natures.

Greek-American News, May 15, 1936

On this question vehement contentions arouse between the Alexandrian **ecclesiastics**, **Arius** and Athanasious, the first of whom maintained that Christ, the Son of God, was inferior to God, the Father, and dependent on Him, while Athanasious laid down the doctrine of the Trinity in Unity, through the principle that God, the Son, was of the same substance with God, the Father.

The first general church council (Ecumenical Synod), A.D. 325, which Constantine convened at Nice, declared the opinion of Athanasious to be the true (Orthodox) faith of the church. But the German nations, the Goths, Vandals and Longobards, to whom Christianity had been brought by Arian missionaries, continued in Arianism for another century, and were, therefore, ex-communicated and driven out as heretics from the Catholic (universal) church. Let it be understood now that the name Catholic church **was** adopted as expressing the followers of Athanasious, in contrast to Arianism, the followers of Arian. The word "Catholic" is purely a Greek word and means "universal". This was the first dissension of Christianity.

Greek-American News, May 15, 1936

It was about that time that Constantine founded the old city of Byzantium as the seat of his empire and called it Constantinople. There were five bishops in the entire Christian dominion--Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem, and Rome. The four former comprised the Eastern and that of Rome the Western church.

Rivalry between the two churches ran high for a number of centuries and when the Bishop of Rome, Leo III, also called Pope, demanded supremacy over the others, Photius, the Bishop of Constantinople in 867, ruled that the Pope of Rome was not supreme and denounced as heresy the insertion in the Nicene creed of the word "filiusque". He also denounced the prohibition of priestly marriages.

Thus came the "great schism" of the Eastern and Western churches. To Photius we are indebted for this schism, as Greece never would have retained its nationalism during the dark ages had it not been independent of the Western church.

Paul L. Alexander.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 9, 1936.

YOUNG PEOPLE ATTEND CHURCH

Last week we wrote an article urging parents to take their children to the church services held during Holy and Easter week. While attending two different churches on Tuesday and Wednesday respectively, we were amazed to note that the majority of churchgoers were our young people. There were two young people for every one of the first generation lined up to be blessed by the priest in the St. Basil Church. We believe that this was true of all the other Chicago Orthodox churches.

This seems to indicate clearly the attitude and desires of the younger generation toward a retention of those customs and religious programs which they consider worth keeping. Naturally they will discard or ignore some of the customs which do not harmonize with the American way of living, but this is not unusual, for the youth of every transplanted foreign group does likewise.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Apr. 9, 1936.

The phenomenon of so many young people's attending services is very encouraging, for when it is time for us to relinquish the reins to younger leaders, we shall be confident that our church will not suffer. Part of our duty to ourselves and the motherland is accomplished when we succeed in instilling the finer points of our racial ideology and culture in the minds and hearts of our children.



YEAR BOOK OF ST. CONSTANTINE CHURCH AND KORAI SCHOOL, 1936, p. 66.

Historical Pages of the Community of St. Constantine and St. Helen.
7th.- Third Period after the Burning of the Church.
The Re-erection of the Edifice. 1927.

In the meantime, the effervescent desire for rebuilding the church increased due to the passion enhanced by the perpetual urgings of father Petrakis. Men in every station of life worked day and night to raise money for the new church. The self-denial and self-sacrifice was apparent everywhere.

A committee (of many members) was appointed, and composed of eminent members of our community, to raise funds for the building of a new and better church. The names are as follows: Bishop Philaretos, honorary president; Rev. Petrakis, general secretary; Dr. Constantine Theodorou, vice president; George Prassas, vice president; K. Tzovanis, treasurer. Other members were, N. Nomicos, K. Katsaounis, Dem. Stamos, Em. Kotsonis, G. Pelitis, H. Vrettos, Geo. Lempesis, John Mpontsolas, A. Agelopoulos, P. Mpouzanis, N. Karafotias, P. Rousopoulos, John Drousius, George Spyrou, Geo. Alexander, P. Milias, Vasil Argeres, John Vasilopoulos, Andr. Lyssaris, John Argyrios, P. Spiridakos, A. Papaleonardos, H. Simadis, G. Lampros, P. Kontos, G. Karavassos, D. Kontogianis, John Drapanias, E. Louloudakis, and N. Vasilacos.

Historical Pages of the Community of St. Constantine and St. Helen.
7th.- Third Period after the Burning of the Church.
The Re-erection of the Edifice. 1927.

It is note-worthy to mention the praise, by the Daily News, for Mr. Andrew Karagianis, whose feverish activities and efforts were responsible for the erection of our institutions. Mr. Karagianis said, "My tremendous success in raising money, depends entirely upon the willingness and self-sacrifice of the Greeks of our community, without their generous contributions, my efforts would not have been crowned with success. The community wanted to have a church and school building to symbolize Greek idealism; I simply collected the money they willingly gave. The praise belongs to the community."

Due to the efforts of all, the money was raised, and on the 9th of October, 1927, the cornerstone of the institution was laid, under the vigilant auspices of Mr. Karagianis and the rest of the committee.

In that famous and excellent celebration participated, the whole of Greek Hierarchy of America who came to Chicago for the Convention of the Archdiocese; a multitude of people; the officials of the General Consulate; the South Side Chapter of the Ahepans; the Knights of Constantine the Great in their splendid regalia and the Societies of Greek ladies, the "New Generation" and "St. Helen".

Historical Pages of the Community of St. Constantine and St. Helen.
7th.- Third Period after the Burning of the Church.
The Re-erection of the Edifice. 1927.

So great was the enthusiasm and joy of the participants, that right after the passionate speech of Bishop Ioakim of Boston, \$16,000 was raised in the twinkle of an eye.

A year after the cornerstone was laid, on October 14, 1928, the great portals of the church were thrown wide open to accomodate the 6,000 people who came for the celebration of the opening of the church. In the rite participated the whole Greek Clergy of Chicago. Archbishop Alexander presided, and was assisted by the whole hierarchy of America, who came here for the occasion. The splendor grandeur, and magnificence of the celebration was beyond description.

It would be just and right to mention and print the names of the donators and the amount contributed for the building of the institution, but they are so many. The Wreath of Honor belongs to all. The writer of these lines said, the names and the amount given by them are unknown, because when they gave they followed the holy saying, "Do not let the left hand know, what the right, gives." God alone knows the donators and the amount, and their names are glorified before him. God bless you all.

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YEAR BOOK OF ST. CONSTANTINE CHURCH AND KORAI SCHOOL, 1936, P. 56.

Historical Pages of the Community of St. Constantine And St. Helen.

5th.- Administration, Presidents, Priests, Guardians.-

The Community of St. Constantine at the beginning was administered by its own by-laws, politically by the state, ecclesiastically by the Holy Synod of Greece, and from the year of 1921 by the Ecumenical Patriarchate.

Every two years the conventions elect the church council and the presidents, who are men of sincerity, integrity, religious devotion, and distinguished for their love of Greece and the New generation. The First President was Mr. H. Koumountzis, a native of Sparta, and a great patriot. Mr. H. Vrettos, was Vice President; Mr. M. Petropoulos, General Secretary; Mr. P. Tzovanis, General Treasurer. Members of the Council were A. Apalodemas, George Skoularinos, D. Vournazos, S. Lampardakis, G. Katsoulis, G. Mpouzanis, G. Spyridakos, B. Rekas, L. Paulacos, N. Rousopoulos and P. Ladas. Second President was the eminent patriot Mr. John Papanastasiou, first cousin of Mr. Alexander Papanastasiou, former Prime Minister of Greece. Third President was Mr. Gianacopoulos. Fourth, Mr. Papanastasiou again; fifth, Mr. N. Nomicos; sixth, again Mr. Papanastasiou; seventh, Mr. Nomicos, again; eighth, Mr. Georgopoulos; ninth, Mr. D. Stamos,



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Historical Pages of the Community of St. Bonstantine and St. Helen.

who in the years of misfortune of the church displayed his self-denial and devotion to the good of the church; tenth, the illustrious and eminent doctor of our city, Dr. Constantine Theodorou; eleventh, Mr. D. Stamos again.

Priests were, Rev. Mandilaris, for two periods; Rev. Prouslanos, who was the first one to organize the Society of Greek Ladies, and in whose time the decoration of the church took place by adding benches and throne; Rev. D. Vainicos Theologian from Halki, and now presiding priest of the Greek Church in St. Louis, Mo.; the late Rev. Arsenios Priacos; and the last, and now Head Priest, Rev. Mark E. Petrakis. Father Petrakis replaced the benches with seats, redecorated the church, added the altar, amplified the musicale and added a deacon. In this church, Right Rev. Philaretos was elevated to the position of Bishop.

During this period, which was acclaimed and extolled for its philanthropic activities and deeds, distinguished and noted personalities had visited the church. The Late Patriarch of Alexandria, His Eminence, Mr. Meletios Metaxakis; the Present Metropolitan of North and South America; the Most Rev. Germanos; the

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Historical Pages of the Community of St. Constantine and St. Helen.

Metropolitan of Salonik; the Most Rev. Mr. Gennadios; the then Archbishop of North and South America; the Most Rev. Mr. Alexandros; the then Bishop of Boston; Mr. Loakim. Amongst the visiting statesmen, the most noted were Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos and Mr. George Kafantaris.



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YEAR BOOK OF ST. CONSTANTINE CHURCH AND KORAI SCHOOL, 1936, p. 55

Historical Pages of the Community of St. Constantine and St. Helen.-

4th.- First Period, Before the Destruction By Fire (1909-26.)

We are in the year of 1909, the year on which the building of the Church and the School began. The zeal and enthusiasm of the Greeks, on the South Side as well as of those in the center of the city, was such that the necessary amount of money was gathered, and within a year, the first service was performed in the newly built church, by the two priests of the Holy Trinity Church, Rev. Pegreas and Rev. Mandilaris; the latter remaining as a regular officiating priest of the church for many years.

It would have been an omission, of sacred duty, if we were not praising the willingness of all, who contributed for the erection of the edifice. Most of them were manual laborers, and employers of small fruit stores. They were mostly natives of Arcadia, with whom the writer of these lines many times, discussed conditions of that time, and admired the grandeur of their soul. Indeed no one will fail to admire the self-denial and self-sacrifice of those contributors in order to leave a legacy to their children and to those who later arrived from Greece.



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Historical Pages of the Community of St. Constantine and St. Helen.-

The Church and school building cost \$28,000, and was composed of two stories. On the first floor was the school with its different halls, on the second floor was the church; the offices of the council; the offices of priest's and the diocese.

Year after year the Greek population increases, and St. Constantine Church becomes not only the House of God, but also the National House. In this church, the Greeks receive their religious services and exchange views and ideas. The everlasting desire to return to their native country and their beloved ones, begins to diminish, because they feel, they are in Greek Soil and having brought their relatives and friends here, enjoy the good and happiness of this country.



YEAR BOOK OF ST. CONSTANTINE CHURCH AND KORAI SCHOOL, 1936, p. 125.

The Church Choir

The power and influence of environment cannot be denied by anyone. The Greek in America is not immune for the influence of the American environment. In his native hamlet, village, or town, he might have contented, when at church, with the singing of our singer, but here in America he is not. The customs here taught him that he must have a church choir.

It was for this reason that the community of St. Constantine Church, with the initiative of Mr. G. Demopoulos the first singer of the church and Master of Byzantine and European Music, organized the church choir, which operates and functions in American style.

The Choristers of both sexes are youths of the most religious families of the community.

Mr. Demopoulos, every Friday, gives lessons to all who wish to join this religious legion.

The Greeks are very proud of the Church choir as an achievement of the new



YEAR BOOK OF ST. CONSTANTINE CHURCH AND KORAI SCHOOL, 1936, p. 125.

The Church Choir.-

generation. The choir not only serves its purpose, but gives joy and delight to the masses.

The young members of the choir with their melodies and their youthful faces are alight with the transcendent spirit of triumph. Their beautiful faces bathed in softly tinted light, enhanced by the lofty interior of the cathedral, present a scene of ineffable splendor. Under no consideration, to save space and time, their names would be omitted, for their services and devotion to their duty, is a religious and national pride. Their names based upon the picture, from left to right first row are: Georgia Anagnostopoulos, secretary; Anastasia Papadopoulos, Despina Pelecouda, Theodora Vournazos, Damaskini Kladis, president; Christina Anorianakou, Elisabeth Vrouva, Georgia Agelopoulos, Kalliopi Konstantopoulos, Helen Agelopoulos, Olympia Katsambi. 2nd row: Theodora Stefanopoulos, Maria Aglamisis, Helen Kladis, Anna Rekas, Sophia Karavassos, George Demopoulos, teacher; Sevasti Antona, Euresia Karagianopoulos, Basiliki Katsambis, vice president; Helen Bricolia, Ioanna Grevenitis.



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The Church Choir

3rd row: Ioanna Giannacopoulos, Elisabeth Sotiropoulos, Helen Katsambis, treasurer; Maria Theodorou, Archondoula Androutsou, Europe Pelecouda, Maria Macropoulos, Anna Antona, Sophia Kastranda, Helen Christofilos, organist.

4th row: Panagiotis Gianacopoulos, Panagiotis Karavasios, Constantine Papadopoulos, John Katsambis, Ulysses Bakas, Constantine Gianacopoulos, Christina Lellos, Georgia Manos, Maria Antona, Maria Kalambokis.



YEAR BOOK OF ST. CONSTANTINE CHURCH AND KORAI SCHOOL, 1936, p. 11

Introduction-

The Greek Community of Chicago, which with great devotion and zeal, follows the activities and movements tending to ameliorate conditions for the benefit of all, will not fail to recognize the significance and importance of the Year Book of St. Constantine's Church and School. Every book bought by our community is that much help and assistance to our educational purpose. The Greek Language and culture must be taught to our New Generation in conjunction with the teachings of our beloved adopted country. . .

Rev. Constantine Glynos.

The Exponents: Deacon Constantine Glynos, Fotini Varouni, Venetia Askouni, Maria Mitou, Demetra Lempesi, Maria Christopoulos, Zoe Tselehovitis, Maria Koumenakis.

YEAR BOOK OF ST. CONSTANTINE CHURCH AND KORAI SCHOOL; 1936, p. 17.

Biography of Rev. Marcos E. Petrakis:-

Rev. Marcos E. Petrakis was born, July 26, 1885, on the Island of Crete, the scion of a priestly family.

He received his preliminary education in his own town and in 1902 was graduated from the Sacerdotal School at the age of twenty. After graduation, he taught public school for about a year and a half.

He was ordained deacon in 1908 and got married the same year. On March 7, 1908, he organized the first night school, which until today functions splendidly. In 1910 he was elevated to the priesthood, and was appointed controller of all the Church properties of the county. That position he held until he emigrated to America. He performed his religious duties as priest in Utah; Savannah Georgia; St. Louis and Chicago. He has been in Chicago since 1923.



YEAR BOOK OF ST. CONSTANTINE CHURCH AND KORAI'S SCHOOL, 1936, p. 56.

Historical Pages of the Community of St. Constantine and St. Helen.
6th. Second Period. The Church Burned To Ashes (1926-1927).

Thus was the course of events, and the community was progressing, owing to the zeal and enthusiasm of both the clergy and laity, but the next day divine wrath, not known why, put a stop to the whole work of progress. While the administrators of the church were contemplating the building of a school next to the church, and money was raised for that purpose, the fire took place and everything was turned to ashes.

On the 26th day of April, 1926, Palm Sunday, was a day of divine wrath for our community. At day-break of Holy Monday, from mouth to mouth, was spread the sad news of the conflagration, while the edifice was still in flames. The church was destroyed.

The sadness of the people was apparent everywhere, nevertheless, their determination to go on was manifested and enhanced by the heroic deed of their head priest, Rev. Petrakis, whose heroism was eulogized the next day by American and Greek newspapers. Defying the sky-reaching flames and the possibility of being burned alive, he rushed to the church and saved the sacramental objects of



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the holy altar. In his heroic effort his hands and face were burned, although not seriously. He will bear, for the rest of his life, these indelible marks of heroism. The rescue of the beautiful sacramental objects, increased the determination of the community to go on.

The next day, Greek Christians came from all over the city. Although grief-stricken, they were determined to go on for a new and better church. But the fire occurred at the Holy Days of Easter, the biggest holidays of Christendom and the Greeks of the South Side would have been without ecclesiastical services at the arising of the Savior.

A committee headed by the bandaged Father Petrakis, appealed, to the Catholic Church across the street, for permission to use that church for their services. The answer was negative. "No!" If the Catholics did not sympathize with the misfortune of their fellow Orthodox Christians, the Episcopalian Church did. At once the phil-hellenic bishop, of the Episcopalian Church, Right Rev. Mr. Anderson, through his emissary priest, expressed his deep sympathy for the unfortunate event and offered the Church of St. Paul, 53rd and Dorchester Avenue, to the Greeks to be used for the Holidays of Easter. After the holidays, another church



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of the same faith was offered to the Greeks, situated at 61st and Indiana.

The Greeks, did not, and will not forget the graciousness of the Episcopalian Church and Bishop Anderson. The community of St. Constantine Church again in 1927 celebrated Easter at the Episcopalian Church of Christ, located at 64th Street and Woodlawn Avenue.

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Historical Pages of the Community of St. Constantine and St. Helen.
9th.- Architecture and Decoration of the Church.

We deemed it advisable and beneficial before we close the chapter, dealing with the history of the church, to add a few lines in regards to the architecture and the paintings of the church.

This beautiful edifice is situated at 61st St. and Michigan Blvd, it stands upon the same grounds as its predecessor, which was destroyed by fire. In this excellent and commodious building architectural skill created a harmonious whole.

The edifice is 120 ft. long, 60 ft. wide and 70 ft. high. It is an excellent type of Basilika, and has a domelike porch on which are located the offices.

The principal church is divided into three parts, the divisions being composed of double lines of pillars extending to the arc-like dome. The aisles are covered with heavy and expensive rugs. The seats are of the highest quality and very comfortable. The height of the church extending to a platform which is bounded by wooden battice and terminates in an arch.

Above the shrine and on both sides of the arch, are the pipes of the church organ.

YEAR BOOK OF ST, CONSTANTINE CHURCH AND KORAI'S SCHOOL, 1936, p.68

Historical Pages of the Community of St. Constantine and St. Helen.
9th.- Architecture and Decoration of the Church.

The very expensive and decorative Ikons inspire wonder, awe and devotion, to all worshipers. The aspect of the whole is so imposing, that many visitors (other than Greeks) are astounded by the architectural, beauty and stately appearance of the whole.

Six of the Ikons were painted by the Russian artist, Mr. Basil Ivanoff, and some by Ludwig, the rest of the Ikons were done by Rev. John Zografos, who for many years was a student of the Arcade of Holy Sepulchre, of Jerusalem, a School which for centuries, has taught Byzantine Art.

Rev. Zografos painted the Ikon of the Virgin Mary which is a reproduction of the famous painting of El Greco now hanging in the Chicago Art Institute. Rev. Zografos also painted a picture of St. Paul, teaching in the Supreme Court of Athens, and also many other pictures.

All the paintings which are Byzantine reproductions were donated by Mr. John Mantas, a good soul, who is ever ready to contribute to every religious and national purpose.



Historical Pages of the Community of St. Constantine and St. Helen.
9th.- Architecture and Decoration of the Church.

The interior decoration of the church, the order, the seats, the extreme quiteness, the Byzantine Music, the accompaniment of the church organ, the choir, under the management of Mr. George Demopoulos, teacher of Byzantine Music, the harmonious chanting of Father Petrakis and Rev. Constantine Glynos, are all factors comprising the internal panorama of the church.

Next to the church is the chapel, which is used for smaller celebrations also for the performance of Baptisms and Confessions.

As a masterpiece stands the Greek School partitioned from the church with commodious arcades. Its architecture is based upon educational needs, including esthetics and hygiene. The school as a whole in education rivals the best American institutions.

Besides its five halls for educational purposes, it has another hall for the meetings of various societies and conventions.

In closing this chapter, we may say that the church of St. Constantine and St. Helen is one of the best contemporary prototypes of the Greek Orthodox Church, not only in Chicago and America, but also in our Mother Country.

YEAR BOOK OF ST. CONSTANTINE CHURCH AND KORAI SCHOOL, 1936, p. 68.

Historical Pages of the Community of St. Constantine and St. Helen.
9th.- Architecture and Decoration of the Church.

The Church of St. Constantine was visited, last spring, by Mr. Alexander Papanastasiou, former premier of Greece, who inspite of his characteristic stoical attitude, could not refrain from admiring the edifice, and his first words were, "I am astounded, I am moved by admiration, and going back to Greece, the picture of your church will remain in my memory as a phantasmogoria. Bravo! to the Greeks of America. Bravo! to your community and your systematic progress."



YEAR BOOK OF ST. CONSTANTINE CHURCH AND KORAI SCHOOL, 1936, p. 67.

Historical Pages of the Community of St. Constantine and St. Helen.
8th.- Administration, Presidents, Priests.

Thus, St. Constantine Church begins its regular career under the auspices of God, its defending patron Saint, and the devotion of its parishioners and others.

The governing powers of the church are intrusted in the hands of chosen personalities as follows to wit: Mr. Dem. Stamos, president; Mr. G. Lempesis, vice president; Mr. John Drousius, treasurer; E. Kotsonis, secretary. Members of the council are, Mr. N. Nomicos, Mr. K. Theodoreu, P. Rousopoulos, John Mpontsolas, P. Mpouzanis, G. Krokidas, P. Papaioanou, N. Karafotias, George Spyros and A. Agelopoulos. The presidency of Mr. Stamos was successful, and lasted until 1929, when Mr. D. Chrisos became president, with Mr. N. Kavouras as secretary. The presidency of Mr. Chrisos, as well as Mr. Lempesis', who succeeded him was peaceful and very successful.

The cooperation of the council, the priest's, the prevalent spirit of progress, and the peaceful evolution of events, contributed to the welfare of the church. Thus, the needs and wants of the christians were gratified with perfection and order.



YEAR BOOK OF ST. CONSTANTINE CHURCH AND KORAI'S SCHOOL, 1936, p. 67

Historical Pages of the Community of St. Constantine and St. Helen.
8th.- Administration, Presidents, Priests.

It is true, that the obligations of the church, the huge burdens of philanthropy, and the pressure brought about by debtors, forced the church to go through bankruptcy proceedings, which took place at the end of Mr. Lempesis, presidency. As the iron comes out of the fire, our church came out of its difficulties stronger in finances. After the bankruptcy of September, 1933, the presidency of the church was taken over by Mr. Rekas. The new president, Mr. S. Rekas, is well known for his devotion to the church, for his great activities in the Ahepa and other organizations, and for his executive ability in finances. His experience, knowledge, and his perpetual endeavors, (day and night) brought the finances of the church out of the red.

The position of Canonical Parish Priest for all periods was taken over by the headpriest, Rev. Mark E. Petrakis, whose efforts, activities, deeds and devotion, are the life and soul of the community. Father Petrakis took as assistant Rev. E. Tsourounakis, who is one of the most educated and clear-minded priests, that we have in Chicago. Rev. Tsourounakis took over the management of the school, until Rev. Constantine Glynos replaced him. Deacon Consto lynos is a modern graduate of the Theological Arcade of Halki. For the last two years His Deaconship vastly contributed to the magnificence and grandeur of the ecclesiastical rites which our community has witnessed with awe.



Greek News, Nov. 2, 1935.

THE PROPER METHOD OF APPOINTING BISHOPS

Politics has made us forget our local problems, especially the church question, which the last lay-clerical congress brought up by its resolution in favor of creating new bishoprics by the appointment of assistant bishops.

On this most important question, the Greek News will submit to the Patriarchates an exhaustive document which is published in another column of this paper. In this memorandum, we call the attention of the Patriarchates to the ways of forming bishoprics; for the method which Mr. Athenagoras pursues will again create an independent church in America, and so we shall gradually cast off the ties that bind us with the mother church.

The creation of additional bishoprics in America is imperative; but it is also imperative, however, that these bishops shall be responsible directly to the Patriarchates and not be governed by assistant bishops, as Mr. Athenagoras desires.

It is necessary, in other words, that this immense archbishopric of North and South America be divided into three or four archbishoprics independent of one another and depending directly on the Patriarchates.



Nov. 2 1935.

Only such a division into archbishoprics will facilitate the church government of our communities in America and will serve the interests of the church, and our national interests generally.

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GREEK

Chicago Daily News, Aug. 17, 1935, in the
Scrapbook of Mr. A. A. Pantelis, 221
N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Illinois.

DEDICATION OF LARGEST GREEK CHURCH IN AMERICA SUNDAY TO DRAW THROUNGS

Dedication of the largest Greek Orthodox church in America will take place in Chicago tomorrow with elaborate ceremonies, participated in by the primate of the church in America, thirty other bishops and priests from the middle west and thousands of visitors here for the twelfth annual convention of the Order of Ahepa, Greek educational and cultural organization.

The church to be consecrated is St. Demetrios and is located at Winona and California Avenues. The service will start at 11 A.M. Presiding will be the Rt. Rev. Callistos, bishop of Chicago, with the consecration ceremonies in charge of Archbishop Athenagoras of Astoria, N. Y., primate of the Greek Orthodox church in America.

Elaborate Procession Planned

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GREEK

Chicago Daily News, Aug. 17, 1935.

Preceding the dedication will be an elaborate procession, participated in by church dignitaries, including many priests from surrounding cities and Episcopal leaders from a distance, and witnessed by a thousand of delegates to the Ahepa convention. The dedication of the church is heralded as one of the outstanding events in connection with the assemblage of Greeks here.

High officials of the Order of Ahepa, in full uniform, will participate in the consecration. Ceremonies will be colorful and replete with the ancient symbolism of the Greek Church.

The church, which is expected to be the center of national Greek events of a religious nature for a generation to come, is named for Demetrios, the "Soldier-Saint" of the Greek Orthodox faith.

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GREEK

Chicago Daily News, Aug. 17, 1935.

The Story of Saint Demetrios

Arthur H. Peponis, supreme governor of the Order of Ahopa, today told the story of St. Demetrios.

"There is an age-old tradition of the Greeks that during the time of the Byzantine Empire," he said, "St. Demetrios was always to be seen, transfigured in the sky, in advance of Grecian troops.

"He is usually portrayed upon a fiery horse of red, with a gleaming gold spear, mounted with a cross.

"For centuries he has been enshrined in the hearts of the devout Greeks as a symbol of their ancient greatness."

Saloniki-Greek Press, June 27, 1935.

ST. BASIL CHURCH

The community of the St. Basil Church, which has been in existence but two years bought its fine church building on December 27, 1934. The building cost \$21,800. In the short period of its existence this parish, with only a few regular church members, not only has managed to keep its Church open throughout difficult days, but has also been able to make expensive repairs and meet its payments promptly. The check is reproduced above. It is for the sum of \$2,200, and is made out to the Chicago Title and Trust Company.

The board of directors, which is composed of progressive, active men, set a good example by giving \$370 to start the drive which amassed the sum shown in the check. They deserve congratulations for being courageous enough to buy the Church, which is of Greek rhythm and structure, and then exerting sufficient effort to guarantee payment for it.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, June 27, 1935.

They hope to make St. Basil the pride of the Greek Community of Chicago and an inspiration to the young generation.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki-Greek Press, June 6, 1935.

AGAIN THE COMMUNITY PROBLEM

It is recalled that more than five years ago the debts of our various churches amounted to more than four hundred thousand dollars according to the findings of the Bishop's office. At that time an effort was made to reduce this sum, and by various legal procedures this was accomplished, leaving a remaining indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars. This reduction was supposed to have saved the churches for the time being. Nevertheless the economic instability was not remedied; on the contrary, it seems continually to have been getting worse.

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Even the most hard-pressed small businessman does not suffer from the economic strain more than our church parishes. We sympathize with the people who are in charge of our community affairs, and we praise them for managing to keep their heads above water. We do express our dismay and perplexity as to why they insist upon following such destructive policies.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, June 6, 1935.

.....Is it possible that reasoning people hope to build a heavy structure upon so weak a foundation? It is impossible! It is hard to believe our community suffers from mental as well as economic instability. The only logical solution is to re-open the discussion about a united Greek community in Chicago. This should be done by our Hierarchy and be discussed with our parish directors.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, June 6, 1935.

THE BYZANTINE CANTORS OF CHICAGO
[Half-tone, 7 by 5 inches group picture of the Byzantine
Cantors of Chicago]

The Greeks of Chicago are well acquainted with the Society of Byzantine Cantors which performs such valuable services to the community and the church..... This group has given a wider horizon to the Hellenic Orthodox Church music of America.

.....

Our Society has many orbits of activity, but we do not intend to discuss them here. In our discussion of the cantors, we shall put all other church matters aside. The members who compose the organization called John of Damascus are professional church cantors. Their methods are the outgrowth of the graceful and stirring Byzantine music. The interpretation of this group should be used as a standard for the rendition of ecclesiastical music all over America.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki-Greek Press, May 9, 1935.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Last Wednesday night the dance given by the Koimisis Tis Theotokou Church took place in Guyon's Paradise Ballroom. This large West Side parish chose this way of celebrating the tenth anniversary of the building of its church.

.....

The proceeds of the dance are for the fund being raised to pay for the erection of a new and beautiful cathedral. This new church is being designed by a famous Greek architect and will doubtless, be one of the most beautiful Greek churches in this section of the country.

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A picture of the architect's conception of the proposed building was printed in the previous issue of this paper. The committee which fostered this dance certainly used many clever devices.

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MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 362/5

Saloniki-Greek Press, May 9, 1935.

Among other things it published a souvenir booklet showing the progress of the community and other things of interest and appeal. Naturally a large amount of money was received from the sale of copies of this booklet.

During the dance intermissions Mr. Desfis sang a few numbers and the ecclesiastical choir of the Church sang various demotic and patriotic numbers.

A raffle was held and many won valuable prizes.

..... Various speeches were made, setting forth the development of the community and outlining plans for its future growth and success.

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The organization of a fine parish school, to be located in the new church, was said to be planned.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 21, 1935.

[GIVE BENEFIT DANCE]

The ladies belonging to the St. Nicholas parish club, "Zwothohos Pygy"
[Source of Life] gave a successful benefit dance last Sunday night. It
was held in the Louis Sixteenth Room of the Sherman Hotel.

.....

During the evening the Cosmograph Film Company presented prizes to the winners
of the recent Greek beauty contest.....

The proceeds of this dance are for the benefit of the Homer School of the
Greek parish, St. Nicholas.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Mar. 14, 1935.

NEW CLUB ORGANIZED

The women of the Holy Trinity Church Parish met recently and formed a society. This new organization is to be called the "Greek Women's Club of Holy Trinity". Its sole purpose will be to help in any parish matters which require attention.

The following....compose the Board of Directors. We are sure that the ladies will do much good work in their parish.

WPA (ILL) Rec. 602/5

Saloniki-Greek Press, Jan. 17, 1935

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PUBLIC OF THE PURCHASE
OF THE ST. BASIL CHURCH

p. 5.- To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the Hellenic Orthodox Community of Chicago and Suburbs, also known as St. Basil's Greek Orthodox Church, at 733 South Ashland Ave., has purchased from Catina Petropoulos the building and the fixtures contained therein for the sum of \$21,800, subject to the following conditions:

\$300 was paid on Dec. 31, 1934; \$519 was paid on Jan. 7, 1935; \$2,200 is to be paid ten days after the Easter holidays. \$1,500 is to be paid on Jan. 10, 1936. When the total amount of \$4,500 has been paid, the Chicago Title and Trust Co., will record the warranty deed and the mortgage which is now in its possession and that thereafter the sum of \$1,500 is to be paid on the 10th of January of every year and \$1,500 ten days after Easter of each year until the entire amount of the balance

Saloniki-Greek Press, Jan. 17, 1935

of the purchase price has been paid.

It is also understood and agreed that the entire balance of the purchase price must be paid on or before ten years from date. Dated at Chicago, Illinois, this 7th day of January, 1935.

Chris C. Harvalis_
Attorney for Hellenic Orthodox
Community of Chicago and Suburbs.



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Jan. 13, 1935

CHURCH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF PULLMAN

The new executive Council of the Pullman Community has the following members: K. Karambela, President; Spyr. Mekli, Vice President; D. Apostolopoulos, Secretary. (Other names follow, Translator.)

Last Sunday, during Holy Mass and before the minister, Mr. P. Parihis, the new council, took the necessary oath.



Chicago Greek Daily, Dec. 23, 1934.

The Church Split in Chicago Also.

Well, the revolutionary movement of Mr. Kontogeorge is spreading and its activities have reached even Chicago, for it is ridiculous to keep silent about the fact, that Kontogeorge has established a church in Chicago, and to believe that by not taking this into consideration we fight it out by silence.

Such a policy, we think, does not serve our church unity, and it will be the worse kind of service to the church, if we do not strike at the evil of separation in the making and especially, if we don't hasten the removal of the causes that have created this new split.

On the occasion of the ordaining of Bishops we have had sounded the signal of danger. Having stated that the responsibility for this new split in the church lies wholly with Mr. Athenagoras.

We again grasp the opportunity to repeat, that the further stay of Mr. Athenagoras in America would strengthen and spread the revolutionary movement of Kontogeorge to such an extent it would be too far gone to be removed.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Dec. 23, 1934.

WPA FILED PPT 302/5

CHURCH DISUNION IN CHICAGO

p.1- The revolutionary movement of Mr. Kontogeorge against the administration of Archbishop Athenagoras has at last reached the Greek community of Chicago. Since Mr. Kontogeorge's activities are now so far extended that one of his churches has been established here, it is about time for us to stop thinking that they will be suppressed merely by our silence and indifference; and we must take steps to check this movement, the aim of which is to disrupt Archbishop Athenagoras's Church.

The policy of Kontogeorge does not by any means promote the unity of our Church, and we should be of great service to this institution if we were to combat the evil of disunion at its inception and at the same time set to work to discover the causes which prompted this new division of the Greek Church.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Dec. 23, 1934.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

During this despotic regime by which our Church is now oppressed we have sounded the warning of the danger which has been apparent, and in a series of articles we have proved that the division of the Church is caused by Mr. Athenagoras.

We again take the opportunity of repeating to the public that the continued stay of Mr. Athenagoras in America will strengthen and extend the revolutionary movement of Kontogeorge to such proportions that it will soon be too late to suppress it.

Saloniki-Greek Press, Dec. 20, 1934.

A CALL TO DUTY

During the last two weeks three of our church parishes elected new trustees. In all three of these parishes the number of members attending the elections was very small in comparison with the number of churchgoers. This common indifference indicates that the plight of the churches receives no sympathy from the people, who, therefore, take no interest in their activities.

It is rather fortunate that there still exist a few individuals who have not lost complete interest and who continue to respond to the call of duty. We have never believed that an individual has no duty to his church because it is governed by an independent, non-co-operative system. In fact, these duty-shirkers are the very ones who hinder the unification of our community. Our hopes for centralization rest upon those who remain at their posts of duty. They, more than anyone else, will sooner or later recognize the need for the unification that the Greek Press has so repeatedly demanded. It is sincerely to be hoped that those few conscientious people in our community will not falter or lose their courage. Only their vigilance at election times prevents unworthy individuals from taking control of our parishes.

WFA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Dec. 9, 1934

[ANNUAL CEREMONY OF ST. SPYRIDON'S CHURCH]



The annual ceremony of St. Spyridon's Church will take place next Wednesday, Dec. 12, with the Most Rev. Kallistos officiating.

Tuesday evening, in the vesper service, will be present all ministers of Chicago churches with the choir and the Consul General of Greece in Chicago.

The parish of St. Nickolas church on the South Side held its annual celebration with great success. The vesper was attended by all the ministers of Chicago headed by Bishop Kallistos.

The Holy Mass of the annual ceremony was administered by the Most Rev. Kallistos. The beautiful ceremony was honored by the presence of Mr. Yannes, Consul General of Greece in Chicago, with his secretary, Mr. M. Tsopi.

After the ceremony, a magnificent banquet took place in which Mr. Yannes, the Consul General, the Bishop, and many prominent members of the community were seated.



Chicago Greek Daily, Dec. 9, 1934.

[GREEKS AND RUSSIANS TO HOLD SERVICE IN SS CONSTANTINE AND HELEN'S]

Next Sunday, Dec. 16, 7:30 P.M., in the church of St. Constantine and Helene, will take place a Grand Vesper, in which the Most Rev. Kallistos of San Francisco, and Most Rev. Leontios of the Russians will officiate.

The Most Rev. Leontios of the Russian church will be there with fifty members of his church choir, and the Head-Priest of the Serbians with his perfectly organized choir of fifty members, also the minister of the Rumanian church of forty-eight members directed by himself.

In addition all the ministers of the Greek Orthodox churches of Chicago and the Greek choir of all churches will attend. This event is the first one to be recorded in the chronicles of Chicago and will much advance the relations of the Orthodox Churches here.



Chicago Greek Daily, Dec. 9, 1934

THE UTOPIA OF THE UNITED COMMUNITY

After all, Father Golemis presented us with his plan for public discussion and to satisfy the ardent desire of "Antilogos" of the Chicago Greek Daily. The plan of Father Golemis is one by which the United Community should govern itself as if the fact were already accomplished. It is sad, indeed, to have a discussion carried on in such a way that it underestimates the intelligence of the readers, and, besides, shows lack of good faith.

How are we to account for the replies of Father Golemis to our clear questions that left no room for a misunderstanding, and which we have placed before him since the beginning? Fortunately, we have these questions in written form, which he could read and answer accordingly, and which we have put up again, not only for him but also for the readers, to see if he did answer us.

To assist Father Golemis in answering, we ask him: Which is the power that will compell the communitites to unite into one?



Chicago Greek Daily; Dec. 9, 1934

We are awaiting that great plan of Father Golemis. We are not expecting him to simply tell us that the United Community will be governed by a council of twenty-five members, and that all our nationals will be obligated to become members, and, in general, about the manner in which the United Community will govern itself.

How will the plan be realized, and how will the existing communities be compelled to unite into one, and how will the execution of the plan start?

He answers exhaustively that the word Union explains everything in itself, but does he seriously believe that all those who talk about union have the same conception of it?

In the first place, the Community of the Annunciation wants the union with the aim in view of closing St. George, and they know well what they are talking about and looking for, because they are practical people and not sentimentalists. Does Father Golemis have the same conception in supporting the unification?



Chicago Greek Daily, Dec. 9, 1934

The parishioners of St. Constantine want the union, having in mind the closing of St. Nickolas. Those of St. Andrews have in mind the closing of St. James, and all who are talking about the union are looking toward the limiting of the number of churches.

"Where does your union stand, Father Golemis, with the idea of preserving all the churches?"

As a matter of principle, we are not against the union, not of the unrealized union. We firmly believe in a union of parishes, namely, between Holy Trinity and St. Basil, which would have been an accomplished fact had Mr. Athenagoras been consistent in his original decisions, as well as in the suggestions of Mr. Kallistos, and others. . . .

We believe in the possibility of a union between St. George and Annunciation.

The thing that we must support is the understanding and cooperation of all communities of Chicago upon our common matters, and Father Golemis knows from the past, the benefits of such cooperation. He knows how we worked and how we are still working for that cooperation, through the Central Committee of



Chicago Greek Daily, Dec. 9, 1934

the Communities of Chicago, because if there is even a remote hope for the union, this will come about from within, i.e., from the initiative of the communities themselves, and not from without by thoughtless and groundless opinions, that amount to thin air, inasmuch, as the ones proposing them have not the power to put them into effect.

I congratulate all Greeks who discuss and take an interest in our communal matters, but at the same time, I recommend that they take an active part by becoming members for then they will have an opportunity to suggest real things and not Utopian dreams.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 29, 1934.

AS I SEE THINGS

The much-heralded meeting which took place last week to settle the parish problems of the two long-suffering West Side churches, Holy Trinity and St. Basil, was unattended by the indifferent parishioners. After all, the interest in community affairs has long ago died in every Greek breast. Therefore the factions which have directed the parish affairs of both churches for the last nine years were left free to continue their program without interference.

The program, which is religiously followed, is the continuance of the destruction of every social structure the community may possess. This plan of community destruction is balanced, however, by the program of benefiting various individual leaders and groups, at the expense of social progress.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Nov. 18, 1934



Mass Meeting of the Western Section A Vigorous Protest to the ArchDiocese

The organized mass-meeting on the West Side was crowned by success, and a large crowd was there to be informed of the reason why the purchase of the church, St. Basil, by the Association of the Greek Community, is pending for so long.

Mr. G. Karaflos, President of the Community, was the first to speak; (explaining the difficulties that they had with the individual in possession of the property, etc. translator's note.) Following his speech, which was very illuminating, Mr. Geronlis, attorney at law, presented the legal side of the question.

(Translator's Note:- Then Mr. Kyriakopoulos, attorney at law, followed with the story of how he took part in favor of the church, but when he discovered that it was the property of Mr. Petropoulos, he suggested the Pan-Arcadian Federation buy it. After him Mr. Perry, attorney at law, nephew of the owner of the property took the floor and told his side of the story, expressing surprise as to how Mr. Kyriakopoulos, a lawyer, could be deceived by Mr. Petropoulos, the owner of the property. Then Mr. Kotakis remarked that the building belonged to Mr.

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Nov. 18, 1934

Petropoulos but not the fixtures, and since the church building is private property, the priest there should be dismissed by the Archbishop.)

At the end of the meeting, a resolution was adopted and ordered to be sent to the Archbishop of North and South America, Mr. Athenagoras, and the meeting was adjourned, by Mr. Karaflos.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 8, 1934.

AN ANSWER TO THE DAILY

In the Kathimerinin [Daily] of October 21, edited by my good friend, Spero Kotakis, there appeared an article which was written by one who titles himself "Contradictor". Truthfully, I must admit that my joy was very great in that my two articles published recently in the Greek Press had been considered sufficiently important to arouse the interest of Mr. "Contradictor" of the Daily, even though he considers the unification of our parishes possible only in Utopia.

Mr. "Contradictor" asks that an outline of the details for this unification be published. So far we have not considered it necessary to include such an outline in articles appealing for a unified community. Besides that, we are certain that Mr. Kotakis is cognizant of all such plans because he is the representative of the St. Nicholas Parish; if he has not learned of them, it is because he has been too busy creating opposition to them.

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 8, 1934.

If the plan did not succeed it was because he fought for opposing systems of unifying the Greek community; it was not because my plan was unworthy, but because Mr. Kotakis is just as he titles himself--a "contradictor" or opposer.

We desire to believe, and shall allow nothing to alter this belief, that as soon as the importance and seriousness of the situation is realized by the Greek people of Chicago, egotistic and selfish interests will be overcome and unity will result. As Hellenes and Christians--who uphold the high ideals of nationality and religion, and who look upon our communities as national achievements--it is our duty to rise above personal prejudices and selfish desires and start to think in terms of general benefit. If the proposed plan is not considered ideal, I am certain that another can be formulated by means of an intelligent and unbiased discussion on the part of all who are interested. The main point is to unify and stabilize the Greek parishes of Chicago, regardless of whose plan is the best.

As for the strength which Mr. "Contradictor" seeks in order to make this

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 8, 1934.

unification possible, we say that it does not have to be sought from outside sources. It is unnecessary for any divine power to intercede for our community unification; we have the necessary prerequisites within ourselves--Hellenic honor. If it has been lying dormant, it should be awakened to rekindle the Greek glory which once was ours. If, on the other hand, we desire to bury our Greek spirit so that it will not interfere with our personal successes, then we shall pass the rest of our lives in a semidead state; that is, as far as our communal growth is concerned. New generations will come and find nothing that will hold their interest and respect as far as their Greek heritage is concerned. There will be no more Greeks of America, and we shall be the ones responsible for that.

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It is an undeniable fact that the Greeks as individual immigrants have accomplished many things in all walks of life. As a national group, our accomplishments are practically nil. The examples set by other national groups are calmly overlooked, and we continue upon our way which can only be termed a

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 8, 1934.

"dead-end" road.

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If, Mr. Kotakis, there is, as yet, no public awakening it is our duty to cry so loudly that even the deaf shall hear. This must be done, without egotism and without bias, if we as true Hellenes and Christians really have the interest of our people at heart. I wish to insist that the unification of the Greek community is not only necessary, but very possible--contrary to the firm opinion of Mr. "Contradictor".

Archmandrite Daniel Golemis

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GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 1, 1934.

IT IS POSSIBLE TO UNIFY OUR PARISHES
by
Dr. G. Charal

In a recent article it was stated that there would be no public expose of all the factors active in keeping our community divided. It is, however, impossible to refrain from revealing--because of their great size--various stumbling blocks which have been purposely placed in the path of our progress and unity.

The careful observer has, no doubt, noticed that a person is not allowed to take part in church board elections, or have any voice in the proceedings unless he has been a registered member of the church for sixty days before the election period.

Here, therefore, is one of the stumbling blocks which keeps the majority of Greeks off of the register, far from their church, and which confines

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 1, 1934.

the benefits of the church to a limited circle. This makes the unification of our churches problematic, if not actually impossible. Any one who carefully analyzes this clause in the church constitution will be in a position to answer the complaints and questions of our clerical leaders. He will be able to say why the people do not attend church regularly, why they do not have sufficient respect for the priests, and why they carelessly drop their nickel into the plate without giving a thought to the progress and welfare of the church.

We know that the people have been misled and fooled in the past and that they are, even now, being fooled. Though we do seek to sell him tickets for every conceivable type of benefit, though we pass trays for all sorts of "causes," the victim of all this "shaking down" is never asked about his membership and never reminded of that election clause. His money is welcome, but not his candidacy for a place on his church board.

When election day comes around and the cards are ready to be shuffled

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among the same players, then the inspection committee starts weeding out everyone who does not belong in the charmed circle on one pretext or another.

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What a tragic situation! We unfortunate Greeks are, seemingly, intent upon remaining ignorant, gullible immigrants. We blindly contribute ninety per cent of all the funds in the church treasuries, while the few who contribute but ten per cent hold the reins. They hire and fire priests and teachers; they buy and sell the buildings of the very churches they run without consulting anyone except themselves.

Under such conditions unification is, of course, undesirable because it would basically change and uproot the customary system. It would put all the cliques to flight and replace them with a central committee which would formulate a general constitution for all the Greek churches of Chicago. This constitution would completely and identically govern all church activities. Such a change

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will be rather difficult to effect, but will be by no means impossible if we remember a little of our patriotic and religious duty and quickly amend our lack of progress.

The older Greeks of Chicago, who have watched the development of our community with great interest, and who desire to analyze the situation from a sensible point of view, will agree with me if I call our situation an "ecclesiastical Verdun" [site of famous battle].

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Thousands of dollars were thrown into the struggle only to be lost because the opposition was so well armed and so well supported by a paid group who did not fight for any other reason than to keep alive the source of their payments. That is what the contemporary history of the Chicago Greeks reveals, and our economic wrecks called "parishes" bear mute testimony to the truth of our statements.

Only an honest appraisal of the disgraceful past and a brave effort on our

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Saloniki-Creek Press, Nov. 1, 1934.

part now, is necessary for the achievement of that long-sought unity which will enable the fulfillment of many great social religious dreams. To do all this the confidence of the mass of the people must be regained--for it was lost long ago. We must also overcome our ecclesiastical Verdun, which has as its motto "Ils ne passeront pas," or, "They shall not pass." We can render it harmless by amending the election clauses which confine the candidacies to a selected few, making it possible for every Greek Orthodox to cast his vote or run for office.....Then, the people who attend any Greek church on the day of election will have an equal voice in choosing their leaders, along with the privilege of putting money into the collection plates. As a result, new leaders of ability and foresight will appear. Because they have been elected by all the people they will feel a great social obligation which they will repay through social accomplishments and progressive activities.

It would be very desirable if all the Greeks would join the churches and thus destroy the setup of certain unworthy church leaders. It seems to be impossible, however. We should, nevertheless, know or learn it soon, that the Hellene is

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 1, 1934.

a peculiar being. He should be carefully studied by social and ecclesiastical leaders. No matter how odd or blunt a Greek may be he has very tender feelings for his race and his church. A good psychologist could cultivate these qualities and reap benefits from them for the church and the community.....

If those persons who are mixed up in the affairs of our churches knew anything at all about ecclesiastical history, they would know that the Christian faith is founded upon democratic precepts--if not radical ones. At least, the books of the Apostles give that impression. And, if they had had a realization of their moral duties and their obligation toward their God, they would have tried to adapt the governing system of the churches to the spirit of co-operation and centralization which predominates in America.

As long as we stubbornly retain our antiquated methods and trends and govern our parishes by such an anti-Christian oligarchic system nothing can save us. If Christ, himself, were to come to earth and present us with the Greek-

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Nov. 1, 1934.

American community of Chicago, put the four Patriarchs of our Church and St. Chrysostom at its head in the Archbishop's chair--without changing the attitude of the Greek people toward their church--then Christ could be certain that such a unification would never be achieved, and that the Archbishop's throne in America would be a Golgotha for its occupant.

The community is awaiting the decision of its parish leaders. If they accept the suggestion that the Chicago parishes be unified into one community, we shall all give our help with all the love we have for our church and race. If, however, the matter is dropped, or postponed as unimportant, then we shall turn on our other sides and continue to slumber for another thirty-five years, with the hope that at the end of our sleep a Second Coming and the Resurrection of the Dead will take place. Perhaps, when all the other dead shall arise we may, too; because, no matter how much we may look alive, we shall be dead as far as parish matters are concerned. In fact, we shall be even more dead than the real corpses.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 25, 1934.

CONCERNING OUR COMMUNITY

by
Dr. C. Charal

Because the recent agitation over our parish problems has not yet died down, and because the majority of our people justly demand that our declining churches be reorganized more efficiently, and because no one of our all-powerful or self-idolizing community leaders has given any heed to the articles written by the Reverend Daniel Golemis, I again take up this matter, the solution of which is imperative.....

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I beg to inform my readers that I am not an atheist. Neither am I a denouncer of religion, or of the Church; on the contrary, I am seeking to help maintain their existence and insure their progress.....

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There is a common opinion that professional men do not take an active part in

Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 25, 1934.

community life because they are either unbelievers or too egotistical to listen to anyone's opinion except their own. This is not true. Greek men and women of the higher intellectual order have often tried to help their people, only to have their reputations and names besmirched and denounced. That is why they refrain from expressing publicly opinions on social problems.

Now what is to be done? Must this social indifference and blindness be allowed to lead us further into chaos and ruin? How does our ecclesiastical situation here in Chicago compare with our pretensions of Christianity and patriotism? Perhaps this situation would be forgivable if this were the period when we were all ignorant immigrants. At that time we were blindly led by any priest, president, or bag of wind who came along--or by any church. Then our priest would stop in the middle of a sermon to shout "Shut up" at someone in the back of the church. At other times, all of us--the majority having no inkling of what it all was about--would run to the church or to Hull House, in the wake of some political jellyfish to make all kinds of decisions and to start all kinds of movements. But we should all realize by now that we are no longer

Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 25, 1934.

living in that period, and that we, supposedly, have ceased to be ignorant immigrants. Now we are orientated, for most of us who came here as immigrants have grown old in this country. We have reared families, and now we have young Greek boys and girls to endow with the benefits of our experience and labor. It is our duty to rear them in accordance with our religious and cultural precepts.

We parents, at least, realize the struggles which must be undergone in order that these precepts may be deeply rooted within our children by their home life and their education. At least, those who are parents understand the feeling of shame which comes over anyone who takes his child to the dark, dirty, stable-like place--nobly titled a "Greek school"--located in the basement of a church. The contrast between the lovely, clean, airy American school and his evening Greek school is enough to make a child hate his Greek school and refuse to retain anything that reminds him of it.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 25, 1934.

As individuals we have achieved remarkable success. We have maintained evidence of our strength in the American business and economic world. The Greek immigrant of yesterday is represented in American economic life by sound business firms; in American cultural life, he is represented by notable professors, artists, and students in the universities and cultural groups. Our social activities and philanthropic dances are so well attended and so well conducted that they are a source of envy to the American people.

But we as a group are failures. After so many years, and after the expenditure of so many hundreds of thousands of dollars, we have nothing to point to with pride. Even those few unworthy institutions which we do have are not really ours, for they either are housed in heavily mortgaged buildings or in rented ones.

Parallel with our social success is the success of our clubs and societies, large and small. Although they have often been governed by men of little ability and knowledge, they nevertheless have made many long-lasting, worth-while

Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 25, 1934.

accomplishments. The majority of them have imposing bank accounts and thousands of active, interested members.

Unfortunately, in antithesis to our social strength is the weakness of our basic community institutions. Although they are headed by capable people who are nearly all graduates of universities or theological seminaries, they have nevertheless accomplished nothing. Our churches have huge debts, pathetically small congregations, and small bank accounts or none at all. None of this is secret. I do not desire to make any comparison between our churches and our large organizations; for unfortunately, a comparison between Gapa or Ahepa and our churches is not possible. If, however, we use as a criterion any one of our present societies in Chicago, we shall discover that it will have a larger active paying membership than all of the churches put together. And this, despite the fact that our churches represent more than seventy thousand Chicago Orthodox Greeks, and a Greek topical society but a small number of these. Does not, then, something ail our church and parish systems? Is not the mechanism rested and antiquated? Is it not our duty to take this rested

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Saloniki-Greek Press, Oct. 25, 1934.

mechanism, throw it out, and replace it with shiny, new, smooth-running parts?

Of course it is; and in the next article I shall outline the steps to be taken for this accomplishment.

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CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Oct. 21, 1934

FEAST OF ST. JAMES

The Greek Parish of St. James is to celebrate the holy feast of St. James, the Martyr, for whom this Church is named, at 2727 Winona Ave.

The holy vesper of this great feast will be administered by the most Rev. Kallistos of San Francisco. All the clergy of Chicago churches will take part, as well as the recently organized association of Holy Singers, by John Damaskinos.

To this holy feast all are invited to attend for the glory and worship of the Almighty and in honor of the Great Martyr.



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Oct. 21, 1934

The United Community.

The Most Rev. Archimandrite, Mr. Daniel Golemis, in an article of his published in the Greek Press of October 11th, emphasizes the need of establishing a United Community in Chicago, to which all fellow nationals in Chicago should be compelled to belong.

Without the least objection to Father Golemis' suggestion, for it would be a vain labor, inasmuch as he is not presenting us with a plan, he simply limits himself to expressing a wish for a unification of all parishes into one Community. We would ask him to please elucidate his plan and tell us how applicable it would be. We are much afraid that it is a Utopian question and nothing more.

It is usual for those who are not acquainted with the affairs of our communities to discuss Utopias, but not for Father Golemis, who knows things, and still talks about matters that obviously are dreams and impractical aspirations. Being unwilling to investigate the question of establishing a United Community and how beneficial or harmful such would be, we accept the suggestion and say to Father Golemis, "Show us the way?"



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Oct. 21, 1934

To facilitate Father Golemis in his laying down of the plan, we ask: Which is the power that will compell the parishes to unite? Is it the Archdiocese perhaps? But, that has tried and failed, miserable, because the communities did not pay to it any attention whatever. Undoubtedly, the Archdiocese could exercise its moral influence if it had such, but unfortunately, it has lost it and, consequently, we can expect nothing further from that quarter.

What is left is for the communities to do, to unite of their own free will. But does Father Golemis see anywhere in the Communal horizon such thoughts and intentions?

There are thoughts beautiful, magnificent plans, dreams and fancies, but there is unfortunately, the experience of reality. But how will the plan be realized? And how will the communities be compelled or be convinced to unite in one community? And how will the execution of the plan commence?



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Oct. 7, 1934

Why Mr. Athenagoras Failed in His Mission.

(From a series of articles about our church situation).

That Mr. Athenagoras has created a chaotic condition in our church affairs, and will continue to create new questions and make things worse, is proven beyond a doubt by his not calling, purposely, the conventions of the western territorial communities, while he did call the eastern ones and attended them personally, thus violating the rules and by laws of the church, which he applies as, and when, he pleases to make them serve his purpose.

This omission becomes a real scandal, because Mr. Athenagoras deprives, by this procedure, a half of his flock of their opportunity to express an opinion in church and on communal matters, or else he may want to tell us that he does not need the western communities. In such a case, they ought to think about their own church administration.

According to the by laws the Archdiocese is sub-divided into five communities and the different communities convene every year to discuss certain matters that the Arch diocese places before them.



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Oct. 7, 1934

By a resolution of the mixed council, the Archdiocese had to ask the opinion of the Local Conventions as to the creation of four or five assistant bishoprics and for other matters. Strange as it is, however, and obviously in violation of the by laws, Mr. Athenagoras failed to call the western communities because he, seemingly, believes, or suspects, that the western communities would not have been favorable towards him and the methods, by means of which he usually gets passed resolutions which he favors at the conventions.....

These are the reasons and the western communities have the right to look for a new Archbishop and place the matter before the supreme authority of the church, namely, the Ecumenical Patriarchate.



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Sept. 15, 1934

Social.

The Ladies Society of St. James "Solon" is holding an entertainment and Bunco Party, Sept. 29, 2 P.M., in St. James Hall and invites the ladies of Chicago to come there to spend a pleasant afternoon.

Nike Giannaki, President.

P. P. Kanelli, Secretary.



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Sept. 8, 1934

Our Church Situation.

We were hardly through urging the encomium of the new Bishop, when the Bishop-making machinery presented us with a new Reverend.

The official announcement tells us that on the date of the 18th, of the year of our Lord, 1934, and with the day break of a Saturday, the Archimandrite Mr. Arsenios Saltas was ordained Bishop of the Most Holy Bishopric of Brooklyn and New Jersey.

We confess that we were dumbfounded with the news, because A. Saltas has been one of our best clergymen in America, having served Hellenism in Minneapolis, as well as other communities, for years, and had enjoyed the esteem of the parishioners, and he was, in addition, one of the three choices for the Bishopric of Chicago. We never expected that he would accept under such terms.

We have no doubt that one astonishment for such Bishop-makings is shared with the whole of Hellenism in America, and we let fly the question: How far can this hatching of Bishops go, and what are the most important steps taken in Greece and in the Patriarchates for this particular situation?



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Sept. 8, 1934

For, if those in the Patriarchates fancy that with exhortations and aphorisms they can heal the new sore with the advice of Mr. Athenagoras, they are miserably mistaken and the results of their deceit will be repaid, unfortunately, by the Greeks of America and not by the Patriarchates, especially those who have proved to be incapable of governing the churches in America.

They ought to have known a long time ago that Mr. Athenagoras has failed in his mission, or rather ought to know, that they were making a big mistake in sending Mr. Athenagoras to America.

We certainly would not become a supporter and follower of such revolutionary movements, but we would become their most ardent supporter if we were to keep silent, instead of hastening to enlighten the Patriarchates as to the real causes of the illegitimately created situation today.

We thunderously voice, with all our power, the facts that this situation has been created by Mr. Athenagoras, and his stay in America any longer will be the cause of greater misfortune.

S. Kotakis.

Saloniki-Creek Press, July 26, 1934.

POPE SORROWS OVER DEATH OF DOLFUSS

In rather inconspicuous places in American newspapers we see articles saying that His Holiness, the Pope of Rome, is greatly distressed over the murder of Chancellor Dolfuss. The article states that the Pope had great respect and admiration for the murdered dictator.

Now, how can the leader of the Roman Catholic Church, who is supposed to be the representative of Christ on earth, have any respect or fondness for a man who deliberately killed hundreds of innocent people? How can that leader justify his act of pinning a cross over the chest of a man who had broken every human and christian commandment? To us, this is unexplainable.

However, we seem to have forgotten that Roman Catholicism believes in spiritual bondage; so, now, it no longer seems so hard to explain. It was quite natural for His Holiness, who strives to bind men's souls, to approve

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Saloniki-Greek Press, July 26, 1934.

of and encourage a leader who sought to enslave men's individuality and suppress their freedom.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30.75

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Saloniki-Greek Press, July 12, 1934.

THE FAITH OF DUTY IS AHEAD OF US

(Editorial)

As much as we desire to laud the condition of our social institutions, it is impossible to say a word of praise about our greatest and most important institutions--our churches and parishes. It is very true that the nine Greek Orthodox churches in the city of Chicago have succeeded in staying open, but this, in itself, should not be considered an accomplishment. They are all just one jump ahead of their creditors and always in danger of foreclosure. We cannot discuss such a thing as a church treasury, because all of them are empty.....and burdened with large debts.

.....

The worst part of it all is that as time passes, instead of decreasing, the debts continually increase--despite the fact that no increase of activity and no sign of progress is evident as justification for the overgrowing debt. In fact, our parish activities continually decrease.....The only things we are not deprived of are the Sunday and holiday and saint day observances. We are of the opinion that the

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Saloniki-Greek Press, July 12, 1934.

destined purpose of our churches is not merely to hold weekly church services. No one disagrees with this contention except those few who are natural oppositionists, and who never agree with the rest of the people.....

The matter speaks for itself. If preventative and curative measures are not taken soon, the damage will be beyond repair. There will be nothing left for anyone to salvage. Not, of course, an immediate disappearance of our churches and parishes, but a steady decline in influence, power, and prestige will take place until they shall have become hollow shells that soon will crumble away into nothingness.....

The only salvation our tattering churches can find will be in the unselfish, unegotistical co-operation between the leaders of the Greek Community, and also in the logical unification of our parishes into one undivided body, centrally governedThe present individualistic attitude can lead to nothing less than chaos. Past experience should have taught us the truth of that. No one contradicts the fact that the fifty thousand Greeks in Chicago have left nothing and have planned nothing to leave for the future; which speaks very highly of them. Under a centralized system, our chances for noteworthy achievements would be more than

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Saloniki-Greek Press, July 12, 1934.

multiplied. The duty before us is as plain as a well-marked highway. It is to our benefit, and it is also our duty to follow it.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki-Greek Press, May 24, 1934.

WHEN WILL THEY SEE?

Aside from the Clerical Association, which seems to co-operate only so that disagreement among its members will not arise and cause its downfall, we cannot find any community group in which there is a spirit of harmony or co-operation. One church is entirely separated from another; and the only time one enters the boundaries of a church not his own, is when it involves the selling of dance tickets. The decentralized system is flowering in all its glory, and is in the full bloom of its development. As to the results? It is enough to say that our churches are kept open only through all kinds of sleight-of-hand tricks.

How can we help but worry about our future in America? Worth-while Greek schools are non-existent. Orphan asylums, homes for the aged, and hospitals are also unrealized dreams of the Chicago Greek community. Just because we barely manage to keep our nine churches open, we are satisfied with our

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Saloniki-Greek Press, May 24, 1934.

accomplishments. Either the community leaders are overlooking these facts or they are deliberately and destructively blinding themselves to them.

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Saloniki-Greek Press, May 3, 1934.

WE SHALL NOT LEAVE A TRACE OF OUR EXISTENCE

When anyone outside of our city reads in the columns of the Greek Press about the activities of our Greek community, he receives the impression that as a group the Greek people of Chicago sail upon tranquil seas. We who live here and are aware of the real situation know that such is not the case.

On the surface, all seems to be going along fine; but an examination of the financial condition of any one of our churches will reveal a deplorable situation. Neither the deliberate bankruptcies to evade the payment of second and third mortgages, nor the drastic wage and expenditure cuts seem to have lightened their financial distress. In the opinion of certain clerics and laymen, this indicates the beginning of the time of the survival of the fittest, according to the laws of evolution. Of course I do not refer to the basic, natural evolutionary laws; but to those employed in our ordinary

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Saloniki-Greek Press, May 3, 1934.

business methods, whereby we rid ourselves of competitors--imaginary or real.

To prove this, we hereby aver that each one of the Chicago Greek churches is impatient for the moment to arrive when one of the others will be forced to close its doors. That will, of course, limit the competition, and enable the remaining churches to get at more money. Many people seem to think that such tactics are fitting only for unscrupulous chain stores--but of course that only shows their lack of progressiveness.

With such a formula and program we still have the boldness to demand that our children follow in our footsteps and continue to support our institutions. Of course, since they will be thinkers, and better educated than we, they will see through the sham and pretense of the heritage we shall leave them, and they will cast it aside forever. As a result, there will be no trace of our existence left in America as mute evidence of our courage, honesty, and

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Saloniki-Greek Press, May 3, 1934.

ability. If we wish our children to uphold their heritage, we must make it worth upholding. Then the picture will be entirely different.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

St. Constantine's Parish News, Mar. 11, 1934.

HUNDREDS GATHER AT LATE CONSUL'S FUNERAL

Hundreds of mourners filled the church of "Evangelismos" last Thursday to witness the last military rites for the late Greek Consul, the Hon. Panagiotis Paraskevopoulos, who died March 1, following an appendectomy operation.

The pall-bearers included one member of each of the organizations of the Ahepa and Gapa, a member of the American Legion and a member of the Greek Men's Professional club.

The speakers at the funeral were the Greek Ambassador, Harry Simopoulos and Bishop Kallistos, who also officiated. He was assisted by all the Greek Priests of Chicago.

The remains will be shipped to Greece according to Greek Law, which states that the body of any Greek official, such as Consul or Ambassador, who dies in the performance of his duty is to be shipped to Greece at the Greek government's expense.

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CPUSA

Greek Press, Mar. 1, 1954.

THE LOGICAL SOLUTION IS THE FORMATION OF ONE PARISH ORGANIZATION

[Editorial]

Now that it is an accepted fact that we Greeks who came to this country intending to return shortly to Greece are too deeply rooted in America to do so, it is time that we take steps to sustain our racial ego and to keep our children loyal to our religion. To accomplish this retention of our ideologies, language, and customs, clubs and societies have been formed. These organizations tend to bind us more firmly together as a national group. But all of these clubs and various other organizations are only limbs growing out of the central and life-giving body all of the church parishes. No one can deny this to be true. All Greek people agree that the parishes are the only real and powerful influences that can keep alive the flame of our Greek life here in America.....

The importance of the Greek parish is understood by everyone. The parish of the church is an organ which functions like another government as regards the

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actions and thought within its boundaries. A parish, just as a government, should have centralization of power in order that the carrying out of proposed programs can be more efficiently accomplished. An examination of any successful government or organization will reveal the truth of this statement. Whatever Greek community has outwardly survived and flourished has succeeded in doing so because of the existence within it of one central parish. None of the divided communities have managed to remain in existence very long. In America, the Chicago Greeks are the only ones who divide themselves into separate parishes. In regard to Chicago, we aver that there is no reasonable justification for its division into eight church communities or parishes. Theoretically, the Greeks in Chicago are called "The Greek community of Chicago". Actually, however, this community is divided into eight, separate, independent units. It seems as though we have inherited the conceptions of our ancient forefathers, who made each city and town a separate nation, independent of all the others. So have we created a paradoxical structure of eight separate governments within one small area.

This division was begun more than twenty-five years ago, when Evangelismos

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and St. Constanine were built simultaneously. If the spirit of unity had pervaded the community since that time, then we today would have no cause to fight for an undivided parish. Even at that time there were individuals who believed that if the Greek community needed more than one church to serve its needs, each new church should belong to the Greek community of Chicago, which at that time was represented by the Holy Trinity Church. However, the majority of people at that time had no experience in church matters, and because of jealousy and egoism they were not in a position to comprehend the importance and necessity of one, and only one, community. In a short time, because of arguments and scandals, more churches were established, and each one became the center of an independent community.

However, the great mass of Greeks in Chicago has always been in favor of the assimilation of all the community parishes into one. This unified community would be able to maintain and govern all the Greek churches. The actual difference would be a centralization of power and authority in one governing body. In this way better order could be maintained and many

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long-talked-of projects could be made actualities. Only in this way can we retain and improve those things we still have left to us. Neither former parish boundaries, ecclesiastical sympathy, the clerical alliance, the good intentions of our Boards of Directors, nor their sincere endeavors will ever better the economic situation of our churches. The last available remedy with which we can surely accomplish a cure is the unification of all our parishes into the Greek Community of Chicago.

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Greek Press, Jan. 11, 1934.

THE FUTURE OF OUR PRIESTS

News reports from Greece bring us tidings that from now on "graduates" [sic] of grammar schools who desire to do so may become ordained priests. The papers received this announcement with surprise and disfavor, and all thinking people have become aroused and skeptical concerning this new decision and its influence upon the future of the Greek clergy. Many of our priests feel that this decision is degrading to their profession and that it reflects upon each of them. This ruling by the Holy Synod of Greece surprises us, as much as Balaam was surprised to hear his ass talk [Biblical allusion]. And yet this ruling need not, necessarily, be a detrimental one. In fact, it may even be one that is conducive to progress. This is our explanation of the last statement:

Probably, none of the twelve disciples of Christ graduated from even a grammar school. They were simple, uneducated fishermen. One of them, Judas, must have

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been a clothing salesman--as are most of his modern descendants. But I suppose, he must really have been a fisherman also. Nevertheless, those twelve ignorant fishermen founded the great Christian religion. Why is it not possible for modern simple shepherds to maintain this religion? Are not the two situations parallel types of responsibility? Are they not both--the priest and the shepherd--supposed to protect and lead the flock? The experience acquired by a shepherd in watching over his sheep and in seeing that they are in good pastures should make him an ideal priest.

Of course, as our friend, Paul Javaras asks, how can a simple shepherd with but a grammar-school education understand and interpret the Bible for the benefit of his flock? Again, in that instance, the uneducated priest is preferable to any other. He will at least speak in the popular language, and not in the katharevousa [literary language], as do our pseudo-educated priests. As we all know, ninety-nine per cent of our priests do not know what they are talking about when they give public speeches. But because so few people really understand the katharevousa the priests manage to get by with their mistakes. If they said the same things in the common and

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easily understood dialect, not even the treasurer would step into the church on Sunday. Moreover, why would the treasurer go to church if there was no one there to put money into the collection plate? Do you see what a great boon this literary language is to priests and patriotic orators? Just repeat long and difficult words over and over to your audience and they will talk about your wonderful and enlightening speech for days. The same is true for would-be journalists. All who happened to attend the Clerical Convention will testify to the same truths.

From this standpoint, a priest's lack of educational veneer is to his credit. If such a man has anything to express, he will say it in the language understood by everyone in his audience. We do not mean to imply that education is unnecessary; but at times knowledge and theology do not mix very well, because a truly intelligent well-educated priest will analyze all the religious precepts and questions to such a minute degree that he will finally become a skeptic or

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a hypocrite. If the former occurs, he will seek a profession in the social or economic world. If the latter happens, then he will only remain a priest because of the easy living involved. Priests of such educational backgrounds have not been very common in America. The majority of them have been uneducated immigrants.

Our priests have remained just as they were when they arrived in America. They have not done so because of laziness or lack of ambition, but because they have practiced the adage, "believe, and do not examine or analyze". I do not understand what the Greeks in America stand to lose if their priests are not scholars. All we seem to want of them is that they marry us and bury us and read a blessing at certain patriotic affairs. I admit that in all the twenty-five years I have spent in America, I have never heard of one Greek who was anxious to hear the Sunday sermon. After all, would we not prefer to listen to a family man conducting a service in order that his children may be fed and clothed than a monastic scholar attempting to explain the Immaculate Conception?

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Preston Bradley of Chicago is a modern type of priest. At one time, during his evening radio sermon, he stated that the clergy of the Greek Orthodox Church was very ignorant and backward. That, I think, is a compliment to our clergy. It would be better for the Greek clergy to be completely idiotic than for it to be forced to do some of the things done by Bradley three times a week in his radio speeches to earn his daily bread.

This decision of the Greek Holy Synod benefits Greece and gives the Greeks a reputation for cleverness and intelligence. Our religion is not dominated by rich and powerful Popes and officials. Perhaps, in time, the other small countries of Europe will imitate the example set by the democratic Greek Church.

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THE GREEK CLERGY

The Greek people in America have often been heard to complain of the lack of education and culture of the Greek clergy in this country. By this is meant that most of the people feel that the aspirants to the priesthood are not qualified for such position of influence and leadership. The chief point of complaint seems to be their lack of education. However, during the recent convention of the Greek clergy here in Chicago, we had the opportunity of making certain investigations and comparisons. We finally came to the conclusion that the Greek clergy of America was far superior to that of Greece. At the time we were talking and writing about the deficiencies of our own priests we were not aware of the magnitude of the illiteracy among the priests in Greece.

The latest decision of the Holy Synod of Greece was that any one with a

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grammar-school education might try for the priesthood. From any standpoint this decision is a terrible one. People with no education, no preparation, and no cultural or spiritual attributes are chosen to be the spiritual leaders of a nation. They are the ones who are supposed to provide food for the spiritual appetites of a people. It is evident that under such conditions the Greek Orthodox Church will not be able to survive in its birthplace for long. It would be a curious phenomenon to see a religion die in its homeland and thrive on the foreign soil of America.

For the first time in our history has the church made such an announcement. In former years, in all the countries of the world, it was the clergy which was the educated and cultured group. Now, the opposite is going to happen. It is now very difficult to find an educated priest, or an educated man who is willing to enter the priesthood. This is a phenomenon that should be of interest to the students of theology and sociology.

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PARISH PROBLEMS

(Editorial)

During the past ten or twenty years America had been enjoying a period of prosperity. As a result, everything that did not have a monetary value was ignored by the majority of the people in America. Mammon became the God, and he was extremely loved; for, after all, look what could be done with money. The ego of the entire nation was rooted in the material aspects of life. And we Greeks, influenced by our environment and bitten by the desire for wealth and display, acquired the same point of view. We became the victims of our own delusions by thinking we could all become millionaires without making great sacrifices.

This mental process was unconsciously transferred and applied to our daily social life. Our subconscious mind produced such illusions as this: If the city of Chicago can build great, new skyscrapers, why shouldn't the

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Greeks of Chicago buy expensive pieces of real estate, erect large and costly churches and schools, and so exhibit their wealth, power, and ability? but we did not count upon meeting all the pitfalls that such undertakings always present to the unwary; so the land has remained bare, or practically bare--with perhaps a few poor excuses for buildings having been erected upon it. And even at that time most of our churches were, and still are, mortgaged to the hilt.

By a series of sleight of hand tricks, we have succeeded in maintaining our churches. All their problems have been consigned to the care of the Almighty God. During certain exceptional periods, we have even succeeded in erasing a portion of the debts which burden our churches. Even these payments have not helped the combined churches; for no matter how much may have been done for one, an examination of the amassed debts of all the Greek churches in Chicago is terrifying in its revelations. This condition cannot be remedied as long as the present system and practices are continued. The only

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cure for our anemic and broken-down parishes is to unite them all into one undivided parish. This coalescence into one parish can be effected immediately, since Chicago is soon to be the scene of the Greek Orthodox clergymen's and laymen's convention.

We would have our readers recall that many years ago the representatives of the various Greek churches approved such a unification; but left its development to the Reverend Bishop Callistos. Although it seemed for a moment that the seemingly impossible had finally been accomplished, our hopes were again doomed to defeat. The Bishop turned the proposal over to a committee of five men, who were supposed to work out the details of the plan. The result was that, due to the incapability, indifference, and inactivity of the committee, the matter remained in its embryonic stage.

This failure was due, however, to the administration of the idea, and not to rejection of the idea itself. This unification can be accomplished now, when

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everyone is in favor of it. The problem should be presented upon the floor of the convention now while its solution is possible. We can learn from the mistakes of the past, and profit from them by completing our plans this time. The psychological moment is at hand. If the signal is given we will all follow eagerly.

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